



# Canadian Monarchist News

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THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE OF CANADA – 37th ANNIVERSARY 1970-2007

# ROYAL RESPECT FOR CANADA'S VIMY HEROES

## Queen of Canada re-dedicates Memorial on French Soil

*“Canadians who felt concerned about the treatment accorded The Queen in June of 2004 were proud that on April 9th, 2007, Her Majesty was returned to the central place in our national life at a moment of great import.”*

Vimy Ridge ranks as one of this nation's finest moments in battle, and as a formative event in our national psyche. The site of an unexpected victory which led to a string of others in what had been a ruthless and brutal war of attrition on the western front, it was only natural that the Governments of France and Canada would choose its ground to locate Canada's most important overseas war memorials. 11,285 names of Canadians

who were posted as “missing, presumed dead” in France are inscribed on the stunning monument which, in recent years has been looking worse for wear. It was equally fitting that at the rededication of the restored monument in the 90th year following its dedication on July 26, 1936, that our Head of State, together with the highest officials in our constitutional structure, would be present to

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## Storm Clouds Starting to Clear Over Rideau Hall?

Report and commentary by Fidelis

*“I am delighted, on behalf of all Canadians, to offer greetings and best wishes to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, on the occasion of her official Canadian birthday celebrations, this Monday, May 21, Victoria Day. . . .”*

*The connection between Her Majesty and Canadians is enduring and deeply rooted. Her genuine affection for our country and our people extends beyond her role as Sovereign. Canadians recognize this heartfelt kinship and have reciprocated with great fondness and admiration, and recently were touched to see and hear Her Majesty at Vimy Ridge to commemorate this country's war-time sacrifice, and a defining moment in Canada's history. . . .”*

– The Rt. Hon. Michaëlle Jean,  
18 May 2007

A statement from Rideau Hall for The Queen's Official Canadian Birthday? Yes, its true.

For the first time ever, a Canadian Governor General issued a statement to mark Victoria Day. Few Canadians realize that in fact, since 1953, this is actually the “day fixed by the Governor-in-Council to mark the Sovereign's birthday”. This is a truly Canadian holiday, started during the lengthy reign of Queen Victoria in 1845; and it is certainly as well a most welcome day in the calendar, marking as it does the start of the summer. The Governor General's message is the first public acknowledgment in memory of the meaning of the day, even though in 1939 and again in 2005 the Sovereign was in Canada to mark the occasion with us.

Her Excellency's statement can only be seen as a welcome signal to monarchists that a particularly unfortunate period of misstatement, miscommunication and misunderstanding was beginning to come to an end. Whether this news release was motivated by a request from a loyal Prime Minister and his Cabinet, or a better reading at 1 Sussex Drive of the mood of the government on the respect which should be afforded the monarchy, or a peace offering to the Monarchist League and its allies, is still anyone's guess. Regardless, the statement is a most positive development and provides an opportunity to award an all too infrequent CMN “Crown” to the Governor General and her Household. *[Which indeed we do, most unreservedly! Ed.]*

The unprecedented message about The Queen's Canadian Birthday also appears to have marked an end to a self-

initiated Rideau Hall “policy” of not referring to the Crown or the Sovereign in its communications. Close followers of the Governor General's words noted that she recently publicly thanked donors for making gifts of art “to the Crown.” As well, at an investiture in May, Her Excellency noted that the Order of Police Merit had been “approved by the Queen”, a rare mention of the Sovereign in conjunction with our honours system. Just prior to Victoria Day, in the Legislative

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*Her Excellency cuts the cake to open 2007 Ottawa International Children's Festival*



*Theirs Honours, the Honourable Pierre Duchesne, 28th Lieutenant Governor of Québec with his spouse, Her Honour Ginette Lamoureux after the swearing-in ceremony at the Salle du Conseil législative. To left, the Premier of Québec, Jean Charest.*

*photo: François Nadeau, courtesy Office of The Lieutenant Governor of Québec*

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## QUEEN AT VIMY...



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mark this important chapter in our national life.

The 90th commemoration of the Battle of Vimy Ridge was a major occasion throughout Canada and there was, for once, significant interest both in the event itself and in Canada's contribution and losses in the Great War. It is thought by many historians that Canada's conduct (for the first time mostly on its own as a fighting force) resulted in the nation's taking its own place at the table in Versailles, and in turn, led to the

Balfour Declaration in 1926, which, with the Statute of Westminster in 1931, marked the acceptance of a distinctive Crown for Canada, separate in law but not in person from that of the United Kingdom.

Commemorations of the Battle of Vimy Ridge in communities across the country as well as in schools, churches and the public square were reinforced by the media for weeks on end. The ceremony of rededication and commemoration had our Head of State firmly at its centre. That fact was a remarkable reversal of



recent attempts to remove The Queen and her family from major moments in our national life. Many agreed that the commemoration of Vimy in 2007 had the tone and the symbolism just about right.

The fact that this ceremony took place and with The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh present would not have happened without the leadership of the Prime Minister and his government. The importance of this event was emphasized by their presence which encouraged and reinforced the efforts of so many across the country. It also will have done wonders to counter what the Dominion Institute is finding in its surveys about Canadian awareness of our proud military heritage.

Those with a practised eye for such events could certainly appreciate the challenges of organizing this event on what is referred to as Canadian soil, but which lies within France for practical purposes, and for both the domestic television audience as well as the more than 5,000 young Canadians and many veterans who made the pilgrimage. Then too, planners needed to be sensitive about the extent of the Sovereign's participation given her advancing years, although it seems that Her Majesty is indefatigable! It certainly must be a first for HM to undertake engagements on Easter Monday, which is normally a private religious and family occasion for the Court at

Windsor.

There were many compliments from those who watched on television and in the letters page of several newspapers. The media commentators led the tribute and remarked that this was one of the best commemorations ever hosted by the Government of Canada. Speeches by The Queen and our Prime Minister as well as heartfelt and sincerely meant thanks from the French PM were highlights for some, while for others, the music will be a haunting reminder of this occasion and this place. The ceremony ended to the captivating and haunting strains of *Joyeux Noel*, taken from a highly popular movie in France which examined the unofficial Christmas WWI truce in the trenches. Its poignancy was certainly not lost on the French present. It spoke volumes about the innocence of the fallen, their comrades and our own young nation.

That such an iconic and key moment in Canadian history should again be marked with the presence of our Sovereign, as in 1936, was obvious. Indeed, it is only normal that our Head of State should be personally present at such a time and place, particularly when HM is close by and always willing to play her role as Queen of Canada when so invited. Sadly, as we have come to know in recent years, it would have not been thought of by some in positions of influence in Ottawa, while others would have chosen



*Governor General Michaëlle Jean lays a wreath in Ottawa.*

# QUEEN AT VIMY...

deliberately to exclude The Queen in order to promote their own concept of the Governor General as Head of State outside Canada full stop. They would have missed much by doing so, not the least of which is the continuity of our institutions. Her Majesty is the niece of the Sovereign who unveiled the monument (Edward VIII) and the granddaughter for whom Canadians fought (George V). This point is valued by many and of course, The Queen's presence reinforces the historic and continuing loyalty of our Armed Forces to Sovereign and country.

In the event, it was highly appropriate that The Queen, with her First Minister, should be present at Vimy while her representative, the Governor General, should preside over commemorations in Ottawa as the Lieutenant Governors did in their respective capitals. All bases were covered, as it were, and this is the genius of our system. Rarely does it work more effectively than it did on April 9th.

It was noted and appreciated by many the pains which were taken to demonstrate that The Queen was unequivocally

present at the ceremony as Queen of Canada. This underlining was accomplished by the absence of British officials at a senior level, by the use of a Canadian Equerry to HM along with the prominence of the RCMP, in the sequence of the Anthems, through the speaking order as well as by the use of the Queen's Canadian Standard. Particularly appropriate was the Red Ensign in unapologetic full fly thanks to a decision of Hon Jason Kenney, Secretary of State (Citizenship and Canadian Identity)! These elements are the mark of a sovereign country, no less sovereign because we share the person of The Queen with other countries. The respect shown HM demonstrates one great truth – there is continuing depth of loyalty and commitment to the Crown. It was as if, for once, we, as Canadians, appeared to be proud of our heritage and not ashamed of our constitutional arrangements as we marked this commemoration – an event which was the start of our own march to full equality with the UK in the councils of the world.

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## VC NOT PRESENTED AT VIMY COMMEMORATION Government Buckles to Legion Pressure

*Analysis by Charles Dundas*

A great coup for monarchists came in 1993 when the Mulroney government announced the creation of the Canadian Victoria Cross (VC). The Monarchist League of Canada, along with the Royal Canadian Legion, had worked behind the scenes to ensure, first, that the government did not create a substitute for the

VC (some had suggested it be dubbed the Canada Cross, others the Cross of Military Valour) as had originally been planned; and later, that it ultimately re-introduced the VC as Canada's premier military valour decoration. Following the creation of the indigenous Canadian Honours

system in 1967, the VC had been essentially sidelined; despite pointed questions in the House of Commons, then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau refused to give an answer as to its status and future.

Throughout the late 1980s the government considered the creation of a series of military valour decorations to complement Canada's three existing bravery decorations, the Cross of Valour, Star of Courage and Medal of Military Valour. As Christopher McCreery notes in his book *The Canadian Honours System*, "the top military valour decoration was to be called the Cross of Military Valour, and was intended to replace the Victoria Cross." Pressure from the League, Legion and a front page article in the *Globe and Mail* forced the government to reconsider the issue.

So it evolved that on 2 February 1993, Her Majesty The Queen approved the creation of three military valour decorations; The Victoria Cross (VC), Star of Military Valour (SMV) and the Medal of Military Valour (MMV). Canada had fol-

lowed the lead of Australia by establishing the VC as a national honour. The Canadian VC was to be identical to the British and Australian versions except that the motto "For Valour" was replaced with "Pro Valore" in an attempt to avoid complicating the design with cumbersome bilingual wording.

Despite The Queen's approval for the new decorations, the Victoria Cross was not manufactured. Subsequent governments took no interest in investing the modest amount of money required to have Canada's premier valour decoration produced. This was in part because Canada was not at war, nor did such an eventuality seem likely in the near

future. As well, latent resentment existed amongst a number of senior bureaucrats that a "British" honour had been imposed on Canada – an attitude not unfamiliar to Monarchists who are well aware that the concept of the Canadian Crown is not only not understood but often openly derided by Ottawa mandarins.

By mid-2006, as Canada found itself at war in Afghanistan against a very potent enemy, reports circulated that the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall had begun to make preparations to have the Canadian VC manufactured. Confirmation later came Deputy Herald Chancellor Emmanuelle Sajous, that at least one Canadian VC had been cast.

As soon as the production of the VC became public knowledge, discussion surfaced about who the first recipient would be. Given that this occurred in the period leading up to the rededication of the Vimy Memorial, a number of historians, military experts and medalists suggested that the first Canadian VC should

be presented to the Unknown Soldier who rests at the National War Memorial in Ottawa. Within a week of the first report of production, the news that the VC was to be awarded to the Unknown Soldier, and that The Queen was to present the VC at Vimy so that it might be brought back to Canada, was leaked to the media. It is unclear whether this leak was an accident or as a trial balloon to get a sense of the public's feeling on this issue. It is worth noting that the US First World War Unknown Soldier was awarded the VC in 1921; thus there was a precedent for an award of this type.

However, almost at once the Royal Canadian Legion came out against the scheme, professing that the Unknown Soldier was supposed to represent the average soldier and did not need to be honoured in this way. The Legion's opposition was so vehement that to an outside observer it sounded more as if it were the Iron Cross and not the Victoria Cross that was to be awarded to the Unknown Soldier. With opposition from this one key group the government shelved the idea, not wanting to upset veterans.

What a lost opportunity! One can imagine the scene of The Queen presenting the first Canadian VC at Vimy Ridge, where it could have been transported back to Canada and presented to the Unknown Soldier by the Governor General. The VC could have then been placed on display in a public place. Such a presentation would have perfectly connected the new Canadian Victoria Cross to the original Victoria Cross which some 94 gallant Canadians received from the Crimean War through World War II. The bestowal of the VC on the Unknown

Soldier would not have elevated his status as the Legion claimed. As Canada's Unknown Soldier, he already has an exalted status, a veritable national hero representing all those who served Crown and Country. The VC would simply have recognized with a fresh and universally-respected honour what most Canadians already feel. Its bestowal would have also acknowledged the gallant service of the many Canadians who have served in the defence of our Dominion, yet never received recognition in the form of an honour.

That Canada's New Government buckled so easily under pressure from the Royal Canadian Legion is not a good sign. A golden opportunity to have The Queen present the VC was lost, one that is not likely to be repeated given the attitude of senior public servants that Canadian honours should only be

presented by the Governor General. The Queen herself mentioned the VCs won at Vimy Ridge in her speech given on April 9; and she must have wondered why the usually-loyal Legion was so intent on preventing her from undertaking such a climactic act as Canada's Sovereign and Commander in Chief.

Monarchists and all who care about the place of the Canadian Crown in our military tradition can only hope that when a VC is won in Afghanistan – and given the intensity of the fighting there and the determination of our troops it is a question of "when" rather than "if" – the Government will insist that the valourous individual receive the Victoria Cross from the hands of our Sovereign, thereby setting a precedent. So rare and so costly a decoration deserves no less.



*Canada Post's stamp honouring VC's old (l) and new*

# QUEEN AT VIMY...

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Not since 1984 have we seen The Queen fully recognized by the Government of Canada as our Queen outside Canada, as she of course is at all times. It puts paid to the notion that The Queen cannot be so recognized in these situations. It also helped to assuage the embarrassing treatment of HM at the ceremonies for the 60th Anniversary of D-Day.

Given the possibility of more limited travel in the future to Canada due to HM's advancing age, this event commends itself as a model for additional opportunities whereby The Queen can continue to interact with Canadians in order to counter what some have said in the past is not possible if she were not personally present on Canadian soil. There are many future opportunities at our War Graves in France and indeed, in London (as we saw in Green Park in 1994) for The Queen to be seen as performing her Canadian role beyond our shores.

No less significant was the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh, attired as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment, an appointment he has held since 1953. Some media commentators erroneously explained that he wore the uniform in view of the death the evening before of six soldiers in Afghanistan, five from the RCR. In fact, HRH would have done so in any case. As the senior infantry regiment in the Canadian Forces, the RCR was a key player at Vimy in 1953. This gesture and commitment to the Forces is what we have come to expect from members of The Queen's Family, her Consort in particular, and it gave resonance of the Royal Family to our Armed Forces based on a long and loyal association reciprocated on both sides.

There are some who could have some minor quibbles with the ceremony, in that there seemed to be a question of who was hosting whom as the television audience was treated to the scene of a French officer providing instructions to our Prime Minister. As well, it would have been preferable for Mr. Harper to have invited HM to speak (rather than the MC) so to emphasize his role as The Queen's First Minister. In addition, the

use of The Queen's Personal Flag on her car traveling to Vimy was a marked contrast to the use of Her Majesty's Personal Canadian Standard at the event itself. The Personal Flag is normally only flown during visits to Commonwealth countries which do not recognize The Queen as Head of State (and those realms which have not adopted a distinctive Standard for their country) or on Commonwealth occasions in the UK. Given that The Queen was received at the airport in France by the Canadian Minister of Veterans Affairs along with his French counterpart, this was a Canadian occasion from beginning to end, and most would have been more comfortable had the Canadian Standard been used throughout.

The trial balloon which was floated in the weeks prior to the event about the possibility of the first newly minted Victoria Cross being awarded to the Unknown Soldier by The Queen was an unseemly footnote to this event. The Queen herself remarked at the event: "No fewer than four Canadians were awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery during the battle, though it could easily be said that every soldier in the field demonstrated conspicuous bravery, such was the verve of the Canadian attack." Some had hoped that the VC would be awarded to the Canadian Unknown in a gesture to mark the courage and valour of an entire generation, now almost gone and to reinforce the personal role of the Sovereign in its presentation. It would also have placed the Canadian Unknown on a similar plane with his British and American counterparts, given that the American Unknown Soldier of the First World War received the VC while the the British Unknown Warrior was reciprocally awarded the US Medal of Honour.

These points aside, Canadians who felt concerned about the treatment accorded The Queen in June of 2004 were proud that on April 9th, 2007, Her Majesty was returned to the central place in our national life at a moment of great import. We can only be thankful to all those both inside and outside government who made it possible and provided the nation with a fitting commemoration



## Another Member of the Canadian Royal Family Performs Duties Abroad

*From The Court Circular: April 14, 2007*

The Earl of Wessex, Colonel-in-Chief, Saskatchewan Dragoons, today visited Belgium and was received on arrival by Her Excellency Laurette Glasgow (Canadian Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium). His Royal Highness this morning visited Passchendaele Memorial Museum, Zonnebeke. The Earl of Wessex



Prince Edward honours fallen Saskatoon Dragoons in Belgium as the Regiment's Colonel-in-Chief



Canadian Ambassador Laurette Glasgow and the Earl of Wessex at Tyne Cot Cemetery

this afternoon toured Passchendaele Battlefields and visited Tyne Cot Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery. His Royal Highness afterwards laid a wreath at the Canadian Passchendaele Memorial. The Earl of Wessex this evening attended a Reception at Ieper Town Hall (Ypres). His Royal Highness later attended a Memorial Ceremony and laid a wreath at the Menin Gate Memorial, Ieper (Ypres). Lieutenant Colonel Alastair Bruce of Crionaich was in attendance.



His Honour the Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, inspects the Guard of Honour at the 90th Anniversary of Vimy Ridge Memorial Service at the Saskatchewan War Memorial in Regina.

# Storm Clouds Starting to Clear Over Rideau Hall?...

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Assembly of New Brunswick, the Governor General made passing mention of an honour received by in June 1916, noting that it was conferred by “King George V of Great Britain”. In the latter cases, while monarchists might have appreciated differing wording reflecting The Queen’s role in “creating” rather than “approving” honours, and by referring to one of our former Sovereigns in his Canadian context without restricting his role to Great Britain – nonetheless, something clearly has changed in the view of the Crown and the Governor General’s willingness to speak of it.

All this comes just as many were starting to despair of the unwillingness by the Governor General and her officials to understand that support that many give her and the Office emanates first and foremost from their loyalty to The Queen. The months leading up to Victoria Day saw worrying negative press coverage in two major national newspapers, reversing the momentum several commentators felt that the Governor General had achieved based on her successful series of State Visits to several African countries along with a morale-boosting trip to Afghanistan in her role as Commander-in-Chief. While there seemed to be no warmth for the institution of the monarchy emanating from Rideau Hall, at least the job was getting done.

However, a *National Post* article in April about the art at Rideau Hall in-



*Her Excellency was received by Afghanistan President Karzai*

flamed both monarchists and the wider public. A seasoned Ottawa reporter with a reputation for accuracy, Julie Smyth, reported that there appeared to be a systematic move to downgrade Royal portraits through the placement of art in The Queen’s Canadian Residence. Of particular concern was the relegation of the iconic Lemieux painting of The Queen & Duke of Edinburgh to the rear of the Ballroom and the seeming attempt to ‘ghettoize’ Queen Victoria with 19th century Governors General in the Tent Room. Victoria had always hung in the Ballroom, facing her present day successor. This was always interpreted as a special honour given that the selection of Ottawa as national capital was her choice, and in view of Victoria’s memory as a much-loved and longest-serving Sovereign, effectively the Mother of Confederation. Rideau Hall also had in its collection several significant portraits



*First Investiture of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, May 25*

of other members of the Royal Family which seem to have disappeared, or, been placed adjacent to washrooms, together with those of vice-regal spouses. This did not seem to suit anyone (living or dead), except those that saw Rideau Hall as an art gallery where works could be moved for aesthetic reasons, rather than to respect the role of the Residence as a stage for State ceremonies and our Head of State, whose home it is.

The Secretary to the Governor General wrote a letter to the *National Post* (a copy of which has been sent to all

who contacted Rideau Hall in high dudgeon) suggesting with indignation that no such nefarious move was afoot, and defending the artistic decisions and commitment to Canadian culture of the Governor General and her husband. It concluded by stating “I would like to invite all Canadians to come to Rideau Hall in Ottawa, and to the Governor-General’s second official residence at La Citadelle in Quebec City, to draw their own conclusions and to enjoy a guided



*Gold Standard Duke of Edinburgh Award winners with the Governor General*

visit of these residences and the art works contained therein. They will learn much about the roles and responsibilities of Canada’s governor-general, the history and contemporary reality of the Office, and the Canadian Crown it represents. Failing a visit in person to one of these residences, I invite all to visit the Governor-General’s website.” While not specifically referencing the remarks or the policy question, in replying to emails related to this incident Rideau Hall noted that the employee who gave the tour in question to the reporter had been “misrepresented and that the remarks attributed to her were the regrettable result of leading and manipulative questioning by the journalist.”

To our knowledge, there has been no change in the portraits or their placement at Rideau Hall since this matter has been raised.

The Governor General is reaching the half-way point in her service in Office but Rideau Hall is clearly in a period of adjustment, brought about through the



*The Governor General on the chow line in Kandahar*

arrival of a new Secretary who appears to be reviewing policies and practices started during the Clarkson era. In addition, the Governor General’s Household is in the midst of major personnel change, some of it generational. A recent *Globe & Mail* editorial about the various issues which arose over the course of the spring noted that: “None of these if a fatal mistake, but they cause cumulative damage, and every one could have been avoided with a competent staff and a Governor General determined to learn her role. Where are today’s Esmond Butlers or Frederick Pereiras, the legendary Rideau Hall courtiers, who could help guide Ms. Jean? Unfortunately, they are not employed at Rideau Hall.”

It remains to be seen whether the personnel and organizational changes at Rideau Hall will result in a lessening of some of the irritants of previous months and whether the new courtiers will be the Butlers and Pereiras of their era. One also wonders if the more respectful communications in recent weeks are part of a more widespread intention to more correctly reflect the constitutional realities and the respect which is due our long-reigning Sovereign and her family. Those who care about the institution will be looking for concrete signals and action from Rideau Hall in the months ahead which demonstrate the Governor General’s clear understanding of her role as the representative of our Head of State, The Queen, and that we do still live in a constitutional monarchy.

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## MAJOR SHAKE-UP IN RIDEAU HALL PERSONNEL

The Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, the federal department which supports the work of the Governor General, the honours system and former governors general and their spouses, is undergoing major and far reaching personnel changes. It is likely that these changes are the result of the arrival of a new Governor General and then a new Secretary, along with budgetary pressures, retirements and normal movement, but they have major implications for Rideau Hall, its operations as well as its corporate memory in the years ahead.

Sheila-Marie Cook, arrived as Secretary (the organization’s Deputy Minister) last fall after more than 25 years in the federal public service and most recently as Executive Director of the Commissions of inquiry into Air India and the Sponsorship programme and various other inquiries, studies and committees. The Secretary, who also serves as Herald Chancellor and Secretary General of the Orders of Canada,

of Military Merit and of the Police, has now made several changes in the OSGG along with filling some positions caused by movement within the public service – the most change since the Sauvé mandate.

Curtis Barlow, who has served as Deputy Secretary to the GG (Policy, Program and Protocol) since 2003, will be returning to the Foreign Service. His replacement has been announced as Marie-Geneviève Mounier. Ms. Mounier was Director – “Francophonie internationale” from 1997 – 2004 and later at Sport Canada, both at Canadian Heritage. She then served as Director General of Communications with Social Development Canada and since February 2006, as Executive Director, Pensions and Social Benefits with Treasury Board.

Within the Policy, Program and Protocol division, Jeffrey Chapman, who has served as Director of Communications for several years, is leaving Rideau Hall and his departure coincides

with a reorganization of management positions in this area. The largest area in Rideau Hall (with more than 80 staff), there will now be five Directors in this area for each of: Events & Visitor Services, Hospitality, Policy, Planning & Correspondence, Public Affairs and Security & Logistics.

A Rideau Hall employee since 1986, JoAnn Mackenzie, will be retiring at the end of June as Director General, Corporate Services and will be replaced by Eileen Boyd. Ms. Boyd has worked for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Auditor General, and the Privy Council Office/Treasury Board. She was also recently Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council which is responsible for Governor in Council appointees and was a familiar figure in Cabinet shuffles and swearings-in of Lieutenant Governors in recent years.

Emannuelle Sajous, who has served as Deputy Secretary (Chancellery) since 2005 joined Rideau Hall after work in the Human Rights Commission, the

Public Service Commission and the Privy Council Office. She will be losing Robert Watt, the first and long serving Chief Herald of Canada, having served in this position since the inception of the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1988, who will be leaving at the end of June. Robert Watt will be replaced by Claire Boudreau who has served as St Laurent Herald for several years. Ms Sajous is also supported by Gabrielle Lappa as Director of Honours, who succeeded the late Mary de Bellefeuille-Percy. Mrs Lappa is one of the longest serving employees at Rideau Hall.

In 2007-08, Rideau Hall budget is \$19.054 million, a reduction from \$19.236 million last fiscal year. This small reduction has nonetheless likely caused some difficulties given the built-in personnel costs associated with more than 170 staff, and with the annual increments and increases as a result of federal public service contracts as well as inflation.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### Rideau Hall: Glimmerings of Hope?

The catalogue of mischief perpetrated by Rideau Hall in recent years, compounded through, although not entirely the fault of organizational mismanagement, has left many constitutionalists aghast. Evidently they also perplexed the federal bureaucracy; an uncontradicted story by Michael Valpy in *The Globe and Mail* states that the Clerk of the Privy Council warned the incoming Prime Minister "Your biggest problem is in Rideau Hall."

After a very rocky start indeed, Mme. Jean's sparkling and deeply caring personality notwithstanding, the Governor General now has a window of opportunity to re-ingratiate herself with a government which is clear about the lines of authority, and which recognizes and has had to make the point to Rideau Hall, that the Governor General represents The Queen.

Even with recent positive developments, including one affectionate mention of the Sovereign by Mme Jean, it will take a long time for many to overcome

- their hurt at the shocking attack on our Queen as detailed in *The National Post* - words denied but not specifically repudiated with force and with loving concern
- their concern over the unfortunate appearance of a clash with government policy over the Charter of Rights and earlier over Afghanistan
- their resentment about the advice to toast GG rather than Queen at State Dinners;
- their puzzlement about Her Excellency's failure to mention the Sovereign and explain the meaning of the loyal Oath in her remarks on the 60th Anniversary of Canadian Citizenship;
- their frustration at the near-total absence of references to the Monarch on the Rideau Hall websites.

The unease about the foregoing and many other matters is now exacerbated by the importation of many new faces to Household and Staff, most of whom seem to have no obvious background to provide the steady, *experienced* pairs of hands which, as *The Globe and Mail* so acutely observed, are so needed.

"By their fruits shall ye know them," the Scriptures tell us. May only Royal apples fall henceforth from Rideau Hall's trees.

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#### Concern Over State Visits: Toasts and Attendance

"I now raise my glass to the health of the Governor General, her esteemed spouse, and all guests present; to the friendship between our two nations; and to the future successes of Canada." - President of Hungary at the State Dinner held by the Governor General at Rideau Hall, 25 April 2007

This toast to the Governor General, as part of the State Visit by the President of Hungary to Canada, brought home to many the implications of the change in the Letters of Credence made by the Martin government in 2004. In earlier times, visiting Heads of State always toasted The Queen and the people of Canada; now visitors are briefed to toast the Governor General. Foreign Heads of State who are writing to the Governor General to accredit their representatives and hear direct from her to receive Canadian representatives abroad now regard Her Excellency as the Head of



*Vice-Regal visit with lobstermen in New Brunswick*

State.

In addition to the Hungarian President, the present Governor General has hosted two other State Visits, from the President of Latvia, and from The King & Queen of Sweden. Indications are that the format for toasts was modified during the Clarkson mandate and has been continued during the present regime.

During the course of the Hungarian State Visit, it came to the Monarchist League's attention that it is Rideau Hall staff who are advising foreign Heads of State to toast the Governor General in their remarks. Guests of the Canadian Government rely on their hosts to provide guidance on many issues, so naturally this advice is taken. In fact, the State Dinner is the most important event in the routine of a State Visit, with the guest list and remarks on both sides subject to negotiation and discussion long in advance.

The conduct of State Visits does not reflect the independent decisions of the Governor General nor the Rideau Hall bureaucracy. They are made on the invitation of the Government, specifically the Prime Minister. Therefore it is all the more surprising that the Prime Minister is not attending the State Dinners. This is unprecedented in Canada and is certainly unusual in the context of other realms and the UK itself.

It is difficult to encourage the Canadian media to pay very much attention to State Visits. This lack of excitement can be very embarrassing for both the host country and the visitor. Outside of flags hung in the streets of Ottawa and impressive motorcades, few Canadians



*Mme Jean meets brave members of HM Canadian Forces in Afghanistan*

have an awareness of the Visit or the meaningful exchange of information about each other's country it is meant to engender. The absence of the Prime Minister from the centerpiece of a State Visit tends to further downplay their importance and that of the Visitor.

The Federal Government should be directly involved in all aspects of State Visits as they are a reflection of Canadian Foreign Policy. Federal Ministers have made it clear in recent months their view of the role of the Crown in our system and yet Rideau Hall has been left to its own devices in this area as far as advising foreign guests on the formulation of toasts. The Prime Minister should play his full role in these matters, and the government should ensure that it is comfortable with the advice given to visiting Heads of State on just who our Head of State is.

All Canadians would surely wish for our country to be a full player on the international stage. This is difficult if these more nuanced aspects of statecraft (along with whom we regard as our Head of State) are neglected.

## Canada's Vice-Regal Representatives Meet in Regina

Canada's Lieutenant Governors and Territorial Commissioners met in conference from April 22 to 24, 2007, in

Regina, at the invitation of Saskatchewan's Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Gordon Barnhart. This was the first such meeting

since 2004. At the last minute Governor General Michaëlle Jean was unable to attend due to health problems. The Lieutenant Governors of Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland & Labrador were also absent. But the other seven lieutenant governors and all three territorial commissioners were present as well as their private secretaries, and the conference proved to be a valuable opportunity for exchanging information and views among Canada's vice-regal representatives.

The conference began with a black tie dinner at Regina's historic Government House, hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Barnhart for the conference delegates and a number of invited guests, among them Saskatchewan Premier Lorne Calvert and Mrs. Calvert.

The first conference session on April 23 was a round-table discussion about connecting Canadians with the constitutional role of the vice-regal representatives. It was agreed that the role needs to



*Attendees at the Vice-Regal Conference, Regina, April 2007: front row, l to r: Hon. James Bartleman (Ontario), Hon. Mayann Francis (Nova Scotia), Hon. Gordon Barnhart (Saskatchewan) (chair), Mrs. Naomi Barnhart, Hon. Herménégilde Chiasson (New Brunswick). back row, l to r: Ms. Leonore Berscheid, Hon. John Harvard (Manitoba), Hon. Barbara Hagerman (Prince Edward Island), Mrs. Mary Kwong, Hon. Norman Kwong (Alberta), Hon. Tony Whitford (Northwest Territories), Hon. Geraldine Van Bibber (Yukon). missing: Hon. Anne Meejitjuk Hansen (Nunavut)*

Photo credit: Kim Digney, Regina

# Text of Remarks by the Honourable Jason Kenney, PC, MP

Secretary of State  
(Multiculturalism and  
Canadian Identity) –  
Conference of the  
Lieutenant Governors  
and Commissioners –  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
April 23, 2007



## Introductory Comments

It is a pleasure to address Canada's Lieutenant Governors here in Regina, Saskatchewan, a city and province with a long and illustrious relationship with the Crown. Regina, "the Queen City," was named in honour of Queen Victoria. The name was suggested by Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Louise, the wife of the then Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne. They were the first of a long list of royal visitors to Saskatchewan, coming in 1882.

Queen Elizabeth II herself has visited Saskatchewan six times over the years. Most recently she came in 2005 to celebrate the Saskatchewan Centennial, when she opened the new wing of Government House. During the royal visit in 2005, she also unveiled the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Equestrian Statue, which stands prominently in front of the Legislative Building in Regina. The bronze statue depicts her favourite horse, Burmese, who was born here in Saskatchewan and presented to her by the RCMP in 1969.

## Role of the Crown

Canada's New Government deeply values the role of the Crown in Canada, and the role of Canada's Governor General and Lieutenant Governors as the Queen's representatives. Canada has been a monarchy since 1534, beginning with the French monarchs who reigned over New France, continuously down to the present day. Canada is one of sixteen of the 53 Commonwealth member countries that recognize Queen Elizabeth II as our monarch and Head of State.

The Canadian Monarchy, along with that of Australia, is a shared monarchy or 'a divisible crown'. The Canadian Crown is not part of either federal or provincial jurisdictions. The sovereignty of the provinces is not passed on by the Governor General or Parliament but through the Crown itself. While this relationship was unclear in the early years of Confederation, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled in 1892 that, "the

Lieutenant Governor ... is as much a representative of Her Majesty, for all purposes of Provincial Government as the Governor General himself is, for all purposes of Dominion Government." Jacques Monet wrote in his study *The Canadian Crown* that "The adaptation of the Crown to a federal system was a unique and daring experiment. But it works. The sovereignty of the same Crown is exercised by different representatives in different jurisdictions. Thus, diversity has been reconciled to unity." The provincial Crown, and your role as Lieutenant Governors, are essential in defining the nature of our federation as one in which both orders of government have full and equal authority in their own areas of jurisdiction.

## Relationship with the First Nations of Canada

The Crown also has a specific and long-lasting relationship with the First Nations of Canada. This was illustrated by the Queen's 2005 visit to the First Nations University of Canada in Regina where she presented a tablet of granite taken from the grounds of Queen Victoria's beloved Balmoral Castle and stated that "it symbolises the foundation of the rights of First Nations peoples reflected in treaties signed with the

Crown during her reign. Bearing the cipher of Queen Victoria as well as my own, this stone is presented to the First Nations University of Canada in the hopes that it will serve as a reminder of the special relationship between the Sovereign and all First Nations peoples."

## Working Together with Canada's Lieutenant Governors

Canada's New Government is intent on fostering closer ties with all of Canada's Lieutenant Governors, as well as the three territorial commissioners. We want to forge a closer working relationship among our government, the representatives of the Crown and the Department of Canadian Heritage. Together we hope we can engender a more effective partnership between Canada and the Crown.

The recent Vimy Ridge ceremonies have once again underlined the importance of our longstanding values and institutions and shown how those values find their underpinning in the Crown. The Queen's presence at the rededication of the Vimy memorial, as her uncle, King Edward VIII, was present at its dedication in 1936, was significant in this context. As she said: "Canada's commemorative monument at Vimy shows Canada's great strength and its commitment to freedom."

The foundation and basis for that freedom is precisely the values and institutions that are inextricably linked to the history of the Crown. As Sir Winston Churchill said in a speech he gave in Canada in 1929, which Prime Minister Stephen Harper quoted last year in London to the Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce, "at the heart of our relationship 'is the golden circle of the Crown which links us all together with the majestic past that takes us back to the Tudors, the Plantagenets, the Magna Carta, habeas corpus, petition of rights and English common law'..."

As Queen Elizabeth II herself said in Toronto in 1973: "The Crown is an idea, more than a person, and I would like the Crown in Canada to represent everything that is best and most admired in the

Canadian ideal... It is as Queen of Canada that I am here, Queen of Canada and all Canadians, and not just one or two ancestral strains. I would like the Crown to be seen as a symbol of national sovereignty, belonging to all. It is not only a link between Commonwealth nations, but between Canadian citizens of every national origin and ancestry."

## Diamond Jubilee

I believe we have a tremendous upcoming opportunity to showcase and celebrate the Canadian connection to the Crown. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee will occur in 2012. I look to all of you as partners in helping us to celebrate this significant event. The Diamond Jubilee should make more visible both our personal affection and gratitude towards the Queen and our national loyalty to the Crown and the enduring values it symbolizes.

We can build on the tremendous success of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations here in Canada in 2002. Among the many memories of the Royal Visit of that year, I think we will all long remember the sight of Her Majesty, accompanied by Wayne Gretzky, dropping the puck at an NHL hockey game in Vancouver.

We have almost five years to plan the Diamond Jubilee thoroughly and take advantage of this great event to help increase the pride Canadians take in their long historical relationship with the Crown. We can begin to help our fellow citizens to appreciate and value our constitutional monarchy and our Head of State. I am sure there will be many initiatives on a local and national level as we prepare for the first Diamond Jubilee since 1897 – and only the second in history.

Let us all do our best to prepare for a celebration which thanks and celebrates Queen Elizabeth II for her remarkable life of service, but also one which increases Canadians' recognition of the Crown as a source and symbol of our deepest values.

*Text of Mr Kenney's remarks  
supplied courtesy of*

be seen as relevant and functional for contemporary society. Lieutenant Governor James Bartleman of Ontario illustrated the point by outlining his initiatives to support literacy among the First Nations in the north of his province and to promote awareness of mental health issues. Next, Colin Robertson, President of the Historica Foundation, made a presentation on the importance of promoting Canadian history, a topic which appealed to an audience whose *raison d'être* is rooted in Canada's heritage.

After a break for a government luncheon at the Legislative Building, the conference re-convened at Government House for two more presentations. The Honourable Jason Kenney, Secretary of State (Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity) in Canadian Heritage, made history as the first federal minister responsible for vice-regal offices to speak at such a conference. He emphasized the support of Prime Minister Stephen Harper and his government for the institution of the Canadian Crown and in particular for the Lieutenant Governors and the provincial Crowns they repre-

sent. He called for planning to start for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012. [Mr. Kenney's speech is reproduced above. Ed]

Michael Jackson was invited by Dr. Barnhart to make a presentation to the conference on "The Crown in Today's Federal State". As Saskatchewan's Chief of Protocol from 1980 to 2005, Dr. Jackson had coordinated ten visits of members of the Royal Family, designed the provincial honours system, and developed a special interest in the provincial Crown. He is now a research fellow at the Canadian Plains Research Center in the University of Regina. [His text is also reproduced in this issue. Ed]

The final half-day of the conference on April 24 – cut short due to the provincial state funeral in Swift Current of the Honourable Jack Wiebe, former Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan – was devoted to a discussion of the status of the territorial commissioners, congratulatory greeting programs, and the planning of future conferences. The next ones are expected to be held in Ottawa in 2008 and Nunavut in 2009.

## In The Fall Issue of Canadian Monarchist News

(planned for October distribution)

- *Tittle-Tattle with the Titled, Part II*  
Continuation of Strome Galloway's memories
- *Diana, Princess of Wales* – Reviews of new biographies on the 10th Anniversary of her tragic death
- *Tarnished Crown?* – Full details of the controversy over spending irregularities by the former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec
- *The Crown in Today's Federal State* – reflections and proposals for the Canadian Monarchy, by Michael Jackson, CVO

# Crown AND Country

## The Canadian Crown And The New Nationality

by Jacques Monet, sj

(Based on a speech delivered by Fr Monet to the Annual Accession Sunday Luncheon of the Monarchist League of Canada, Toronto, February 11, 2007)

In the religious silence of early dawn on February 6th, 1952, the King passed peacefully onto the other side of life.

The sad event moved the Poet Laureate to write:

*The Everlasting Wisdom has ordained  
That this rare soul, his earthly  
service done,  
Should leave the people over whom  
he reigned  
For other service at a Higher Throne,  
Where life's rewarders sing of  
triumphs won  
In nobleness attempted and attained  
Through years more terrible than  
any known.*

Shortly after, when she woke up that morning at treetops near Nyeri in Kenya, three time zones away, to take pictures of the sunrise, The Queen, all unknowingly, had acceded to the Throne.

In recalling this event of 55 years ago, what may we say about the Canadian Crown and its meaning for our dear country?

Remember that the Canadian Crown is one of perhaps only a half-dozen still in existence that have survived in an uninterrupted inheritance from beginnings that are older than our Canadian institution itself.

Remember how it was that with commissions from their Sovereigns that John Cabot, Jacques Cartier, Sir Martin Frobisher and Henry Hudson set foot on what is now Canadian territory, and there entered into precious alliances with the peoples who had flourished here among the ice floes, the forests and the lakes since time immemorial.

Remember how it was that with letters patent from Henri IV that Champlain founded the first permanent European settlement at Quebec, thus beginning a

distinguished and uninterrupted succession of Governors and Governors General who have represented our Sovereign at every moment of our history, Mme Jean being the 67th of that noble line.

Champlain's dream – and his proposal in 1615 to the authorities in Paris – was to establish his new foundation at Quebec as the Royal capital of a great empire, peopled by French men and women, living in harmony and concord, and conducting commerce, with the native people. He wrote of this great empire that would extend westward as far and forward as it would be possible to proclaim the glory and name of His Majesty.

Indeed, by 1712, generations of French explorers, missionaries and settlers had done just that. They did so, of course, in alliance and cooperation with native guides and leaders who taught them how to survive and travel in those ever widening and challenging spaces, marvelous beyond anything thinkable for Europeans of that age.

By 1712, they had stamped on the map of North America a grand and royal fleur-de-lys that extended itself in the shape of a great cross implanted on the continent from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Acadia to the western prairie.

C'est la royale épopée du Grand siècle que le canadien français en moi est toujours fier d'affirmer.

C'est une fidélité française à laquelle ni moi ni mes compatriotes de la "nation des québécois" n'avons jamais voulu renoncer.

Joy, gallantry, glory and magnificence are there!

Courtesy and elegance; swords, plumes and gentle people familiar with courage: the faith and values of Louis XIV's *Grand Siècle*, brought "as far and forward" as they could for "the glory and name of His Majesty."

Champlain's dream was later taken up by Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, by Sir John A Macdonald, by D'Arcy McGee

and the Fathers of Confederation. Cartier called the dream "a political nationality" while McGee called it "the new nationality," a nationality of the spirit, which he defined in several ways.

First – it was a nationality not founded on distinct language and religion, but rather one in which self-confident men and women would live together in mutual respect and fair play, in decorous order, in the enjoyment of religion, in compassionate care and under the rule of law.

The new nationality was one in which freedom for each individual would grow through the sharing of riches by all, and in the joyful undertaking of service to others.

The new nationality was one in which – and all his colleagues were insistent on this – "peace, order and good government" would be vested in Queen Victoria's Crown.

The new nationality would fulfil the palmist's prophecy, "He shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the great river to the ends of the earth."

In our Confederation, the Royal values and achievements of the *Grand Siècle* would flourish among the godly qualities of the Victorian age of progress.

The new nationality would grow strong in geography, in the bravery of its daughters and sons and in the unfolding of our history.

Geographically, Champlain and the Fathers' dream was fulfilled in part by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, making his way from Montreal, unrelentingly, foot by foot, across the blown fields of the rich prairies, on through the passes of the Rockies, as far and forward as he could – until he found himself standing upon a rock gazing wildly at the Pacific; and there, with the gesture of every excited hiker who has felt enraptured by the shining sea on a sunlit afternoon, he inscribed on rock that was to become his celebrated landmark: "Alex Mackenzie. From Canada by land. 22nd July 1793."

Champlain and the Fathers' dream was completed finally when Captain

Joseph-Elzéar Bernier, sailing ever far and forward from Quebec through the ice floes of the Arctic, on through the gradually opening vistas of the North West Passage until he reached the ends of the earth; there, proudly, on Dominion Day, July 1, 1909, planted thereon a Canadian Red Ensign "to proclaim the glory and name of His Majesty."

So it was and so they were – bold, courageous, free, ever undefeated – Mackenzie, Bernier and all their companions and likes – they knew dominion from sea to sea and from the great river to the ends of the earth. And here, in our country, in our contemporary history they made real the spirit and fact of the ancient Biblical prophecy of a kingdom of justice, peace and truth.

The new nationality would also flourish in the heroism of Canada's daughters and sons, and took on an even richer meaning in the bravery of the tens of thousands of the valiant who so loved their friends that they gave their lives for them – the highest proof of true allegiance. Standing prominent in that long line of heroes is Private James Findlay, who on February 18, 1900, at the Battle of Paardberg, became the first soldier in a Canadian uniform to give his life for his country in battle overseas.

He was the first of so many others who would stand and fight and fall, at Vimy and at Courcellette; at Dieppe and at Ortona; in Hong Kong; and in so many foreign fields that have now forever become so proud a part of our Canadian Royal heritage.

Nor should we forget all our valiant ancestors who boldly stood on guard against overwhelming odds to say "no" to arbitrary and unjust invaders. Six times, at least, Canadians have taken up arms at home to repel strangers come to violate our Sovereign's territories: twice, by New Englanders in 1690 and 1711; twice by Americans in 1775 and 1812; and twice by unofficial gangs of American and Fenian republicans in 1838 and 1866.

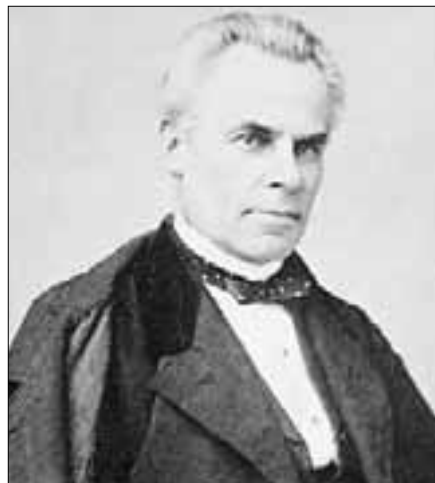
Each time, they won, and so we won.



Father of Quebec, and first Canadian Governor, Samuel de Champlain



D'Arcy McGee:  
"the temper of toleration"

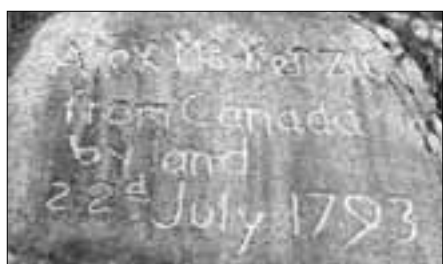


Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier:  
"a political nationality"



Mackenzie made his way across Canada  
"as far and forward as he could"





Each time, they maintained the right, and so we possess it today. Each time, they saved their allegiance, and so we possess that allegiance today.

In the unfolding of our history, Champlain and the Fathers' dream unfolded and took meaning.

The new Canadian nationality, D'Arcy McGee reminds us, is "a nationality of the spirit, a mental condition thoughtful and true"; it is a "temper of toleration"; it is a human experiment in living at our best. This experiment bursts beyond the limits of traditional nationality; it becomes one that breaks down barriers that keep people apart, one that reaches out eventually to embrace all peoples.

And so the Canadian experiment, originally based on the peaceful coexistence of two founding peoples, has grown richer since 1867, by incorporating the cultures and habits of multitudes of other peoples. It has developed and spread as well in many and diverse wonderful ways.

At this point, however, I think we have to admit our failures, most of which, have conflicted with the generous ideals and principles in Champlain's dream and in the "new nationality" of the Fathers.

I think of the horrible treatment of the First Nations, who for centuries if not millennia had in this place tamed diversity and developed sophisticated and successful models of living in community. We certainly shamed ourselves and the Crown in violating our treaties with them.

As well, I remember the horrible – not to say bigoted – misunderstandings between the French and British peoples over language and religion. Nor can we forget the hurt done to so many by discrimination and oppressive poverty.

But overall, however, history has forced us to be generous and tolerant. The new nationality has continued to develop. That we are still here is proof that we have practised tolerance better than we think.

Relevant here is an exhortation from one of General Vanier's last speeches, delivered shortly before he died in 1967. Speaking on the need for toleration in the achievement of the Canadian ideal, he observed:



Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier: "proclaimed the glory and name of His Majesty"

Let us remember that no one point of view nor any one way of life has a monopoly of virtue. Quite the contrary. The road to ultimate wisdom lies in comparison, mutual compassion and understanding. Each of our people, each one individually, has some element of truth, some glimpse of enlightenment to offer to all of us. Therefore when we meet someone with an opinion that is new to us, or a people with a tradition that we have not met before, let us look at them with respect and perhaps even with envy, for they know something that we do not. They have achieved a further step towards wisdom that we haven't yet achieved.

That is the kind of spirit which lies at the heart of the new nationality, and which is its most relevant meaning. Champlain's dream, and the ideals of the new nationality of our founding fathers is one reflection thereof. So is another, expressed by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1975, describing the new nationality as

more full of understanding and generosity, nobler and more inspired by love than could be any citizenship based merely on language and blood relationships.

The outward sign of Champlain's dream and of the values embodied in our new nationality is, of course, the Canadian Crown, which The Queen inherited 55 years ago.

It was in its name we brought together the Royal values of the *Grand Siècle* and the godly qualities of the Victorian age of progress.

It was in its name our country took its physical shape and developed its distinct character.

It was in its name the new nationality was articulated by the Fathers of Confederation.

It represents, as The Queen herself has said, "all that is best and most admired in the Canadian ideal."

The outward and visible sign, and of indeed the personification of the heritage of our proud Canadian past; of the permanence of our inherited rights and the values handed down from our history; of the living symbol of our traditions and permanent ideals is, of course, our Sovereign Lady The Queen.

The Canadian Crown thus challenges us in our generation to express our allegiance, gallantly, to live in mutual respect and sympathy the values of the new nationality; to give full life and meaning to this kingdom where justice, peace and truth should reign.

For as D'Arcy McGee said very pointedly at the time of Confederation:

There is a new and special duty that is



a beloved Governor General, Georges Vanier: "Let us remember that no one point of view nor any one way of life has a monopoly of virtue."

now incumbent on us all as Canadians: for we are creating a nationality and inaugurating an history which the world will not easily let die.

This is a summons, an appeal not far in meaning from the prayer of the Poet Laureate in 1952 at the end of his elegy on the passing of the King. He hopes for the King's young daughter:

...that we ever nurture  
A Kingdom grown so worthy of  
her chief,  
That millions yet unborn shall  
bless her reign.

So now, for our own sakes, we, a half century later, still pray, "God Save The Queen!"



Jacques Monet, sj

## Constitutional Silliness and the Canadian Forces

by Ian Holloway

Ian Holloway is the Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario. He is currently on sabbatical leave as a Visiting Professor at the National University of Singapore. He is a former Chief Petty Officer in the Canadian Naval Reserve. This article is used with his kind permission, based on an op-ed piece in *The National Post* of March 20, 2007.

Canwest Global has reported that Captain Aralt Mac Giolla Chainnigh (until recently, Harold Kenny), a professor of physics at the Royal Military College and an officer in the Canadian Forces Reserves, has sued the government for what he alleges to be a "degrading" policy of requiring officers to stand during the loyal toast and salute during the playing of God Save the Queen. The report says that Chainnigh has



Aralt Mac Giolla Chainnigh – Oathless Soldier

been fighting the policy for five years, and has had his grievance denied by both the Canadian Forces Grievance Board and General Rick Hillier, the Chief of the Defence Staff. Captain Chainnigh is now asking the Federal Court to declare that the requirement to pay respect to the Crown as unlawful on the basis that it amounts to what he describes as "institutional harassment". In his public comments on the case, Chainnigh has repeatedly described Queen Elizabeth as a "foreign monarch". The news report says that his objection "is based on the premise that while Canadian law allows anyone to question the role of the monarchy in governing our country, officers have to shelve their beliefs and show loyalty to the Queen at events such as mess dinners, parades or Remembrance Day ceremonies, where they must salute for *God Save The Queen*."

It is clear what the Federal Court *should* do with respect to Captain Chainnigh's suit. There are intellectually respectable reasons for arguing that Canada should become a republic. But to suggest that under current law the Queen is a foreign monarch is quite ridiculous. Even the most superficial reading of Canada's constitution makes this obvious. Section 9 of the *Constitution Act 1867* declares that executive authority over Canada is vested in the Queen. Section 17 provides that, along with the Senate and House of Commons, she constitutes one of the three branches of parliament. And, most pertinently of all, section 15 declares that the Queen is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces.

(There is a mistaken understanding, repeated on the web sites of both the Governor General and the Department of National Defence, that the Governor General is the Commander in Chief. This is because in 1947, King George VI issued letters patent which allow the Governor General to exercise most of the monarch's authority in Canada. But the constitutional reality is that Queen Elizabeth remains the C in C, and Governor General Jean is a delegate.)

Captain Chainnigh's mistake is to confuse the freedom of conscience with the freedom of action. The fact is that, like every Canadian, Captain Chainnigh is entitled to his own belief system. He is free to exercise his conscience at the ballot box to vote for candidates who are in favour of Canada becoming a republic. He is free to make a statement by changing his name to its Irish version. He is even free to resign his commission and to seek elective office himself, to better make the case for a republic. But as long as he wants the privilege of being able to describe himself as an officer (in *Princess Patricia's* Canadian Light Infantry, no less!), it hardly seems harassment to expect him to acknowledge the plain terms of the Constitution. It is not up to him, or to any member of the Canadian Forces for that matter, to pick and choose which provisions of the constitution he wants to uphold. As an old Chief Yeoman of mine once put it, once you take the Queen's shilling you have to take the rough with the smooth.

With the exception of the Monarchist League, many Canadian monarchists have fallen into the blunder of seeking to avoid confrontation by minimizing the constitutional centrality of the Crown in Canada. As much as Captain Chainnigh might wish it otherwise, the bottom line is that ours is a thoroughly monarchical system of government. We are a constitutional monarchy to be sure, but we are a monarchy all the same. Those like him, who hold publicly-conferred office yet who deny or belittle our system of government are themselves arguably behaving contemptuously of Canada and its institutions. Happily, both the Canadian Forces Grievance Board and Gen Hillier seem to have been robust in their denial of Captain Chainnigh's grievance. Now it will be interesting to see how staunchly the government of Canada is willing to defend the constitution.

# Honours of the Crown

by Michael Jackson, CVO, CD

## Introduction

In April 2006 it was my privilege to co-chair with Rachele Dabraio, Director of Ontario Honours and Awards, the first-ever conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards, co-sponsored by the honours and awards secretariats of Ontario and Saskatchewan at Government House in Regina. The conference brought home the importance of honours, the constant efforts to improve and expand them, and the great variety of honours in the Commonwealth family. This is evident in the conference Proceedings, *Honouring Commonwealth Citizens*, which I edited and which was published in 2007 by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration.

Honours in Commonwealth states for the most part got their starting point in the British honours system, which itself goes back to the Middle Ages. In 1967 Canada was the first Commonwealth realm to create its own honours and it was so successful that it was soon imitated by Australia and New Zealand. Even the United Kingdom is now adopting some aspects of the Canadian system. Honours abound in other Commonwealth countries. The tiny Caribbean island state of Antigua & Barbuda, with a population smaller than Regina, has no fewer than four orders, two of which have five grades! Among the Queen's other realms, there are now indigenous honours in Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and St. Lucia, although most of these countries continue to recommend a limited number of British honours as well. Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Tuvalu still use the British honours system. Commonwealth countries which are not realms of course have their own honours systems, such as Nigeria, Malta and Mauritius. South Africa has instituted several orders of high calibre.

## About Honours

Everyone would agree on the desirability of recognizing people for their achievements and contributions to society. Most states in the world, as well as many organizations, do this through various forms of official recognition. Although the term "award" can apply to all of these, it is helpful to make a distinction between *honours* and *awards*.

*Honours* are official recognition by a country through the head of state. In a constitutional monarchy like Canada or the United Kingdom, Spain or Denmark, the Sovereign is "fount of honours". This means that honours are authorized by the Queen and awarded in her name, and that the Queen or people delegated by her present them.

The visible accoutrements of honours normally take the form of a medal, in most cases worn from a ribbon or bow on the left side of a person's jacket or dress, although in some cases suspended from a ribbon worn around the neck. These are called the *insignia* of the honours. There are miniatures of these medals for formal evening wear. In Canada, most honours also have lapel pins for informal wear, a practice followed by Australia and New Zealand but only just starting in the United Kingdom.

*Awards*, on the other hand, may be conferred by any organization. They usually take the form of lapel pins, trophies, certificates or medallions, but should preferably not be medals to be worn – and certainly not on the left side or around the neck in conjunction with official honours. Examples are sports awards, the Aboriginal Achievement Awards, the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award, and the awards of the Royal Canadian Legion – which are worn as medals but unofficially and on the right side of the jacket.

There are three kinds of official honours: *orders*, *decorations* and *medals*.

- *Orders are fellowships of honour, of which the recipient becomes a member. They recognize superior levels of achievement over a fairly long period of time.*
- *Decorations are usually awarded for specific acts, like bravery, or for achievements of a lower level than for orders or over a shorter period of time.*
- *Medals are the most widely-held honours. They are awarded for long and exemplary service or to recognize special occasions.*

## Orders

Many orders have several grades or classes for different levels of achievement. In the United Kingdom, France and Spain, for example, some major orders have as many as five grades. In the UK, the top two classes of some orders confer knighthoods (for men) or damehoods (for women). The most frequently-awarded grades of orders, however, are three in number: the top one is "commander" or "companion"; the middle one is usually "officer"; and the lowest one is typically called "member" (or *chevalier* in French). There are a number of single-grade orders. Prestigious examples are the Order of Merit, the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Thistle in Britain, the latter two conferring knighthoods. The Order of New Zealand is that country's top honour. Closer to home, all the provincial orders in Canada are single-class – except for *l'Ordre national du Québec*, which has three grades: *grand officier*, *officier* and *chevalier*.

Normally the insignia of the top grades of multi-class orders are worn by men suspended from a ribbon around the neck and by women on a bow, while the medals of the other grades are worn attached to ribbons on the left of the jacket or dress (those for women are often on bows). In orders with more than three levels, such as knighthoods, the upper ones usually entitle the person to wear a star, sash or collar in addition to a medal on a neck-ribbon.

Recipients of orders may use initials after their names, called "post-nominal letters". Examples are OC for Officer of the Order of Canada, SOM for Member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, and LVO for Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order. Technically, orders are not "awarded" to someone. Instead, a person is admitted into membership of a society of honour. Members can be promoted in a multi-class order. The ceremony where one is admitted is called an "investiture", at which (in a realm like Canada) the Queen or her vice-regal representative presents the insignia.

## Decorations

The best-known decorations in Canada are those for gallantry, like the Victoria Cross, or civilian bravery, such as the Star of Courage. But there are also Meritorious Service Decorations for military personnel and civilians and the Royal Victorian Medal for service to the Crown. Decorations, like orders, are usually conferred by the head of state at a presentation ceremony. They are worn on the left side of the jacket or dress. Decorations entitle the recipient to post-nominal letters, for example VC for the Victoria Cross, MB for the Medal of Bravery, and SVM for the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal.

## Medals

Examples in Canada are the long service medals for people like police and firefighters; military campaign medals; and anniversaries such as the Queen's Golden Jubilee or the Saskatchewan and Alberta Centennials. Medals are awarded much more widely than orders or decorations; so it is simply not possible for the head of state or that person's representative to confer most of them and the task is usually delegated to others. Medals do not come with post-nominal letters, with one exception: the Canadian Forces Decoration (CD) which, despite its name, is not a decoration at all, but a medal for twelve years of service in the Canadian Forces!

## A Glimpse at the History of Honours

The story of orders goes back to the time of the Crusades and the religious orders of knighthood like the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1113; the Knights Templar, in 1118; and the Teutonic Knights (1190). Then came the temporal or secular orders of chivalry established by the king for those of noble birth. Some of these ancient orders still exist: the Order of the Garter in England, founded in 1348, and the Order of the Elephant in Denmark, founded in 1462. Other orders of chivalry were started or revived much later: the Order of the Dannebrog in Denmark in 1671, the Order of the Thistle in Scotland in 1687, the Order of the Bath in England in 1725 (though it has much older origins), the Order of the Seraphim in Sweden in 1748, and the Order of Charles III in Spain in 1771.

The next major stage in the development in honours was the creation of "orders of merit" in the 19th century, under the impetus of the French Revolution. These orders were democratic in nature, unlike the aristocratic orders of chivalry. The model was the Legion of Honour in France (*la Légion d'honneur*), founded by Napoleon in 1802. This order, in five classes, was and is a great success and carries on to this day. It was the first of a number of orders in France and was widely imitated by other countries. In Britain, the Order of St. Michael & St. George, created in 1818 by King George III, primarily recognizes public service. In 1896 Queen Victoria established the Royal Victorian Order in five classes to recognize services to the Sovereign. In 1902 King Edward VII created the Order of Merit, a single-class honour rewarding eminent service in the arts and sciences or armed forces. King George V

did something similar with the Order of the Companions of Honour in 1917.

In the same year he authorized the Order of the British Empire in five classes for all kinds of service. This is by far the most frequently-awarded British honour, and it is interesting to note that in historical context it is a relatively recent creation. It is also interesting that the title "dame" was introduced in this order for the first time, as the equivalent of "sir" for men. Until then, women were not generally admitted to orders.

The history of decorations and medals really began in the 19th century. Among decorations, France's Military Medal (*Médaille militaire*) was created by Napoleon III in 1852, and we are familiar with the *Croix de Guerre* awarded in the First and Second World Wars. The pre-eminent decoration for gallantry in the Commonwealth is of course the Victoria Cross, established in 1856 during the Crimean War by Queen Victoria. Other well-known British decorations are the Military Cross (MC) instituted in 1914, the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) in 1918 and the George Cross for civilians in 1940. As for medals, British medals for campaigns and long service go back to the Battle of Waterloo in 1816. Their history in Canada begins with medals awarded for service in the Fenian raids and the Riel Rebellions. And this is a good point to look at the tortuous history of honours in Canada.

## Honours in Canada before 1967

Two excellent studies of Canadian honours by Christopher McCreery were published in 2005: *The Canadian Honours System* (Toronto: Dundurn Press) and *The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History, and Development* (University of Toronto Press). The latter book itself enjoys a rare honour: a message from Her Majesty The Queen. I am indebted to Dr. McCreery for much of the information in this article.

Leaving aside the royal honours of France, Canadians were eligible to receive British or "imperial" honours – sort of and sometimes – until the creation of an indigenous Canadian honours system in 1967. The picture was complicated by "titular honours", those which come with a title like "Lord" and "Lady" or "Sir" and "Dame". These are, first, hereditary peerages (which until recently included membership in the British House of Lords), then hereditary knighthoods (called baronets), and finally non-hereditary knighthoods: knights bachelor and those levels of orders which confer knighthood.

Until the First World War Canadians could receive peerages and knighthoods, some recommended to the Sovereign by the Canadian Prime Minister, others by the British government. If you wanted a peerage, it helped if you were a railway mogul. Sir George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was made a baron, Lord Mount Stephen, in 1891. Another CPR president, Sir Donald Smith, became Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal in 1900; and a third, Thomas Shaughnessy, was made a baron in 1916.

As for non-hereditary knighthoods, Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister, became a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867 and was

promoted to the highest level, Knight Grand Cross, in 1884. A number of other Canadians were appointed to various levels of orders, both titular and non-titular. King Edward VII seemed to be partial to those railway barons: he made Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and Lord Shaughnessy a Knight Commander! Among recipients of non-titular honours, William Lyon Mackenzie King, the future Prime Minister, became a Companion of the Order of St. Michael & St. George (CMG) in 1906. The irony, of course, was that Mackenzie King, when Prime Minister, prevented honours from being awarded and refused to wear his CMG!

The trouble came when individuals considered by the public to be unworthy were honoured with knighthoods or peerages for political reasons. A case in point was the controversial Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1915. Then in 1917 the lid blew off. British Prime Minister Lloyd George was involved in a scandal, selling peerages and knighthoods to raise funds for his party. Among them was Sir Hugh Graham, owner of the Montreal *Star*, a political fund-raiser, who was elevated to the peerage over the objections of the Governor General and Prime Minister Borden.

This caused a public outcry. There was an immediate stop to hereditary peerages and knighthoods for Canadians, through something called the "Nickle Resolution", proposed to the House of Commons in 1917 by a Conservative MP, William Nickle and adopted in 1918. It also stated that henceforth all other honours for Canadian would be recommended to the King by the Canadian Prime Minister. Another resolution in 1919 extended the prohibition to non-hereditary knighthoods and appeared to discourage all honours except decorations for gallantry and bravery.

The outcome was unfortunate. Prime Ministers Borden, Meighen and Mackenzie King interpreted the resolutions as a ban on British honours, and virtually none was awarded between 1919 and 1932. Between 1933 and 1935, however, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett revived the granting of honours, including 18 knighthoods. These were surprisingly progressive and non-partisan, for example, Sir Frederick Banting, the co-discoverer of insulin, and Sir Ernest Macmillan, the composer. Lucy Maud Montgomery, the author of *Anne of Green Gables*, was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire and future Prime Minister Lester Pearson an Officer of the Order. Interestingly, a number of women were recognized for social and community initiatives – a rare phenomenon among honours at the time.

In 1935, Mackenzie King returned to office and that was the virtual end of honours for Canadians until 1967. But not quite, because people had to be recognized during the Second World War and the Korean conflict and only British honours were available. From 1940 to 1946 appointments were made of non-titular honours, both military and civilian; from 1950 to 1953 only military decorations were allowed. Otherwise, Canadians were simply not officially recognized for service to the nation.

The obvious solution was to establish indigenous Canadian honours. Various trial balloons had been floated. The first Governor General, Lord Monck, suggested an Order of St. Lawrence as early as

1866 – an idea which was revived by Vincent Massey in 1935 and again in 1951. He also suggested a Royal Order of Canada in 1940. But these ideas were all shot down by the federal cabinet, which thought that honours were too hot a topic to handle. In 1942 something called the Canada Medal was approved by King George VI and actually struck – but none was ever awarded!

### The Canadian Honours System

The Centennial of Confederation in 1967 provided the ideal opportunity to establish a Canadian honours system. In that year the government of Lester Pearson introduced the Order of Canada, at first as a single-level order, although two medals, one for service and one for courage, were added.

A very important element of this new order was that recipients were to be recommended to the Governor General by an independent committee from nominations submitted by the public. This was in contrast with the practice in the U.K. and most other countries, where most nominations were proposed by government departments and of course in Britain by the Prime Minister as well. That of course resulted in accusations, sometimes justified, of political interference. The Order of Canada was an immediate success, thanks in part to this non-partisan selection process, in part to the calibre of the first appointments – people like Dr. Wilder Penfield, Vincent Massey, M.J. Coldwell and Maurice Richard.

The next major development was in 1972. The Order of Canada expanded to its present three levels – Companion, Officer and Member – which it should have been in the first place. The Order of Military Merit was created for the Canadian Forces, also in three grades: Commander, Officer and Member. And three decorations for civilian bravery were established: the Cross of Valour, Star of Courage and Medal of Bravery.

In the past three decades the system has expanded significantly. The Meritorious Service Decorations (Cross and Medal) were created in 1984. Following the example of Australia, decorations for military valour were introduced in 1993. A "Canadianized" Victoria Cross (which has yet to be made and awarded) was at the top, after a vigorous lobbying campaign by the Royal Canadian Legion and the Monarchist League of Canada to overcome bureaucratic resistance in Ottawa. The other decorations are the Star of Military Valour and the Medal of Military Valour.

In 2001, Ottawa created the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, a virtual replica of the Order of Military Merit, to the extent that the grades and the insignia are the same (the ribbon is different).

Exemplary service medals, for twenty years service with good conduct, began in 1983 with the launch of the Police Exemplary Service Medal. It was followed by similar medals for corrections personnel in 1984, firefighters in 1985, the coast guard in 1990, emergency medical services in 1991 and peace officers in 2004. For the Canadian Forces there is a wide range of Canadian, NATO and United Nations medals for military service and specific postings or campaigns.

A final group of medals are commemorative medals – those awarded on the occasion of major anniversaries. Until 1967 Canada shared in British medals: those for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 and Diamond Jubilee in 1897, the Silver Jubilee of King George V in

1935, the Coronations of Edward VII in 1902, George V in 1911, George VI in 1937 and Elizabeth II in 1953. In 1967, Canada created its own commemorative medal for the centennial of Confederation. This was followed by the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977, the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of Confederation in 1992, and the Queen's Golden Jubilee medal in 2002. We can no doubt expect a Diamond Jubilee Medal for Her Majesty in 2012 and a Canada 150 Medal in 2017!

### Some Special Cases

When you look at the official precedence of Canadian orders, decorations and medals you will notice two elements which may at first seem out of place.

The first is the *Royal Victorian Order*, established by Queen Victoria in 1896 to recognize services to the Sovereign and Royal Family. She wanted it to be in her personal gift, not recommended in any way by politicians. (There are now four personal honours of the Sovereign: the others are the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle, and the Order of Merit.) The *Royal Victorian Order* is listed as the fourth Canadian order, after the Orders of Canada, Military Merit, and Merit of the Police Forces. Why is this so, when we stopped accepting most British honours after 1917 and certainly after 1967?

In one sense, of course, the *Royal Victorian Order* is a British honour, administered from London. But in another sense it is also Canadian – and Australian and New Zealand and Jamaican, and so on – because it is conferred directly by the Queen, without government advice, as Queen of Canada, Australia, Antigua & Barbuda, etc., for service to Her Majesty in right of those countries. In 1972, the year of the first expansion of the Canadian honours system, appointments to the *Royal Victorian Order* resumed in Canada – and the first recipient was the legendary Esmond Butler, loyal secretary to five governors general from Vanier to Sauv . Canada is the only Commonwealth realm to identify the Order as one of its national honours.

The other apparent anomaly is the *Order of St. John*, which is given precedence after the four national orders already mentioned. The modern-day *Order of St. John* was revived in the U.K. in the 19th century and is associated with the St. John Ambulance organization. It soon took root in Canada and Canadians were admitted to its five levels. But it too fell prey to the infamous Nickle Resolution of 1918 and was not awarded again until it was restored by Prime Minister R.B. Bennett in 1931. Today the Queen is Sovereign head of the Order in the Commonwealth; in Canada the Governor General is prior and the Lieutenant Governors and Territorial Commissioners are vice-priors. In 1990 the *Order of St. John* was added to the Canadian precedence of orders, decorations and medals.

### Provincial Honours

Canada is unique in having honours of the provincial Crown as well as its

national honours. Ontario established the first provincial honour in 1973 – the *Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship*, soon followed by the *Police and Firefighters Bravery Medals* in 1975 and 1976. The Chancellery at Rideau Hall tried to discourage Ontario from taking these initiatives, and also tried to dissuade Saskatchewan from a similar course of action on a number of grounds, including the claim that provincial honours would dilute, duplicate, and diminish the prestige of, Canada's national honours.

Neither Saskatchewan nor the other provinces accepted this rationale. Qu bec established *l'Ordre national du Qu bec* in 1984; the *Saskatchewan Order of Merit* followed in 1985, the *Order of Ontario* in 1986 and the *Order of British Columbia* in 1989. All ten provinces now have orders and half of them – Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Newfoundland & Labrador – have decorations and medals as well.

Why did this happen, when nothing similar occurred in Australia, that other Commonwealth federal monarchy? Two factors seem to have come into play:

- Until 1990, the Australian States recommended people to the Sovereign for imperial honours such as the Order of the British Empire. Since the States had this outlet for recognizing their citizens, it is likely that this mitigated any pressure for establishing their own honours.
- More significantly, *the Australian States were directly involved in the Order of Australia from its creation in 1975*. All eight states and territories have representatives on the Council of the

Order of Australia. Furthermore the Governor General has delegated to the State governors the power to present all honours except the Companion level of the Order of Australia.

Contrast this with the Canada, where the provinces were from the outset excluded by Ottawa from any direct part in the honours system. It is therefore hardly surprising that provincial honours came into being. The very success of the Order of Canada and the other national honours stimulated an interest by the provinces in recognizing deserving people in their own jurisdictions.

To summarize the case for provincial honours:

- As co-sovereign jurisdictions in Confederation, with their own representatives of the Queen, the provinces have every right to issue official honours of the provincial Crown. By the same token their honours insignia may bear the Crown and be presented by the Lieutenant Governor.
- While the Queen has not specifically authorized provincial honours, legislation or orders-in-council in her name have had the same effect.
- Far from diluting, duplicating or diminishing the prestige of Canada's national honours, provincial honours complement and enhance them by making Canadians more aware of, interested in and respectful of honours of the Crown.

In our view, this is exactly what has happened over the past thirty years and



Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship



Ontario Medal of Firefighter Bravery



Order of Ontario



Ontario Medal for Police Bravery

the fears of Rideau Hall have been misplaced. Let me cite examples from the Saskatchewan experience.

- The *Saskatchewan Order of Merit* has gained respect for its recognition of excellence in all fields of endeavour.

- The *Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal* (established in 1995, a year before the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award!) has achieved its goal of prestigious recognition of the volunteer sector.

- The *Saskatchewan Protective Services Medal*, launched in 2003, has not only been enthusiastically received by the protective agencies (such as police, fire, corrections, ambulance, Canadian Forces) but has reinforced the appreciation of the wider community for the work done by the members of those agencies. In the case of peace officers other than police, it preceded the Canadian exemplary service medal by two years!

- The *Saskatchewan Centennial Medal* has proven in some ways to be the most influential of Saskatchewan's honours. With 4,200 recipients ranging from the Governor General to local volunteers, and more than 80 presentation events across the province over an eighteen-month period in 2005-2006, this program brought honours into the community in a way that no other could. It was conceived partly as an opportunity to educate the wider public about honours – and this is exactly what happened.

The end result is that Saskatchewan people are far more aware of all honours, national ones included – and the role of the Crown in honours – than they were 25 years ago. This is largely due to the success of the provincial honours program. Monarchists should be pleased that the provincial honours have (with the exception of Quebec) raised the profile of the Crown and the Lieutenant Governors.

Provincial honours are a reality in Canada. They are here to stay. Rideau Hall has had to come to terms with them. It did so, first in 1991 by granting status to provincial orders in the national precedence of orders, decorations and medals and then in 1998, when this was extended to some other honours such as the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal.

#### The Commonwealth Honours Conference: Suggestions for Change

The conference on Commonwealth honours and awards in Regina in April 2006 brought together experts and practitioners from Rideau Hall, National Defence, Canadian Heritage, six provinces (all except the Atlantic provinces), the United Kingdom, South Africa, Antigua and Barbuda, and, by proxy, Australia and New Zealand. A summary of the conference, in the form of an edited version of my introduction to its *Proceedings*, appears elsewhere in this issue of *CMN*. Out of the many topics discussed and recommendations offered, some are of particular interest to Canada.

One issue is that Canada lacks a prestigious way of honouring the country's very best. The Order of Canada, with only three classes, cannot fully achieve



Saskatchewan Order of Merit



Saskatchewan Protective Services Medal



Saskatchewan Centennial Medal

this. Suggestions from experts like Christopher McCreery and Rafal Heydel-Mankoo are either to add two higher levels to the Order of Canada, analogous to the knighthood levels of British order but not conferring titles; or to create a new single-class order with restricted membership like the Order of New Zealand and the (U.K.) Order of Merit or Order of the Companions of Honour. There are a couple of other anomalies with the Order of Canada. In 1998 all three levels of the Order were placed *ahead* of the top levels of other orders (like the Order of Military Merit and the Royal Victorian Order), which means, for example, that a Member of the Order of Canada outranks a Commander of the Order of Military Merit (like the Chief of the Defence Staff!). This is totally contrary to international practice; it can and should be reversed. I would add that the insignia of the middle level, the Officer of the Order of Canada, is worn (by men) on a neck-ribbon, which international practice reserves to the top level of orders.

Christopher McCreery questions the need for a separate order for the police forces, as this may lead to a proliferation of orders for different occupations; he proposes instead a single order of merit with military and civilian divisions. He points out that the Meritorious Service Decorations are under-used – far more of them should be awarded. He also notes that Canada is one of the rare countries not have an order for the public service or a polar medal. Like me, he wants to see the Royal Victorian Order awarded, as it used to be, for all forms of service to the Sovereign and not just for organizing royal visits as is now usually the case. He suggests that the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award be changed from a mere lapel pin into an honour. That, of course, is what Saskatchewan did with our Volunteer Medal in 1995! He also points out the deterioration in the quality of both publications and medals of the national honours system. They pale by comparison with those of countries like South Africa and Antigua & Barbuda and, in our own country, of Québec.

Dr. McCreery notes that Alberta, British Columbia and women are under-represented in the membership of the Order of Canada and that its advisory council is too concentrated in central Canada. Furthermore, it is my own view that we need to coordinate federal and provincial honours, agree on standards, exchange information, and facilitate the work of all jurisdictions to minimize duplication and overlapping. So far Ottawa, due no doubt to its reservations about provincial honours, has abdicated responsibility for this, leaving it to Ontario and Saskatchewan to pick up the ball, as we did at a national conference in 2000 and the Commonwealth sequel in 2006.

Next, as I'm sure all monarchists would agree, we should reverse the long-standing practice of minimizing the Queen's role in the Canadian honours system. Her Majesty is fount of honours and Sovereign of the four national orders – but you wouldn't know it from the attitude and publicity of Rideau Hall. Let me quote in this respect Christopher McCreery:

## Royal Approval for Saskatchewan Honours



During her centennial visit to Saskatchewan in May 2005, Her Majesty The Queen approved the use of the Royal Crown on the insignia of three Saskatchewan honours of the Crown: the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal and the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal. In this photo taken at Regina's historic Government House on May 20, 2005, Her Majesty is observed by Lieutenant Governor Lynda Haverstock and Dr. Michael Jackson, Chief of Protocol and Secretary of Saskatchewan Honours, as she signs paintings of the insignia prepared by the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

Her Majesty The Queen has not conducted an investiture in Canada since 1973, when a mixed investiture of the Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit and Bravery Decorations was held. The Queen's role as fount of honours is rarely mentioned. Despite the many opportunities since 1973 for the Queen to preside over an investiture there have been no such events.

Since 1973 the only investitures to be held by the Queen were to invest newly appointed governors general with the Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit and, most recently, the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. Even this, the first and oldest tradition of the Order of Canada, has now been done away with. This occurred when Governor General Clarkson presented the insignia to her successor, Madame Jean, in a rather bizarre turn of events.

Rideau Hall has consistently opposed conferring Canadian honours on members of the Royal Family, whereas Australia and New Zealand have not hesitated to do so. Yes, the Queen Mother was made an honorary Companion of the Order of Canada in the year of her 100th birthday, but she should have received it long before – and it should not have been honorary membership, which is meant for non-Canadians. The only other Canadian honour given to Royal Family members has been the Canadian Forces Decoration to those who are colonels-in-chief of Canadian regiments – but even

people like me receive the CD for 12 years of service in the Canadian Forces!

Only one Canadian jurisdiction has properly honoured members of our Royal Family. Which one? Saskatchewan, of course! The Prince of Wales was invested as the first honorary member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 2001 and the Earl of Wessex as the second in 2006. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Princess Royal, Duke of York and the Earl and Countess of Wessex have received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal. Furthermore, during the Queen's centennial visit in 2005, her Private Secretary, Sir Robin Janvrin, and several other members of the Royal Household and staff received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal at a special ceremony in Regina. These loyal servants of our Queen have not been properly recognized in Canada. We decided to do something about it.

Honours are one of the most significant instruments of the Crown. They recognize our best. They deserve to be of top quality. And they should demonstrate our pride in our constitutional monarchy and in Her Majesty The Queen, who is the source of all our Canadian honours.

*The above article is an expanded and edited version of a presentation to the South Saskatchewan Branch of the Monarchist League of Canada in October 2006 in Regina.*

## CORRECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

### Issue #24 Fall-Winter 2005

In "Crowns & Maces", pp 28-29, The Princess Royal and Princess Alexandra are KG, not LG; Prince Michael of Kent should not have been referred to as "The Prince" because he is not the son of a Sovereign; the Duke of Kent was promoted to GCVO in 1960 – it was Prince Michael who was promoted GCVO in 2003.

In "Royal Round-Up", p. 35, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1942 was Sir Kingsley Wood (not Sir Kenneth).

### Issue #25 Winter-Spring 2007

In "Reprinted Without Comment", p. 9, a distinguished British correspondent challenges the *National Post* editorial's assertion that the Order of Merit is a "similar honour" to the Companions of Honour; he doubts that the CH is part of the Canadian honours system; and equally rejects the view that it or the OM have been traditionally conferred on long-serving heads of government in Canada.

# The First Conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards

by Michael Jackson, CVO, CD

This is an edited version of the Introduction to Honouring Commonwealth Citizens: Proceedings of the First Conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards, published by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration. It summarizes the presentations at the conference, co-sponsored by the Honours and Awards Secretariats of the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan, which took place in Regina in April 2006. The conference attracted delegates from Rideau Hall, Canadian Heritage, National Defence and six Canadian provinces; Antigua & Barbuda; South Africa; the United Kingdom; and, by proxy, Australia and New Zealand.

It is characteristic of the Commonwealth, this eclectic, organic association of nations which emerged from the former British Empire, that approaches to citizen recognition should be widely diverse and multi-faceted, yet show evidence of a common heritage. The source or at least contextual backdrop for most Commonwealth honours, the United Kingdom, justifiably occupies a prominent place, not only for its legacy to the other countries but for the current reappraisal of its historic honours system. Canada, too, has prominence, as the first Commonwealth realm to create, in 1967, an indigenous honours system, one which has considerably influenced those of other countries including, intriguingly but by no means ironically, the United Kingdom.

Australia and New Zealand followed the Canadian example by establishing distinctive honours systems in 1975. In typical Commonwealth fashion they put their own stamp on what they saw and studied elsewhere, and they have continued to expand and develop their honours in their own way. Tiny Antigua and Barbuda provides the exhilarating picture of a Caribbean island state boasting no fewer than four orders of chivalry. From South Africa comes a fascinating story of how this Commonwealth republic created an entirely new honours system for a people emerging from apartheid. A common thread in all of the six countries is that their programs of cit-

izen recognition are taken seriously, have been the result of much thought, experiment and experience, and continue to evolve.

## Historical Perspective

The United Kingdom historically offered honours to people in the countries of its Empire and later of the Commonwealth. The policy on these British or "imperial" honours evolved rather like the Empire/Commonwealth itself. From being awarded on the advice of the Colonial Office to people in the colonies, they transmuted for the most part into honours conferred by the Sovereign on the advice of the governments of her realms. Yet it was inevitable that these honours should eventually give way to indigenous honours as the nations of the Commonwealth sought their own identities and symbols.

## Canada

A complicating factor was that some grades of British orders conferred titles of knighthood (and later damehood), not to mention the separate but related titular honours of knights bachelor and also peerages. There was an early reaction in Canada against the perceived abuse of titular honours for partisan political purposes, leading to the notorious Nickle Resolutions of 1918-1919 in the Canadian Parliament. These effectively resulted in the suspension not only of titles but unfortunately of virtually all honours, with some exceptions such as wartime, until 1967. Stanley Martin, British scholar of Commonwealth honours and author of *The Order of Merit* (2007), compared it to throwing out the baby with the bathwater, creating an honours vacuum in Canada.

As noted by Christopher McCreery (author of *The Canadian Honours System* and *The Order of Canada*, both published in 2005), this meant that Canada began almost with a *tabula rasa* when establishing its first national honour in 1967. However, in some ways the *tabula rasa* was a plus, because it required Canada to innovate, notably by creating an arms-length advisory council to recommend honours rather than politicians or government departments as in Britain (and in France). This aspect of the Canadian system, three and four decades later, has influenced the United Kingdom as it seeks transparency and credibility in the selection of honours recipients.

## Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand, interestingly and in contrast to Canada, opted at first to maintain titular honours, either through British orders in parallel to their indigenous systems, or as components of their own orders, or both. This uneasy, transitional hybrid continued in Australia until 1986 (and in some respects until 1990) and in New Zealand as late as 2000. Malcolm Hazell, Official Secretary to the Governor-General of Australia, and Phillip O'Shea, New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary, showed how



Before the Conference Dinner at Government House: l-r: Capt. Carl Gauthier (National Defence), Dr. Michael Jackson (Saskatchewan), Stanley Martin (U.K.), Kevin MacLeod (Canadian Heritage).

both countries have, like Canada, developed comprehensive systems of orders, decorations and medals over a period of three decades.

Of the three, New Zealand seems to have had the most coherent, unified approach to what it terms its Royal Honours System (Dr. McCreery remarked that Canada's system grew in "fits and starts"). In assessing the honours of New Zealand, Rafal Heydel-Mankoo, an expert on world honours, expressed some lingering regrets over the recent abolition of knighthoods in that country; but he affirmed the New Zealand honours system as a model for Canada and the other realms because, among other things, it fully recognizes the role of the Sovereign in all the Queen's 16 realms. "New Zealand", he said, "has correctly understood that Commonwealth citizens share a common bond and should not be regarded as alien."

## Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda's experience illustrates how one of the small Commonwealth states has successfully merged the traditional with the original. Valerie Smith, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, and Jean-Marie Grant, Secretary to the Honours Committee, explained that while accepting imperial honours, the Caribbean island realm proceeded to create no fewer than four indigenous orders of chivalry in 1998. The most senior of these is a single-grade order – the model recommended by Christopher McCreery and Rafal Heydel-Mankoo and adopted by New Zealand – which in this case confers knighthood or damehood. The second order originally had five grades, the two top ones being titular; but, in striking contrast with Australia and New Zealand, Antigua and Barbuda has eliminated the three lower, non-titular grades and retained the knighthoods and damehoods – music to Mr. Heydel-Mankoo's ears! The third and fourth orders have five grades, again following historical and international practice. Clearly, the size of a jurisdiction is no impediment to an imaginative development of honours.

## Other Commonwealth Realms

The Commonwealth connection with British honours is not entirely spent. Mr. Martin pointed out that eleven of the Queen's realms, including Antigua and Barbuda, still accept them. But they are states with small populations (with the

exception of Papua New Guinea) and most of them, again like Antigua and Barbuda, have now established their own honours. They may run the two systems "in double harness" like the Australians for a while – or perhaps indefinitely. Time will tell. What is consistent, however, is that the Queen continues to confer her personal honours, primarily the Royal Victorian Order, on citizens of all her realms. This is visible evidence of Her Majesty's role as fount of honours in the nations of which she is Sovereign.

## South Africa

South Africa presents a very different scenario. While it had ceased accepting British titles as early as 1925, it maintained a dual system of honours into the 1950s. After becoming a republic in 1961, South Africa established honours of its own. Mandla Feni, Secretary of National Orders, explained why these were superseded following the end of apartheid in 1994. The new South Africa, he said, as part of a new culture needed a new approach, with "symbolic moments of exodus from the past", in contrast with the desire for continuity among the Commonwealth realms. This approach has been remarkable for its originality, for its careful, scholarly preparation, and for its celebration of indigenous culture. Rather like France, South Africa has created orders for specific fields of endeavour. Significantly, its highest honour is an order for bravery, when elsewhere bravery is recognized by decorations. One order recognizes those who have contributed to the struggle for freedom and democracy. Another is bestowed on foreign nationals who have helped South Africa. Of the six national orders, two are named after prominent figures of the country's recent history, another innovation.

## Contemporary Honours: Issues, Challenges and Changes

The historical perspective illuminates the rationale and characteristics of honours in these six Commonwealth countries. But what about the present? How are the honours functioning? What are the current issues and the prospects for change?

## The United Kingdom

Rafal Heydel-Mankoo explained how 21st century echoes of the "cash for peerages" scandals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries spurred reviews of the British honours system. He outlined recent developments and comments on proposals for reform, some of them far-reaching indeed, such as abolition of most knighthoods/damehoods. Mr. Heydel-Mankoo noted appreciatively that the UK government, by rejecting radical change and opting instead for a balanced approach towards improvement, avoided the "baby and bathwater" scenario which would have denuded the system of its invaluable historic ethos. Instead it has focused on better commu-



Some of the delegates at the Conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards, Regina, April 2006: l-r: Mandla Feni (South Africa), Capt. Carl Gauthier (National Defence), Dr. Christopher McCreery (Ottawa), Ella Denzin (Saskatchewan).



(l-r) Lieutenant Governor Lynda Haverstock presents the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal at Government House, Regina, in April 2006: Dr. Christopher McCreery (Senate of Canada, author), Mary de Bellefeuille-Percy (Rideau Hall), Nanda Casucci-Byrne (Office of Lt Gov of Ontario)



nication and more credible methods of nomination and selection for the existing honours.

#### Canada, Australia and New Zealand

In his assessment of Canada's national honours, Christopher McCreery examined "structural weaknesses" in the system and gave some candid views on how it might be changed for the better. His suggestions range from creating an honour for the public service and a polar medal, to merging the Order of Military Merit and the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, and adding one or two grades to the Order of Canada or possibly creating another order. In this latter idea he is joined by Rafal Heydel-Mankoo, who praised the New Zealand honours system for its multi-level, multi-order approach to recognition. Dr. McCreery and Mr. Heydel-Mankoo are at one in deploring the reluctance of Canada (and presumably Australia), in contrast with New Zealand, to involve the Sovereign (and members of the Royal Family) more directly in the honours which, after all, emanate from Her Majesty.

As with everything else in the political culture of Canada and Australia, the federal dimension looms large in honours policy. But what a contrast between the two countries! I have endeavoured, based on the Saskatchewan experience, to explain why all ten Canadian provinces have their own orders and some have decorations and medals as well; whereas the Australian states not only have not created their own honours but, since 1990, have ceased recommending imperial honours. In my opinion this results partly from the more inclusive approach initially taken by Canberra compared to Ottawa, partly from an authentic rationale for provincial honours in the Canadian context.

Rachele Dabraio, Director of the Citizenship Branch at the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration, and Suzanne Moffett, *directrice de l'Ordre national du Québec*, examined the actual working out of this rationale in the Provinces of Ontario and Québec. Ontario, with the most extensive provincial honours and awards system in Canada (and likely anywhere) faces challenges of managing the diversity of its multiple programs. Ms. Dabraio spoke of government awards as much as of honours of the Crown and the delicate balance required when dealing with politicians. Québec, on the other hand, with its single but three-level honour, as Madame Moffett explained, seeks to ensure the precedence, prestige and profile of *l'Ordre national du Québec*. It is exploring unique methods of creating a corporate identity among the members of the

Order and of drawing on their expertise to publicize it to their fellow-citizens.

#### Selection of Honours Recipients

Canadian provinces share common issues and problems with other jurisdictions in the Commonwealth. As in the United Kingdom, the nomination process and the selection of recipients are under scrutiny. Inextricably linked to this is the revocation of honours in the fortunately rare, but unfortunately high profile, cases where this is required. Terence McKague, Chair of the Saskatchewan Honours Advisory Council, Bernard Voyer, *président du Conseil de l'Ordre national du Québec*, and the late Mary de Bellefeuille-Percy, Director of Honours at Rideau Hall, reviewed both the pitfalls and the opportunities presented by this crucial area of any honours and awards program.

All three reflected on the difficult task facing honours advisory councils in the review of the nominations they receive. Gender balance, geographic representation, ethnic and social factors must be considered without prejudicing the integrity of a selection based primarily on merit. How does one assess the authenticity of the dossier and the worthiness of the candidate? Mrs. de Bellefeuille-Percy reported on the sophisticated research and checking process employed by Rideau Hall for Canada's national honours. Monsieur Voyer noted the major effort made by *l'Ordre national du Québec* to attract high-quality, representative nominations from across the province.

But what happens when a recipient is subsequently found to have brought dishonour on the award? Mary Percy recounted two notorious cases of revocation of the Order of Canada. Dr. McKague explained the revocation policy adopted by the Saskatchewan Honours Advisory Council, backed by provincial legislation, and observed that proper screening of nominees will minimize the risk of resorting to revocation. Monsieur Voyer concurred, while noting that *l'Ordre national du Québec*, fortunately, has yet to face this dilemma. Mrs. Percy summed it all up by saying, "The guiding principle is merit. [...] Above all we must maintain the integrity of our system."

#### Insignia

The insignia worn by the recipients are the outward and visible signs of the honour which has been conferred on them. Medals, miniatures, ribbons and lapel pins represent an art form – conception, design, symbolism, heraldry, aesthetics – and an artisanal and manufacturing achievement. Captain Carl Gauthier, of History and Heritage at Canada's Department of National De-

fence, brought personal expertise and experience to bear on this complex field. He emphasized the vital importance of good design which reflects an authentic symbolism, both for the conferring jurisdiction and for the award itself. He warned that it is essential to follow carefully the manufacturing process from start to finish if one is to ensure a quality product which reflects favourably on the recipient and the head of state; it is false economy to produce medals "on the cheap". Captain Gauthier also dealt with the touchy subject of the proper wearing of insignia. Some jurisdictions do not always follow standard international practice. Frequently recipients of honours do not wear their insignia appropriately and not in keeping with the purpose and dignity of honours. It is incumbent therefore on honours secretariats to ensure that their own practices are accurate and to educate honours recipients about them.

#### Presentations

The final step in the honours process is the investitures into membership of orders and the presentations of decorations and medals. These necessarily centre on the head of state, or that person's representative, who actually presides at the ceremonies. The Honourable Lynda Haverstock, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan at the time of the conference, and Nanda Casucci-Byrne, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, gave the perspective of this "other side" of the honours equation.

Dr. Haverstock made the point that honours and awards are very much congruent with the mission of the vice-regal representative in constitutional monarchy, which is to "create a sense of identity, pride and unity". Referring to her own experience with three awards and the

Saskatchewan Centennial Medal, she described the range of emotions felt by the persons presenting the honours and awards – and by the recipients – to illustrate the importance of citizen recognition to our society.

Echoing Dr. Haverstock's theme, Nanda Casucci-Byrne cited remarks by Her Majesty The Queen to underscore the relevance of the Crown, the Sovereign and her representatives to the values symbolized by honours and awards. These are, she said, "part of the Canadian identity". Ms. Casucci-Byrne discussed the art and science of recognition, its public nature and the need for political neutrality. She concluded by lauding the diversity of programs of honours and awards, whether national, provincial or non-governmental: "there is room for all of them".

#### Conclusion

Diversity is indeed the hallmark of Commonwealth honours and awards; the 2006 conference attested to that. But it also brought home the underlying integrity of the diverse programs of citizen recognition. All jurisdictions can learn from the others. The pioneering indigenous honours of Canada, the frank self-appraisal by the United Kingdom, the quality of publications produced by Québec, the beautiful and high-value insignia of Antigua and Barbuda, the strikingly imaginative initiatives by South Africa, the thorough, wide-ranging approach of Australia and the coherent, unified policy of New Zealand – are examples of how different countries pursue the common goal of excellence in recognizing Commonwealth citizens.

Malcolm Hazell, Secretary of the Order of Australia, eloquently expressed that goal:

*At the broadest level, the philosophy underlying the Australian Honours System reflects the purpose of all honours systems in that it seeks to recognise community values and celebrate what is important and unifying in national life. [...] A common thread [of all honours systems] is the almost universal desire to publicly honour human endeavour and, through this, to exemplify community values and aspirations. It is not only the recipients of awards that benefit, but the many organisations and communities they have worked hard to support and the pride engendered in others in publicly applauding the achievements of their fellow citizens on a national and often times international level.*

Honours and awards in Commonwealth countries amply fulfil this universal desire to reward citizens who exemplify the common good.

## Give A Free Monarchist League Trial Membership!

The best source of new members for the Monarchist League of Canada is the referrals of current members. If you have friends, relatives, work colleagues or possibly members of your faith community, Legion Hall or athletic club who seem interested in – or perhaps puzzled about – the Canadian Crown – why not seek their permission (we don't want spend League funds to pester folks who aren't sympathetic) to send us their names, along with their postal and e-mail addresses. We'll sign them up for a six-month trial membership and send them League materials and Canadian Monarchist News. At the end of six months, we'll hope they will renew – or they are free to tell us to cancel their affiliation.

**Send nominations to [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca)**  
(or mail them to PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9)

# The Order of Merit 1902-2002: One Hundred Years of Matchless Honour

by Stanley Martin, CD  
London & New York: I.B.Tauris  
& Co. Ltd., 2007 (xviii-647 p.)

Book Review by Michael Jackson, CVO

The Order of Merit (OM) is unique in the UK honours system: a single-class order conferring no title and in the personal gift of the Sovereign. Established in 1902 by King Edward VII, the Order was intended to recognize “exceptionally meritorious service” in art, literature and science and in the armed forces. The author states at the outset that “the Order of Merit is the peak of the most complex honours system in the world. That makes its story well worth telling”.

The story is indeed worth telling, and well told in this fascinating book published to mark the centennial of the Order in 2002. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, diplomat, expert on protocol and honours, Extra Gentleman Usher to The Queen, Chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, Stanley Martin is well placed to write the definitive history of the Order of Merit. As co-chair of the first conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards held in Regina in 2006, where Stanley Martin was one of the keynote speakers, I was not surprised to find in this book the same mix of erudition, wit and story-telling which characterized the author’s presentations at the conference (now recorded in its Proceedings, *Honouring Commonwealth Citizens*, published by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration).

Stanley Martin sets the context with a clear, concise picture of British honours in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – peerages, baronetcies, knight-hoods and orders – which is invaluable for those who find the system arcane and even baffling. What the system did not do was sufficiently recognize endeavour outside public service, such as art, literature, music, science and industry. Efforts during Queen Victoria’s reign to replicate the Prussian Order Pour le Mérite for this purpose came to nought. It was, as Mr. Martin says with wry humour, “an unlikely figure in the rotund shape of the new king”, Edward VII, hardly known for his intellectual interests, who finally created the order in 1902.

The Order was limited to 24 members (plus honorary members from foreign countries) and, like the Royal Victorian Order established in 1896, was in the monarch’s personal gift. This was and is a crucial distinction (Mr. Martin notes that the much better-known Order of the Garter and Order of the Thistle did not revert to the monarch until 1946/47). Several Prime Ministers tried, usually unsuccessfully, to propose candidates for the order or to influence the selection. This was jealously guarded by successive private secretaries to the Sovereigns. Mr. Martin concludes that in recent decades Prime Ministers have carefully refrained from intervening, but that Buckingham Palace has been equally careful to keep them informed of candidates. In contrast, the Order of the Companions of Honour (CH), instituted in 1917 by King George V, was “intended as an important part of the Prime Minister’s political patronage”. Later, when the CH also recognized arts and science, it came to be regarded as a “second class OM”, and Mr.

Martin records how eventually a number of recipients of the CH were later “promoted” to the OM.

The precedence of the two orders was different too. From its beginning the Order of Merit was ranked above all knights grand cross – the highest grade of multi-level orders – except for the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (an anomaly which Mr. Martin regrets). The Order of the Companions of Honour, however, ranked below knights grand cross, although ahead of knights commander, the second level of orders. Mr. Martin makes the point several times in the book that the Order of Merit (and to a lesser extent the Order of the Companions of Honour) is at the summit of the British honours system but is not widely recognized as such because it does not confer knight-hood. His view is that if the OM is underrated, the titles Sir and Lady are over-rated: after all, mere baronets and knights bachelor have them!

Most of this history of the Order of Merit, however, is rightly devoted to the people who were awarded the honour. The author first describes the twelve original appointments to the Order in 1902. Among the “military five” were well-known field marshals Roberts, Kitchener and Wolseley. Canadians are familiar with the latter as the commander of the force sent to deal with the Red River rebellion in 1870; Mr. Martin tells us he was also the inspiration for ‘the very model of a modern Major-General’ in Gilbert and Sullivan’s *Pirates of Penzance*. The “civil seven” included Lord Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery; Lord Kelvin, renowned physicist; and painter George Watts. Others of the “originals” are now lesser known or unknown, but, as Mr. Martin points out in the book with respect to other recipients of the past century, this is inevitable. On the whole, he concludes, the Order had indeed recognized conspicuous merit.

The author groups the other members of the Order in “divisions of distinction”, a more pleasing approach than the traditional chronological order. The first of these is military, a group included at the express wish of the founder, King Edward VII, with its own version of the Order’s badge. Readers of *CMN* will readily recognize some of these: First World War admirals Jellicoe and Beatty, who commanded at the Battle of Jutland in 1916; Marshals of France Foch and Joffre, honorary members; Second World War notables General Dwight Eisenhower (honorary), Field Marshals Lord Alanbrooke and Lord Alexander (Canada’s last “British” Governor General), and Admiral Mountbatten. The latter, Mr. Martin believes, will prove to be the last of the military appointments.

The next category is the scientists, many of whom have been Nobel laure-

ates and/or Presidents of the Royal Society. Among them are the New Zealander Lord Rutherford, the atomic physicist; another atomic physicist, Sir John Cockcroft, who had a stint as head of the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission; Canadian neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield; and aeronautical engineers Sir Geoffrey de Havilland and Sir Frank Whittle, inventor of the jet engine. Artists include painter Graham Sutherland, sculptor Henry Moore and architect Sir Basil Spence. In the category of musicians and performers we find such well-known names as composers Edward Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Benjamin Britten; performers Yehudi Menuhin and Dame Joan Sutherland, the Australian opera singer who was also one of the first Companions of the new Order of Australia in 1975; and actors Laurence Olivier and John Gielgud.

The group of writers is a roll-call of some of the greats in English literature, such as Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, Graham Greene, John Masefield and T.S. Eliot.

So are the “scholars”: philosophers Alfred North Whitehead, Bertrand Russell and Sir Isaiah Berlin; classical scholar Gilbert Murray; historians G.M. Trevelyan, Kenneth Clark, and New Zealanders John Beaglehole, expert on Captain Cook, and Sir Ronald Syme, Roman historian.

Of special interest to Canadians is the category Mr. Martin calls “The Men of Affairs”, sub-divided into “political figures” and “administrators”, although one could quibble with the latter designation. In the first group we find Viscount Haldane, member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose strong views on federalism, says David Smith in *The Invisible Crown*, “proved of considerable importance for [reinforcing] the provincial Crown” in Canada. Then there was Arthur Balfour, whose 1926 Report asserting the autonomy of the dominions was the basis for the *Statute of Westminster* in 1931. British Prime Ministers Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee, Harold Macmillan and Margaret Thatcher have been recognized by their Sovereign through the Order of Merit. So were Jan Smuts, the great Prime Minister of South Africa, and William Lyon Mackenzie King, who, although he was opposed to honours at home in Canada and had earlier refused the CH, accepted the OM from King George VI in 1947. (In *Honouring Commonwealth Citizens* Stanley Martin says this was partly so as not to be outdone by Smuts!) Prime Minister Lester Pearson received the OM from the present Queen in 1971 primarily for his role as international statesman. South African president Nelson Mandela was made an honorary member of the Order in 1995.

Among the “administrators” we find ... two members of the Royal Family. Prince Philip, appointed in 1968 at the age of 47 for his civil (not military) serv-

ices to Britain and the Commonwealth, remains the youngest person ever admitted to the order. His son, Prince Charles, was admitted in 2002 on the centennial of the order at age 54. The last categories of the OM are “The Humanitarians” and “The Women”. Not surprisingly, several recipients are found in both: Florence Nightingale, Mother Teresa (honorary) and Dame Cecily Saunders, pioneer of the hospice movement. The author also recapitulates the honorary members of the Order.

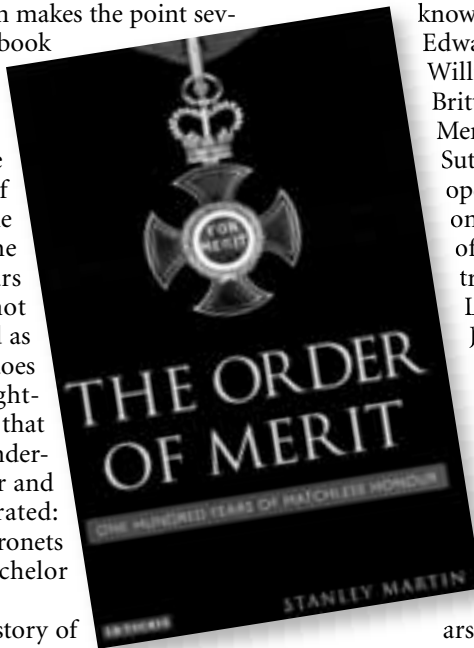
Two intriguing chapters cover those who turned down the OM and those who were “might-have-beens”. In the former group are Rudyard Kipling, classical scholar and poet A.E. Housman, and George Bernard Shaw. In the latter, Mr. Martin, from his archival study of the Order, speculates on a number of artists, scientists, scholars and public leaders who likely should have been rewarded with the OM. Among them are Sir Robert Watson-Watt, inventor of radar; sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein; orchestra conductor Sir Adrian Boult; writers H.G. Wells and Somerset Maugham; historian Arnold Toynbee; Labour politician Ernest Bevin; and T.E. Lawrence, “Lawrence of Arabia”.

Of particular interest to readers of *CMN* in this chapter on “The Unappointed” is Stanley Martin’s opinion that many deserving people in the Queen’s other realms were passed over for the Order of Merit. In Canada, while Mackenzie King, Penfield and Pearson were so recognized, why not Sir William Osler, the father of modern medicine, or Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador, or Sir Frederic Banting and Dr. Charles Best, the co-discoverers of insulin (although the latter received the CH)?

In Australia, Joan Sutherland became an OM, but it could also have been awarded to long-serving Prime Minister and staunch monarchist Robert Menzies or to famous cricketer Donald Bradman. As for New Zealand, Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Everest, would have been a logical choice (although he was made a Knight of the Garter).

Mr. Martin expresses his disappointment in the failure to award one of the Sovereign’s top personal honours to people such as these. “The Order of Merit was constituted as an award open to the whole Empire and, later, the Commonwealth”, he remarks. “It has never been used in this way widely enough.” It is a good point. The present Queen does not hesitate to award the Royal Victorian Order for “royal service” in her various realms. Perhaps Buckingham Palace might consider reviving the use of the Order of Merit for distinguished service in other fields of endeavour.

*The Order of Merit* is not only scholarly and informative: it is a pleasure to read. Stanley Martin enlivens his text with witty observations and fascinating anecdotes, not only about the achievements of the members of the Order but about their personal lives – and quirks. This is a warm, human story about some of the world’s most eminent people and at the same time provides a micro social and political history of the United Kingdom in the 20th century – and, to an extent, alas too limited, of the Queen’s other realms.



# The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and Her Australian Governors

**Unlike Provinces, States kept UK links, gained direct access to Queen**

by Anne Twomey

*The Federation Press, Sydney, 2006*

available in Canada from Irwin Law Books: <http://www.irwinlaw.com/books.asp?bookid=434>

reviewed by Sir David Smith

Sir David Smith, KCVO, AO, was Official Secretary to five Governors-General of Australia from 1973 to 1990, and the inaugural Secretary of the Order of Australia from 1975 to 1990. His book *Head of State: the Governor-General, the Monarchy, the Republic and the Dismissal* (Macleay Press, 2005) was launched by former Governor-General Bill Hayden on the eve of the thirtieth anniversary of the dismissal of the Whitlam Government by Governor-General Sir John Kerr.

*The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and her Australian Governors*, by Dr. Anne Twomey, is a well-written, informative, and long-overdue contribution to an understanding of Australia's constitutional arrangements, particular in relation to the Australian States and their place within, and as components of, the Australian Federation.

Twomey is a constitutional lawyer and an historian, and is well qualified to discuss the matters encompassed by this significant work of reference. The British and State Governments and their officials gave her every assistance, including access to their records, but sadly she received very little, in fact, virtually no, cooperation from the Australian Government. Despite this severe limitation, she has produced a most revealing analysis of the relationships between the Australian States, the Crown and the United Kingdom.

In an article of hers, "Truth, Error and Government Obstruction", in the January-February 2007 issue of *Quadrant* magazine, Twomey has set out her motivation to write *The Chameleon Crown*. "[I]n the 1990s there was a great deal of public debate in Australia about republic proposals ... (including) a constitutional convention ... and a publicly funded referendum campaign. There was no such debate about the far greater changes brought about by the *Australia Acts*. They were drafted and negotiated by State, Commonwealth and British government representatives in confidence, and were later approved, without controversy, by the State, Commonwealth and British parliaments. There was no referendum and little public discussion of the subject. ... Courts, when required to interpret the

*Australia Acts*, are faced with a contextual vacuum, and historians are largely ignorant of the important political consequences of the *Australia Acts*, especially as regards the status of the Queen with respect to Australia." At least they were, until Anne Twomey's book was published.

In his foreword to the book, former Justice of the High Court of Australia, the Hon. Michael McHugh, writes that "[f]or the historian, constitutional scholar or political scientist concerned with any aspect of the relationship of the Crown and Australia, it will become the reference point", and he regrets that it was not available in 1979 when he and a colleague, as counsel, wrongly "advised the New South Wales Government concerning the powers of State Parliament to enact legislation concerning the appointment of State Governors." As Twomey reveals time and time again, McHugh wasn't the only constitutional lawyer, public official or politician, including Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General, to advise or act in total ignorance of the relevant constitutional arrangements.

Twomey begins by discussing the historical constitutional relationship between Britain and the Australian colonies prior to 1901. Despite the attainment of responsible government, there were times when the British Government instructed colonial Governors to intervene in local matters, and continued to exercise its control over the colonies. Next she moves on to discuss the status of the Australian States after federation on 1 January 1901, and draws an interesting comparison between the Australian States and the Canadian Provinces, and particularly how the latter became subordinated to the Canadian Federal Government, with the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, and not by the Queen as in the case of Australian State Governors; and with the Canadian Lieutenant-Governors able to communicate with the British Government only through their Governor-General, whereas the Australian State Governors had direct access to the British Government. Even this arrangement gave rise to disputes over whether a particular issue was a State or federal matter, and whether the British Government should in particular cases deal with the Commonwealth or State Government, and Twomey discusses a number of examples.

The pre-federation constitutional conventions had discussed the method of appointment of State Governors after federation, and there were proposals that they be appointed by State parliaments, or directly elected by the people, and that they should be local rather than British appointees. This gave rise to discussion of their method of suspension or removal, and the suggestion that this might be done by the Governor-General in Council, after a request from both Houses of the relevant State Parliament. No-one wanted the Canadian position, where the Governors of "sovereign States" would be in any way subordinate to the Governor-General, and in the end



the British Government retained ultimate control over its recommendations to the Queen, even after federation.

In due course each State Government moved (or tried to move) to have local rather than British appointees, and Twomey has described their various attempts. Eventually the State Premiers were invited to make their nominations to the British Secretary of State, and in due course Australians came to be appointed, but it was the British Minister who made the recommendation to the Queen under her United Kingdom style and titles, and he was not bound to follow the Premier's advice. While the suggestions by State Premiers were normally accepted, there were occasions when they were not. As these negotiations were handled informally, there was no public rejection of State candidates. This gave rise to an incorrect assumption in Australia that the British Government was merely the vehicle for the submission of the Premiers' advice to the Queen, but, as Twomey writes, "the reality was different". Just how different she discusses in detail in relation to the Sir Colin Hannah affair in Queensland in the mid 1970s. Only after the passage of the *Australia Acts* in 1986 did the Premiers gain the right to advise the Queen directly on the appointment or removal of State Governors, and this Twomey discusses in her concluding chapters.

Twomey has delved deeply into British archives, and discusses many

examples of the appointment and removal of State Governors, but undoubtedly the most interesting case was that of Sir Colin Hannah, Governor of Queensland. Appointed in 1972 by the Queen of the United Kingdom on the formal advice of British Ministers, albeit with an informal input by the Queensland Premier to the British Government, Sir Colin also held a dormant commission from the Queen of Australia, issued on the direct advice of the Prime Minister of Australia, to act as Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia if the Governor-General was absent (as did all other State Governors). In October 1975 Sir Colin publicly criticised the Whitlam Government, and Prime Minister Whitlam advised the Queen to revoke the Governor's dormant commission. At the same time the British Government was considering what disciplinary action, if any, it should take against the Governor, and Twomey gives a detailed account of the action taking place in Whitehall and at Buckingham Palace to deal with a Governor who had clearly offended against the "principle of vice-regal impartiality".

In Queensland, the Premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, defended the Governor, and declared his intention to recommend that his term of appointment be extended, in the mistaken belief that the recommendation was his to make. This was yet another example of a Premier who did not understand the role of the



Queen of Australia



David Smith, Official Secretary to Sir John Kerr, reading the Proclamation of Dismissal of Gough Whitlam on steps of Parliament House, Canberra



Gough Whitlam on steps of Parliament House after his dismissal as Prime Minister



## The Queen and Her Australian Governors...

British Government in such appointments. Meanwhile, in London consideration was being given to the Governor's dismissal. In the end, at the suggestion of the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, dismissal, or trying to force the Governor to resign, were rejected so as not to draw the Queen into the dispute, but it was made clear to both the Governor and the Premier that Sir Colin's action was unacceptable. The Governor was formally rebuked by the British Government and the Premier was advised officially that, while the Governor would be allowed to serve out his term, it would not be extended.

As Sir Colin's term drew to an end, the Premier sought to reopen the question of an extension for the Governor, but British Ministers took "very seriously their duty to protect the Crown from embarrassment", and the appointment was not extended. As Twomey records, the Sir Colin Hannah incident was to have "a significant impact on the negotiations of the *Australia Act*" a decade later.

Twomey next takes the reader on an interesting examination of the effect of the *Statute of Westminster 1931* (UK) and its adoption in Australia in 1942. This Act was designed to free the Dominions from the colonial restraints imposed by Imperial legislation. Twomey tells us how the States, in 1931, had failed to seek an extension of the liberating measures of the *Statute* to themselves, preferring instead to seek protective measures against the Commonwealth that was prepared to exploit the *Statute* to increase its powers over the States. The States thus remained subject to certain British laws in preference to risking having their Governors placed in a subordinate position in relation to the Governor-General and the Federal Government, as was the case of the Canadian Lieutenant-Governors in their relationship with the Governor-General of Canada and the Canadian Government.

By 1972 the Commonwealth and the States had agreed to ask the United Kingdom to enact legislation to sever the States' residual links, but the Whitlam [Labor] Government that was elected in December of that year halted the process. As Twomey puts it, "[w]hile the removal of 'colonial relics' was one of the priorities of the Whitlam Government, it was trumped by the higher priority of subordinating the States. ... The Whitlam Government's desire to assert Australian 'independence' and to terminate anachronistic State links with the United Kingdom was overcome by its desire for power over the States."

As a consequence, Whitlam embarked on a campaign to change the channel of communication between the States and the Queen. This was based on the incorrect assumption in Australia "that the British Government was merely the

channel of State advice to the King or Queen on State matters, and that the British Government did not provide its own independent advice ..." Whitlam wanted the States to communicate through the Governor-General, but the British Government regarded this as "constitutionally improper". This, and other hair-brained schemes suggested by Whitlam to ham-string the States, were due to "the fundamental confusion with-in Australia as to the status of the Queen". Not only Whitlam, but even his most senior public servants, could not differentiate between the Queen of Australia and the Queen of the United Kingdom, even though a quick glance at a Commission appointing a State Governor, issued by the Queen of the United Kingdom and recommended and countersigned by a British Minister, would have made this perfectly clear.

Another of Whitlam's obsessions was the existence of appeals from State courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and he, his Attorney-General Senator Lionel Murphy, and Commonwealth officials devoted a great deal of time, effort and expense, particularly in travel to and from the United Kingdom, to try and abolish such appeals. As a consequence, State Premiers and their officials were obliged to do likewise, as also were British ministers and officials, and Twomey's account records the many examples of this prodigious waste.

The British Government took the view that the most "natural and democratic approach would be for the Commonwealth Government to seek an amendment to the Australian Constitution by referendum, but Murphy did not want to go down that road. Instead he proposed that the British simply terminate such appeals at the request of the Commonwealth Government, rather than by legislation, but the British Government rejected such action as "constitutionally improper". Whitlam then journeyed to London to propose a treaty between the British and Australian Governments, or even unilateral legislative action by the British Government in response to an informal request from the Federal Government. He even went so far as to suggest appointing Australian High Court Justices to the Privy Council and having them sit in Australia as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to hear appeals from State courts – a most extraordinary proposition – but none of these proposals was acceptable to the British Government.

The irony in all this feverish activity by the Commonwealth Government was that the States were not averse to ending Privy Council appeals, but they were all united, including the Labor States, in opposing unilateral action by the Commonwealth and its intrusion into State matters. The Australian States were determined to avoid being forced down the same constitutional road as the Canadian Provinces. "The British Government strongly encouraged Whitlam to attempt a more co-operative approach with the States", writes Twomey, but he was not interested. "In short, he wanted to assert Commonwealth dominance over the States and was not prepared to co-operate with the States so that the States themselves could sever their links with the Privy Council."

In all of this, Whitlam was driven by an almost pathological hatred of the

States, as this reviewer can confirm. In 1975, on Whitlam's advice, the Queen established the Australian honours system, with the Governor-General, as Chancellor of the Order of Australia, responsible for its administration. Whitlam had modelled his new Australian honours system on the Canadian honours system which had been established some nine years earlier. Stuart Devlin, the Australian who had designed Australia's first decimal coins following the introduction of decimal currency in 1966, was commissioned by the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, to design the insignia for the new honours system. In due course Devlin was ready to show his proposed designs to the Governor-General and the Prime Minister. As Devlin proudly displayed full-sized models of his proposals for the insignia of the Order of Australia, Whitlam almost exploded. There, in the centre of each golden wattle blossom, was an enamelled full-colour representation of the Commonwealth of Australia coat of arms, the shield of which contains the emblems of each of the six States that had constituted the Commonwealth at Federation. Pointing wildly at these, Whitlam loudly declared that he was not having those State emblems on his (sic) insignia, and instructed Devlin to remove the coat of arms from his designs.

As Twomey recounts, the British Government was "happy to pull out of the Australian constitutional system if the States agreed, [but] [t]his position was not acceptable to Whitlam." Whitlam sought a solution that would have seen the Commonwealth Government involved in State affairs; the British Government had an obligation of trust towards the States and would not cut them adrift without their agreement; and the States were prepared to tolerate the existing system so long as it kept the Commonwealth Government out of State affairs. As a consequence, nothing changed during Whitlam's prime ministership – the substantive issue of who advised which Queen on State matters seemed just too difficult to handle, and they continued to be dealt with by the British Government advising the Queen of the United Kingdom.

In the course of her description of the Whitlam Government's attempts to abolish appeals and references to the Privy Council for advisory opinions, Twomey has devoted a chapter to the "Queen of Queensland" dispute, "often simply regarded as a folly of the Bjelke-Petersen State Government and a crushing defeat for its monarchical pretensions. The real story, however, is one of a sophisticated tactical battle with the Whitlam Government in which Queensland eventually prevailed." Along the way we learn that the permanent head of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department did not understand the role of the Queen of the United Kingdom in relation to the States; and that in the 1975 High Court case *Commonwealth v Queensland* British officials observed that many of [former Whitlam Government Attorney-General] Justice Lionel Murphy's "so-called legal observations seem to be more political grandstanding" and that his view was "of interest against the background of the failure of the Bill which he himself put forward in the first place, as Attorney-General ..."

We also learn that Whitlam's decision



Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen: Queensland Premier defended his Governor

to replace the terms "Commonwealth of Australia" and "Commonwealth Government" with "Australia" and "Australian Government" respectively was really part of his strategy to attempt to subsume the States and deny them any independent legal existence, as was his attempt to have the Governor-General become a Viceroy, which he presumed would give the Governor-General dominance over State Governors, as was the case in Canada and its provincial Lieutenant-Governors. Whitlam clearly wished to copy more from Canada than just its honours system.

Queensland's aim had been "to keep the matter [of State access to the Privy Council] *sub judice* (or at least contentious) until the fall of the Whitlam Government. No Viceroy had been appointed and no change made to the constitutional position of the States." Twomey has described the "Queen of Queensland" affair as "a good example of how appearances can be deceiving and the importance of access to government documents to reveal what really happened."

In similar fashion, the States of Western Australia and New South Wales sought to assert their right to advise the Queen directly on the appointment (or removal) of State Governors and in relation to the assent to Bills reserved for the Queen's assent, and to legislate to terminate appeals to the Privy Council, but their refusal to co-operate with a Commonwealth Government they regarded with suspicion, coupled with their failure, and that of their legal advisers, to understand their constitutional relationship with the Queen of the United Kingdom, resulted in failure. As Twomey recounts, the United Kingdom Government longed for a uniform approach by all States and the Commonwealth that would enable the States to be freed from their status as "self-governing dependencies", but several years were to elapse, and much more time, money and effort would be wasted by all Governments,



Air Marshall Sir Colin Hannah: term not extended after charges of partiality



Sir John Kerr: dismissed Gough Whitlam



Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser – would only legislate if the States agreed on cutting residual links with UK



Sir David Smith: Official Secretary to five Australian Governors General

# The Queen and Her Australian Governors...

their officials and their legal advisers, before the demise of the Whitlam Government was to see progress towards resolution of this matter.

"After the demise of the Whitlam Government, the new Fraser [Liberal/National Coalition] Government had little interest in pursuing the termination of residual links", and Twomey gives a blow by blow description of the pressure from the British Government that forced the Commonwealth back to the negotiating table. Again we see the different approaches taken by the Commonwealth, State and British Governments, each as anxious as the others to sever the anachronistic residual links between the States and the British Government, but with the States and the Commonwealth suspicious of each other and determined to ensure no loss of "sovereignty" or "independence". Throughout the negotiations, the British Government was determined to see that what was done was lawful and constitutional – quick and easy short cuts would not be acceptable – and that the Queen would be protected from receiving conflicting advice from more than one set of Ministers.

With Prime Malcolm Fraser declaring that he would only legislate if requests were made by all the States, but with lack of agreement between the States as to the methods to be adopted to achieve the same ends, the process was repeatedly bogged down, and Twomey takes her reader through each painful step. Without State unanimity there was a danger of ending up with a federation different to that established by the Commonwealth Constitution. In particular, the States were determined to ensure that their "freedom ... from colonial restraints should not be bought at the price of Commonwealth domination of [them]." Their fears were a result of the Commonwealth Government contending "that the appointment of State Governors was a subject on which the Commonwealth was entitled to tender advice to the Queen, and that the future channel of communication between the States and the Queen should be the Governor-General."

To further complicate negotiations, Buckingham Palace became concerned. Palace officials wanted to ensure that the Queen was protected from receiving conflicting advice from two sets of Australian Ministers. There were also doubts about the constitutional competence of Australian State Governments to tender formal advice to the Queen.

The United Kingdom was determined not to act against the wishes of any one State, and the Commonwealth wanted the matter dealt with as a complete package acceptable to all States, so the onus was on the seven Australian Governments to reach agreement. But once again negotiations were disrupted by another change of government, with the election of the Hawke Labor Government in March 1983.

With the British and Australian Governments agreeing that parallel legislation was necessary, negotiations eventually turned towards the drafting of what were to become the *Australia Acts*. Although the British Government and its officials were considered sticklers for a solution that would comply with long-established constitutional principles and conventions, it is interesting to note that, back in Canberra, the then Secretary to

the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Sir Geoffrey Yeend, was also a stickler for constitutional proprieties. He rejected, and persuaded Prime Minister Bob Hawke to reject, a "post-box" proposal under which the Prime Minister would be responsible for forwarding State recommendations to the Queen for the appointment of State Governors, but would be denied the right to offer his own advice. With the States Premiers insisting on direct access to the Queen on the appointment of State Governors, the search was on for a solution that would satisfy the genuine concerns of the Palace about advice to the Queen.

Hitherto, the Commonwealth had handled all negotiation with British officials, but towards the end of 1983 a British Foreign Office official reported that "it was abundantly clear that the Commonwealth Government, and probably in particular [its Attorney-General] Senator Gareth Evans, has to some extent misrepresented our position so as to disguise the fact that the difficulties stem from the position of the Commonwealth Government itself." With the British Government now aware of the importance of direct communications with the States, the States nominated the Western Australian Solicitor-General as their representative, much "to the annoyance of Commonwealth officials who considered that only they should deal with a foreign Government."

In her description of State negotiations with the British Government, Twomey reveals an illuminating account of a 1984 meeting between British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and the Queensland Premier, Joh Bjelke-Petersen, also against the Commonwealth's wishes. "Bjelke-Petersen apparently regaled a bemused Thatcher with tales of how it was no longer possible to play 'God Save the Queen' on public occasions ..." but in this the Premier was quite wrong. This canard has been put around by State Premiers' Departments and State Governors' Offices since 19 April 1984. On that day the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, proclaimed "Advance Australia Fair" as Australia's new National Anthem and also proclaimed "God Save the Queen" as Australia's Royal Anthem. The Governor-General's Proclamation stated that the Royal Anthem was to be played in the presence of the Queen or a member of the Royal Family, but placed no restrictions on it being played or sung at any other time. However, a press statement issued that day by Prime Minister Hawke's Press Office stated quite incorrectly that the Royal Anthem was to be played "only" in the presence of the Queen or a member of the Royal Family, and this incorrect information has been given out by State protocol officers and others ever since.

In May 1985 Sir Geoffrey Yeend travelled to London to secure the Palace's agreement to direct access by the States to the Queen. An official from the Foreign Office was amused that the "Secretary of an Australian Prime Minister, associated with the idea of a republic and an enemy of State rights, is obliged, in face of Palace objections, to argue the case for how the Queen might entrench Her position in the Australian States". But the tactic worked, and soon all governments were on their way to a solution to what had seemed an

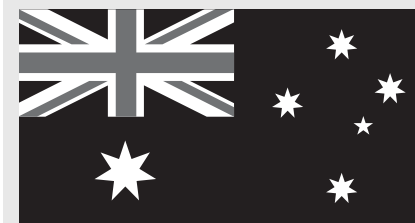
intractable problem.

First, each State enacted an *Australia Acts (Request) Act*. Next, the Commonwealth Parliament enacted the *Australia Act (Clth)* and the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act (Clth)* requesting the enactment of British legislation. Finally, the British Parliament enacted the *Australia Act (UK)*, with the British Act identical in substance to the Australian Act. The Commonwealth Acts were assented to by the Governor-General on 4 December 1985; the British Act was assented to by the Queen on 17 February 1986; and the Queen proclaimed the commencement of the *Australia Act (Clth)* on 3 March 1986, during her visit to Canberra, the British Act having previously been proclaimed to commence on the same day.

By these Acts, among other things, the Australian States severed their residual links with the British Government and Parliament; removed any limitations on State legislative powers that might have been a consequence of their previous links; terminated the application of certain British colonial legislation to the States; terminated appeals and references from State Courts to the Privy Council; confirmed the Governor as the Queen's representative in each State; and provided that, with two exceptions, all powers and functions of the Queen in respect of a State are to be exercisable only by the Governor. The two exceptions were the power to appoint or remove a Governor; and the powers of the Queen when she is personally present in a State. The most crucial provision was the one that provided that advice to the Queen in relation to a State matter would be tendered by the Premier of the State.

Twomey concludes her magnificent account with an examination of the divisibility of the Crown. She analyses the special status of the Crown in Australia's federal system, and concludes that this received scarcely any consideration by the States and the Commonwealth during their negotiations of the *Australia Acts*. She has shown how little the existing status of the Crown was understood in Australia, even by those who were in its service; nor did they understand, or care, how this would be affected by the changes they wished to bring about by the *Australia Acts*. The Australian Constitution, and the Federation which it created, are unique among all the countries of which the Queen is the Sovereign. They therefore posed unique problems in the termination of the residual colonial links between the Australia States and the British Government and, in typical Australian fashion, were resolved by a unique solution.

Twomey has rendered sterling service to Australian scholarship and to Australians' (regrettably scant) knowledge and understanding of our constitutional arrangements. She has worked her way diligently and skilfully through the records of the British and State Governments, and they are to be commended for giving her free access to them. By contrast, the Australian Government was miserly and unhelpful in relation to access to its documents. This has not prevented Twomey from producing an excellent account of the role of the Crown in the Australian polity, and she deserves the thanks and the congratulations of all Australians who care about our system of government and our nation's constitutional arrangements.



## AUSTRALIAN UPDATE

(Material provided courtesy of our friends at Australians for Constitutional Monarchy)

■ A Discussion Paper recently published on the question of the Northern Territory becoming a State raised the possibility that it could do so without having a Governor appointed to exercise the powers of the Crown. To follow this model, Australian monarchists argue, would turn any replacement into either a politician or "a poodle of the premier."

■ Sir David Smith, who contributed an article elsewhere in this issue of *CMN*, shared with ACM his views on the recent tendency of appointees to vice-regal office expressing their views in favour of a republic: "... the Governor-designate of South Australia [Rear-Admiral Scarce] seems to have followed suit, with his comments about a coming republic. So far as I am concerned, those who take the Queen's shilling have a moral, and a constitutional, duty to keep their republican tendencies to themselves until they are off the public pay-roll. The system of government that pays them and supports their life-style, and of which their high office is a vital part, is still a constitutional monarchy. I have no doubt that a monarchist Governor or Governor-General who spoke out in support of the present system would quickly be told by the media and others that his remarks were inappropriate, yet the same stricture seems not to apply to republican Governors and Governors-General."

■ In an April 27 interview, Australian Opposition Leader Kevin Rudd indicated that "becoming a republic was an important part of the nation's future" but that this "would not be a priority in his first term in government."

■ Australia Post issued its annual Queen's Birthday Commemorative Stamp on April 18, depicting HM at the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne.



Australia's Post's 2007 Queen's Birthday Stamp

# Royal Round-up

A Miscellany of News you might have Missed from the Realms and from Monarchies Overseas

Ottawa, March 6: The Dominion President of the Royal Canadian Legion criticized a plan whereby the Victoria Cross, newly-cast in Canada, would be presented by The Queen to the Prime Minister during the Vimy ceremonies, as an act to honour the Unknown Soldier and his lost comrades. In a letter to *The Globe and Mail*, he argued that the Unknown "needs no other honour to emphasize his status as a hero amongst heroes." A Legion spokesman also explained that the VC should not be diluted by becoming a symbol rather than an award for a specific act of extraordinary valour. Rideau Hall had confirmed a few days previously that the first Canadian VC had been cast.

London, March 9: A 1938 letter from then Princess Elizabeth to her second cousin, Lady Mary Cambridge, sold for £1,140 at Spink auction house. The young



(l. rear) Lady Mary Cambridge

Brighton, March 9: Lucas Whisker, age two, turned the tables on The Queen during a walkabout as she visited



Lucas asks, Lucas gets



The late Jack Wiebe – As Saskatchewan Lieutenant Governor, presenting a Badge of Service to Adele Smith of Winnipeg at League's 25th Anniversary celebration for the Prairies



The Queen proclaiming the Canada Act, 1982

M. Chrétien explained that when it was his turn to sign the document, he found that the pen just handed to him by then Prime Minister Trudeau would not work as it had a broken nib. He uttered a common French profanity, "merde." Chrétien observed "The Queen laughed. She's perfectly bilingual and she understood very well what I said."



Sergei Pavlenko's painting – first to include Camilla

Elizabeth writes from Sandringham "I am so sorry that you have had to go to bed and were not able to go to the party." She proceeds to recount some of her riding adventures before signing her pet name within the family, Lilibet.

the new Jubilee Library in the resort city. Seeing the plethora of flowers bring handed the Monarch, Lucas walked up to The Queen, pointed at the bunch of flowers in her hand and asked for one for himself. Nothing daunted, his Sovereign put a pink tulip in his hand.

Regina, April 16: Former Saskatchewan Lieutenant Governor Jack Wiebe died of cancer, age 70. A hog farmer, then a Liberal MLA, he was appointed to represent The Queen in 1994. After his time in Office ended, he was summoned to the Senate where he served until 2004.

Ottawa, April 17: The reason for a royal smile 25 years earlier on Parliament Hill was revealed by former Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. In a CTV interview marking the anniversary of the Proclamation of the fully-patriated Constitution, M. Chrétien explained that when it was his turn to sign the document, he found that the pen just handed to him by then Prime Minister Trudeau would not work as it had a broken nib. He uttered a common French profanity, "merde." Chrétien observed "The Queen laughed. She's perfectly bilingual and she understood very well what I said."

London, April 25: The Mall Galleries began to exhibit the first Royal group portrait to include the Duchess of Cornwall. The work by Sergei Pavlenko commemorates Prince Harry's commissioning into the British Army, and depicts The Queen

and members of the Royal Family standing on the steps of Old College, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, while smiling at the two young Princes.



Hon Lloyd Crouse

Lunenburg, April 28: Lloyd Crouse, the long-serving MP from Nova Scotia's South Shore who went on to become the province's Lieutenant Governor 1989-1994, died in a nursing home at 88. His life began as a fishing boat manager and town councillor; but his devotion to the community led him to Ottawa, where he served as MP 1957-1988. Only the third individual appointed to the Order of Nova Scotia, Mr Crouse was sworn of The Queen's Privy Council in 1985.



Baroness Butler-Sloss – withdraws from Diana Inquest

London, May 2: Saying she lacked experience in jury cases, Baroness Butler-Sloss withdrew effective the end of June as coroner for the Inquest into the deaths of Diana, Princess of Wales and Dodi Fayed. The resignation came after Lady Butler-Sloss had tangled with lawyers for the Fayed family, who ultimately were successful in overturning her ruling that she would sit without a jury. A Fayed spokesman said her withdrawal might be "an Establishment fix" out of worry she would not be able to have "forced through" the accidental death verdict the Establishment supposedly wants. Several weeks later, Fayed lawyers demanded that The Queen be questioned about an exchange with former Royal Butler Paul Burrell in which HM is alleged to have referred to "powers at work in this country of which we have no knowledge." The Baroness said that "it was unheard of" to question the Sovereign, and that the inquest should "tread lightly on what may be constitutional matters."



Hon. Lynda Haverstock with her former boss!

Regina, May 4: Only months after her retirement after more than six years as the widely-acclaimed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, Lynda Haverstock was appointed President and CEO of Tourism Saskatchewan. Commenting on what observers saw as a perfect fit between person and task, Dr Haverstock said: "If I do this right, it should be on every level – more Saskatchewan people seeing more of Saskatchewan, people from outside of our borders coming and many international visitors wanting to see some unique things and experience some tremendous adventures here."



Duke of York and his Fusiliers welcomed in Cambridge

Cambridge, Ontario, May 5: HRH Prince Andrew, Duke of York, visited Cambridge in his role as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Highland Fusiliers of Canada during a 5-day homecoming to Canada. The Regiment was granted Freedom of the City at a ceremony where more than a thousand members of the public were in attendance.



King Malietoa Tanumafili II of Samoa – reigned 45 years

Apia, Samoa, May 12: King Malietoa Tanumafili II of Samoa died, age 94. The world's third longest-reigning monarch, often considered the father of the two Samoas, had ruled the island kingdom since it gained independence from New Zealand in 1962. From the decease of his father in 1940, he had held the Malietoa title, and been appointed an advisor to

the New Zealand Governor. In her Silver Jubilee year, The Queen visited Samoa for a day on *HMY Britannia*, and presented Malietoa with the Collar Badge and Star of the GCMG. His successor will be elected to a five-year term according to the country's Constitution. The islands of Samoa lie about halfway between New Zealand and Hawaii in the South Pacific, and are home to some 200,000 people.



Harry – disappointed over Iraq veto, rumoured training in Canada

London, May 18: Prince Harry stated that there was "absolutely no question" that he would resign his commission when the head of the British Army reversed his earlier decision and announced that the Prince would not be posted to Iraq. CGS General Sir Richard Dannatt said after a secret trip to Southern Iraq that there were specific threats relating to Prince Harry as an individual that "would expose not only him but those around him to a degree of risk that I now deem unacceptable." A Clarence House statement said that while Harry was "very disappointed....he fully understands and accepts General Dannatt's difficult decision... Prince Harry's thoughts are with his troop and the rest of the battle group in Iraq." Reports in June suggested that Harry was in S. Alberta training with British troops at their usual site near Medicine Hat.

Clarence House, May 18: Prince William has signed up to Facebook, the popular networking site on the internet. Under the name William Wales, he has posted a picture of himself in a sunglasses and a ski hat.



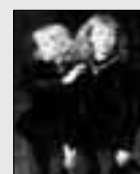
Sir Oliver Millar – succeeded the traitor Blunt as Queen's Pictures Surveyor

London, May 22: Sir Oliver Millar died at 84; he spent 40 years, from 1947 to 1988 – caring for the paintings of the Royal Collection, most recently as Surveyor of The Queen's Pictures and Director of the Royal Collection. A leading authority on van Dyck, Sir Oliver also found time to write extensively, including his Silver Jubilee work *The Queen's Pictures*, the first detailed account for the general reader, and meticulous catalogues of the Tudor, Stuart and Georgian pictures of the Collection. His responsibilities had been varied, for he was a courtier as well as an erudite scholar; they ranged from the curating of the art hanging in eight Royal residences to arranging loans of paintings, re-hanging pictures in HM's private apartments, replying to scholarly enquiries or attending innumerable banquets.



Hong Kong, May 22: British diplomats reported that the Chinese and local governments rebuffed approaches for the Britain and its last Governor, Sir Chris (now Lord) Patten to take part in celebrations planned to mark the 10th anniversary of the return of the former colony.

Lord Patten: Last Hong Kong Governor snubbed



Did Prince Richard of York (r.) survive the Tower?

Leicester, May 29: Historian David Baldwin argues in a new book that one of the Princes in the Tower supposedly murdered by Richard III in fact survived and spent his life as a bricklayer. *The Lost Prince: the Survival of Richard of York* says that after the elder Prince, Edward, died of natural causes, Richard was secretly sent to live with his mother. Subsequently, after the Battle of Bosworth, he was removed to St John's Abbey, Colchester where he plied the bricklayer's trade and kept his identity secret for fear of reprisals from Henry VII.



Sir Edward Jones –  
ejected hereditaries

Westminster, May 29: The death was announced of General Sir Edward Jones, 70. As Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod he had been responsible for telling the hereditary peers not elected to sit after the Labour Party purge of the Lords that they must hand in their passes, clear their desks and quit the Chamber. Sir Edward was named Black Rod in 1995 after a military career that included postings in Cyprus and as UK Military Representative to NATO. In 2001 he was appointed CVO.



Empress Elisabeth's Koechert  
Diamond Pearl (above) –  
recovered in Winnipeg;  
Empress Elisabeth of Austria  
(right)



Winnipeg, June 1: A Winnipeg police bust of a high-tech organized crime ring recovered the Koechert Diamond Pearl, a pendant made for Empress Elisabeth of Austria and stolen in 1998 from a castle in that country, where authorities have been notified of the find.

London, June 6 – Channel 4 broadcast its documentary *Diana: The Witnesses in the Tunnel* despite a plea on behalf of Princes William and Harry from their Private Secretary. In a June 4 letter, Jamie Lowther-Pinkerton stated “in the strongest terms possible” the Princes’ view that “publishing such material causes great hurt to us, our father, our mother’s family and all those who so loved and respected her.” He goes on to refer to the graphic descriptions contained in the program of



Diana’s facial wounds, and photographs of her death scene, stating, “Put simply, if it were your or my mother dying in that tunnel would we want the scene broadcast to the nation. Indeed, would the nation so want it?” In its reply, Channel 4 averred that it had sought to balance the Princes’ concerns “against the legitimate public interest”, that the program went “no further visually or in tone than many previous British TV and newspaper reports” and that “it presents the most detailed and credible eye-witness account yet delivered of an event of international importance that for ten years has been obscured by claim and counter-claim.”



Pierre  
Duchesne new  
Quebec LG

Quebec City, June 7 – Former Secretary General (Clerk) of the National Assembly Pierre Duchesne was sworn in today as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, replacing the popular Lise Thibault, who served Her Majesty in the position for 10 years. By profession a notary, M. Duchesne has authored many articles throughout the Commonwealth about Parliamentary procedures, traditions and security. His Honour took up his position shortly after a potential constitutional imbroglio had been resolved with the passage of a controversial budget brought down by the minority Liberal Government. Commentators had speculated that had the budget been defeated, Mme Thibault or her successor could be faced with a request for a dissolution by Premier Charest when in fact a coalition of opposition parties capable of commanding the Assembly might have presented itself as an alternative to holding a second election within three or four months.



To mark the USA State Visit, HM sat for a series of striking formal portraits with Annie Leibovitz. Vanity Fair wrote that they “capture the steadfast commitment and personal majesty of this remarkable five-foot-four-inch woman,” while The Sunday Telegraph headlined their feature: “A dark and brooding Majesty.”



The Queen and Prince Philip made a State Visit to the USA in May to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the Jamestown (VA) Settlement and visit the Bushes at the White House. Later the Royals enjoyed attending the Kentucky Derby.

## FROM THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE MESSAGE BOARD

### A NEW FEATURE

Highlighting interesting or provocative postings on this electronic ‘Letters to the Editor’ board. You too can become part of the dialogue amongst members of the Monarchist League of Canada, or read the various replies engendered by these postings, at

<http://members.boardhost.com/monarchist/>

June 5, 2007 ~ From Prof Graeme Garrard,  
a Canadian teaching at Cardiff University, Wales

### Governor General’s Website

A visit to the G-G’s website will not give heart to monarchists in Canada. Quite apart from the fact that you must hunt long and hard to find a picture of the Queen on it (I never did, but maybe there is one), you will be hard-pressed to find any reference to Queen Elizabeth II. (I looked and failed.) There is no shortage of pictures of G-G Jean.

The G-G’s role is described as follows: “Canada’s Governor General carries out Her Majesty’s duties in Canada on a daily basis and is Canada’s de facto Head of State”. Elsewhere, it is stated that the G-G “represents The Queen who is the Head of State”. While these claims are not strictly contradictory, I think that they will be confusing to the public, which may be forgiven for wondering who is really Canada’s Head of State after reading it. My impression is of someone who sees herself as a President-in-waiting.

May 30, 2007 ~ From Jonathan in Toronto

### Visibility of the Monarchy: Clothing, bumper stickers, stamps, etc.

I’ve noticed a few topics discussing ways in which to make the Monarchy more visible in day to day life in Canada and a few, including myself, who would like to see things such as T-Shirts bearing Royal Canadian images made available. Does anyone know of anywhere that things like this are sold? Would it be a viable idea for the League for their catalogue? As well, does anyone else think that we should start petitioning Canada Post to create International stamps bearing the image of the Queen? I try to only ever use the Queen Stamps when posting things but at Christmas it’s especially hard because I have to double up on my number of

stamps to send cards abroad etc. It would be nice to promote Canada as a Monarchy to not only those at home but those abroad as well.

May 29, 2007 – From Scott Pratt of Mississauga, Ontario

### Royal Portrait in my office

As an Assistant Crown Attorney, I recently hung a portrait of Her Majesty in my office. While there has been one or two positive comments, I am extremely disappointed to report that the majority of my co-workers who’ve seen it either laugh and keep walking or roll their eyes. On the rare occasion where someone asks me why it’s there, and I tell them that I think it’s appropriate given that we represent the Crown every day, I invariably get the aforementioned eye roll and laugh. I’ve also been called “weird” for having it.

Has anyone else encountered this kind of negativity from displaying something related to the monarchy? I’m very disappointed in my colleagues, who are happy to accept a paycheque from the Crown, but who openly scoff at someone showing it the least bit of respect. I needed to vent about this, and figured I’d find some sympathetic ears...thanks for listening.

May 13, 2007 ~ from Dr Roy Eappen of Montreal

### Re: Biggest supporter of monarchy – which Commonwealth country?

I think it is Fiji. It is a republic but has maintained the Queen on its money and continued the blue ensign. The leaders of the coup apologized for being a republic. Hm is still the Paramount Chief on the council of chiefs, tghereby outranking the present Fijian president. If Fiji restored full rights, I am sure they would be a monarchy again.

April 19, 2007 – from James Bromilow of Ottawa

### Re: GG and the Charter, more inappropriate behavior

It’s interesting that the article [in *The Globe and Mail*] has stated that the Governor General should register her concerns with the Prime Minister in private, because from what I hear here in Ottawa, the two are rarely meeting at all.

# EDITORIAL COMMENT

## QUEEN OF QUEBEC?

Given the reluctance of both Sovereign and her Canadian Ministers to intrude into a delicate minority situation in Quebec's National Assembly, and the apparent inability of both Ottawa and Clarence House to find a good moment for the Heir to the Throne to visit his



Montrealers cheered as HM rode the mini-rail at Expo 67



The Queen with her Quebec Premier, Robert Bourassa, who welcomed her to the province in 1987

future Realm, one can safely predict that neither Royal will visit the Old Capital to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its founding in 1608. What a pity! The presence of either Her Majesty or of Charles and Camilla would as always have brought balm to a charged situation. Moreover, they would have fixed the eyes of the world on Quebec more than any other visitor, even dare we say the new President of France. Lost opportunities, attacking the Monarchy to grab a headline, political opportunism and deeply-conflicting agendas: all these seem the stuff of Quebec. No wonder so much of Canada feels so alienated from the province, the estrangement the sadder in that so many fought so hard to make Quebec feel welcome, and to encourage the Referendum voters to give national unity a chance. How sad the unique healing qualities of the Crown will not be given a chance to work their magic at this difficult time. "I am glad to be here", The Queen once observed, in another difficult moment. Could it be that this time we are not worthy of her presence?

## DIANA: THE REAL WITNESSES IN THE TUNNEL

One can only imagine the continued pain for Princes William and Harry brought about by the decision of UK's Channel 4 to broadcast *The Witnesses in the Tunnel*, with its vivid imagery and descriptions of their mother's death, including two eye-witness accounts of the lacerations to her face. Possibly the awful repetition of similar media intrusions over the years has inoculated them to some extent from the full horror of each fresh but repetitive piece of sensationalism masquerading as "journalism",

the frequency of which is sure to increase as the 10th anniversary of Diana's death is commemorated this September. Sadly, many of the public who thronged London's streets a decade ago and who still profess such love for the Princess' memory and ideals are also consumers of these nauseous images. Sadder still, the true witnesses are the living, William and Harry, forced to look on once again into a seemingly endless tunnel of enormous sadness surrounded by a farrago of exploitation, innuendo and unreason.

## HARRY: TRULY ROYAL

Prince Harry has shown admirable restraint in reacting to what must be for him devastating: the reversal of his promised deployment with his troop to Iraq – played out once again on a public stage. He is not resigning his commission in a snit, nor arguing with his superior officers. Rather, he is accepting that the combination of a deteriorating security situation in that dangerous place and publicity surrounding his posting would threaten others' lives. As an earlier CIGS, Lord Kitchener, is reported to have told the Prince of Wales in World War I, "Sir, I don't give a damn if you're killed; but what if you are captured?" The prospect of the Prince falling into the hands of terrorists with no acquaintance with the Geneva Convention is unthinkable: it would pit human sensibilities against national policy in a way that no Prime Minister could accept and no country should allow. Of Harry's toughness as a soldier, commitment to his mates and eagerness to fight there can be no doubt. Through those qualities, coupled with his charity work in Africa, he regained the affection of a public which had felt concerned over his previous poor judgement. Now he has added to that esteem by exhibiting maturity in the face of disappointment. "They also serve who only stand and wait," wrote Milton. Harry's service is the more honorable because he is showing patience and understanding of issues and needs beyond his personal convenience. That is truly royal.

## LISE THIBAUT

It is part of the ugliness of our times that all the good someone has done can be skewered by not only a single mis-step, but by a single apprehension of fault. We know the great pain Her Honour has suffered in recent months. At right, we print her heartfelt message. It is a fact that for a decade, from her wheelchair, Lise Thibault represented The Queen with passion, with dignity, with great consideration for every word she spoke. Accepting hundreds of engagements a year, she brought to La Belle Province the

*From the bottom of my heart... merci!*  
*Since February 9, the passing days have been*  
*When your honesty has never once been put*  
*When, during ten years you have given me*  
*an Exemplary Governor and in making the*  
*When, at the time of your life, you did not*  
*try to destroy me and destroy the respect*  
*of all your beliefs.*  
*Then you find yourself heart broken, the*  
*deliberations of men can stir up a population. I felt*  
*being that one so easily be manipulated by the*  
*insinuations and the ones who carry them, with*  
*in radio and open lines and in writing papers.*  
*I am very happy that the Prime Minister*  
*request to mandate the general audience from*  
*light on these allegations.*  
*With all my heart, I thank those of you who*  
*will be a word of encouragement, those of my*  
*grandchildren, my sisters, my family, my friends*  
*have granted for me. I am deeply thankful for*  
*have demonstrated that good is stronger than*  
*evil believing in the Human being.*  
*I shall respect my duty of reserve, who*  
*debate on the public place, but I shall stand*  
*A storm can break the branch of an oak but*



benign face of an institution to which it once had been most loyal. Thus it was that Her Honour, personifying the Crown to a generation of Quebecers, transcended the partisan and intellectual rancour of the province's ever-turbulent dynamic. The audits of Madame's accounts proved disturbing: more investigations lie ahead. But Sheila Copps' words are salutary: "How could Sheila Fraser... reach such damning conclusions without evaluating comparable spending across the country? Why issue a joint press release with a provincial auditor for maximum media impact with minimum information?" Chill, too, Messrs Charest and Harper, who have uttered not a word contextualizing Madame's magnificent accomplishments, unstinting service and magnanimous nature.

## KATE MIDDLETON: CLASS ACT

Who knows what combination of factors brought an end to the relationship of Prince William with the admirable Kate Middleton? Whatever the truth, it must have been a sad time for both parties, as is the break-up of any long-term romance. It should be recorded, however, that this time the British tabloids did not get their way. Despite printing the most salacious nonsense, as is their wont, neither party spoke publicly or "leaked" the details of their unhappiness to their supposed friends, even in the face of cruel rumours of Kate's being "too middle class". Thus the stories – and public interest – quickly died away. In all this we



William and Kate in happier days

think that Kate – unsupported by any palace p.r. apparatus – showed that real class which has nothing whatsoever to do with wealth or position. In any event, young people need to experience a variety of relationships before making their marital plunge. This is all the more true of those who lead lives in a goldfish bowl. As Elizabeth and Philip found sixty years ago, absence may make the heart grow fonder. Thanks to the restraint of both parties, the Commonwealth may yet wake up one day to hear the magic words "Kiss me, Kate."

## JACK WIEBE, 1938-2007

A son of the Prairie, and a loyal Liberal Party member, Jack Wiebe's appointment to represent Her Majesty in Saskatchewan was one of a string of

*continued on the next page*

CABINET DU LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR  
QUÉBEC

*Un chaleureux merci!*

*Depuis le 9 février dernier, les journées qui se sont écoulées font partie des moments les plus éprouvants de ma vie.*

*Quand, depuis toujours, ton honnêteté n'a jamais été questionnée...*

*Quand, pendant dix ans, tu donnes priorité à un engagement total en exerçant le rôle de lieutenant-gouverneur et en faisant la différence pour tant de citoyens...*

*Quand, à un tournant de ta vie, on t'a attendue pour te briser, briser les liens, essayer de te détruire et détruire l'institution que tu portes avec foi autant qu'avec respect et conviction...*

*Alors là tu te retrouves le cœur brisé, forcée de constater que la bêtise humaine et la malhonnêteté peuvent soulever une population. Souvent, je m'inquiète de la fragilité de l'Humain qui peut se faire manipuler par des campagnes visant à démolir nos institutions et ceux qui les portent, dans le seul but d'ingérer des cotes d'écoute via les tribunes téléphoniques, et à vendre du papier.*

*Je suis très heureuse que les premiers ministres du Canada et du Québec aient accepté ma demande de donner le mandat aux vérificateurs généraux des deux paliers de gouvernement de faire la lumière sur les allégations.*

*Je vous remercie chaleureusement, vous qui m'avez manifesté votre sympathie par un mot d'encouragement, un téléphone, avez supporté mes enfants, mes petits-enfants, mes sœurs, ma famille, mes amis, mes collaborateurs, ou qui avez fait une prière à mon intention. Je vous suis profondément reconnaissante pour tous ces gestes de solidarité. Vous m'avez démontré que le bien est plus fort que le mal et m'avez donné la force de continuer à croire en l'Humain.*

*Je respecterai mon devoir de réserve, lequel ne m'autorise pas à faire mon propre débat sur la place publique, mais je saurai me tenir debout et ne laisserai quiconque porter atteinte à ma dignité. Une tempête peut arracher la branche d'un chêne, mais elle ne peut le déraciner.*

*Lise Thibault*  
Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec

*Thank you for  
your freedom support*

*continued from the previous page*  
 frankly partisan nominations to the vice-regal role made by Prime Minister Chrétien which showed that the right person with the right loyalties could easily transcend party considerations and become an effective and popular Lieutenant Governor. Outspoken, warm, gritty and devoid of pomposity, Mr Wiebe took his responsibilities seriously, and never forgot respect for the soil whence he sprang nor the Sovereign he so admired. He once told us how he handled the slight awkwardness inevitably arising when he attended formal events in a province whose relatively small population means that most of the players have been on easy terms with each other. "I come in to the Vice-Regal Salute," he explained, "and make my remarks, distribute awards, am introduced to guests, eat dinner – whatever." He went on to observe: "Then I leave – often clapped out of the room. Five minutes later, I quietly re-enter – as Jack Wiebe – and everyone can relax, including me." What a wonderful solution: to show respect for the Office without unnecessarily weighing it down with forced ceremony! We also cherish a long conversation we shared on a flight from Toronto to Regina, where we were heading to hail

the Prince of Wales. Mr Wiebe had recently accepted appointment to the Senate; and we enjoyed a lively debate about the appropriateness of former vice-regals' re-entering the hurly-burly of politics, albeit at the federal level and in the august precincts of the Red Chamber. Service was Jack Wiebe's watchword. Lack of pretension his style. Dignity his innate manner. He did honour to his Queen, his Province and his roots. May he rest in peace.

### LINC AT 85: STILL RUNNING

It was good to see that former Ontario Lieutenant Governor Lincoln Alexander's 85th birthday was recently feted by Ontario's Heritage Trust at a gala attended by the good and the great. Linc is a beloved figure, a role model for many. In the simplicity and directness of his approach to all matters, in his innate dignity, in his lively sense of humour and in his long, active and outreaching "retirement" he is a compelling figure of goodness. A trifle unsteady on his feet, he is firmly rooted in a busy life of service. His greatest supporters have always been the ordinary people. Had they been invited to the party, they would have been tickled



to read that the invitation specified dress as "black tie and running shoes." (Linc settled on black boots.) The symbolism is dead right. He has never stopped running through the host of opportunities life has afforded him. We, beneficiaries of Linc's energy, can only watch in fond

amazement – and reflect how Andrew Marvell might have been thinking of this son of Hamilton when he wrote 350 years ago:

*Thus, though we cannot make our sun  
Stand still, yet we will make him run.*

# REPRINTED WITHOUT COMMENT

Perhaps it is time for a renewal of the Commonwealth in Canada, and a time to promote the importance of this democratic, multicultural institution.

'Unity in Diversity' is one of the mottos that comes to us from the United Empire Loyalists. That motto is apropos to the Commonwealth as well, in the sense that the Commonwealth brings unity to an incredibly diverse group of nations, countries with wildly disparate populations, histories and economies.

As the historian, W.L. Morton wrote, the Canadian Crown "commands allegiance, not conformity," and thus acts as a unifying force in Canada and for that matter, the Commonwealth...

In addition to a worldwide reputation for openness and diversity, we have a profound tradition of freedom, human rights, democracy and the rule of law under the Crown, embodied by the Commonwealth...

And finally, let me add that Canada should build its renewed commitment to the Commonwealth with a view to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012, the first Diamond Jubilee since 1897. This will be an occasion of great significance to the Commonwealth. Canada's New Government is already planning a memorable celebration...

In her March 12 Commonwealth Day message this year, Her Majesty said: "I think that one of the reasons for the success of the Commonwealth is that it draws not only on certain shared values, but also from the principles and practices of everyday life... Let us, like the Commonwealth, find our diversity a cause for celebration and a source of strength and unity... we are a thriving community; we value our past; we make the most of our present; and we are working together to build our future."

Thank you. God bless Canada and the Commonwealth. God save the Queen.

*From remarks by Hon Jason Kenny, PC, MP, Secretary of State (Multiculturalism*

*and Canadian Identity) to the Closing Dinner, National Conference, Royal Commonwealth Society, Ottawa, June 2, 2007 – delivered by Royal Galipeau, MP, in the Minister's absence overseas.*

The talk of the palace is of crisis, and a whiff of despair hangs in the air... The 72 year-old Empress [of Japan] is a broken butterfly. 'It has been,' she said, during a rare, and carefully controlled, news conference, 'a great challenge to get through each and every day with my sorrow and anxiety.' The grim picture of Michiko's life inside the palace has taken years to leak out. Even to travel into Tokyo she must seek permission 14 days in advance. She has no money of her own, nor even a telephone on which she can make private calls. It was only five years ago that she was first allowed to travel abroad without the Emperor... royally squashed by the real power at the Court, the Imperial Household Agency, a 1200-strong, inscrutable secretariat ferociously wedded to its ancient ways... 'whose job is to keep the family on a tight rein, and to ensure that all the members live according to the Agency's dictates.' The IHA... remains firmly of the view that royal women belong in the background... Michiko's life has been a sad one. She has had three children, and is broadly popular with her husband's 127 million subjects, yet the bright, beautiful girl, who on the day of her marriage was showered with petals as she crossed the palace bridge, is now, in the words of a recent biographer, 'a stick-thin, grey-haired wraith.'

*William Langley, writing in The Daily Telegraph, May 23, 2007*

More than 5,000 Canadians have been inducted into the Order of Canada since its creation in 1967, and, together, they form an outstanding community of excellence. I think this is something Canadians deserve to know more about – about the marvellous contributions and

accomplishments of their fellow citizens who form this esteemed group.

*The Rt Hon Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada, writing in the Globe and Mail, May 21, 2007 [Her Excellency proposed a space should be found in Ottawa to celebrate the Canadian Honours system.]*

...Because Diana and I spent three days in Bosnia and Sarajevo... in the middle of her holiday with Dodi, I naturally studied details of that tragedy closely... Flying back, I watched her and the devoted Paul Burrell smile their way through tabloid accounts of the Dodi holiday, and read a message. Delivered indirectly to the Prince of Wales, it ran like the old song, "I get along without you very well." She adored Dodi for giving her and her sons such a happy, 'unroyal' holiday, but I don't think it went further than that. Disillusioned by her marriage breakup, she was behaving indiscreetly and talking wildly. In that mood, she might well have exclaimed 'They'll get me in a car smash!' But that is not valid evidence against the Royal Family. After 10 years, it's time to face the facts and end the bluffing.

*Lord Deedes, writing in his column in The Daily Telegraph, 18 May, 2007*

Rideau Hall is not "Canada's national home," as the Governor-General's Web site now says. It is the home of the representative of Queen Elizabeth, and it is not primarily an art gallery, as the current resident, Michaëlle Jean, and her staff seem to think. To be sure, this nationally important house should appeal in various ways to Canadians and also to visitors from abroad... But our lives as visual creatures should not displace our allegiance to our head of state, our constitutional order and our history... These moves [of Royal portraits] may or may not be stealth republicanism, or an attempted constitutional amendment by curatorial decree. But Ms. Jean and her staff are evidently trying to

siphon off the great symbolic power of the monarchy, to further their particular tastes and agendas. If they continue on this path, they will undermine a highly honourable office, and consequently validate the warnings offered by Ms. Jean's detractors at the time she was appointed.

*From a Leader in the National Post, 18 April, 2007*

Of course the Canadian Red Ensign should fly at the April 9 commemorations of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, alongside the Royal Standard of Canada, the Maple Leaf, the Union Jack and the French tricolore. And of course the Red Ensign should fly in perpetuity at the Canadian National Vimy Memorial. The Maple Leaf is not the battle flag of a Canadian revolution. When Canada adopted the 1965 flag, Canadians did not abrogate their history.

*From a Leader in The Globe and Mail, 31 March, 2007*

I will reveal how the Duke of Edinburgh secretly trained the Loch Ness Monster to swim up the Seine until it reached the Pont d'Alma... how Philip then gave a kind of ghillie's whistle and Nessie reared out of the water and so startled Henri Paul that he swerved into the path of Elvis Presley in the white Fiat Uno, at which point Prince Charles – hovering overhead in a Luftwaffe helicopter – switched on the supermagnet installed by MI6 in the concrete pillar of the tunnel and sucked the Merc to its doom... I got [the story] from the horse's mouth – Shergar, that is. It is at least as plausible as the rubbish we will now hear from Fayed, and it is a sad comment on our national sentimentality, and the way a tycoon can buy his day in court, that we are hearing this stuff at all.

*Boris Johnson, MP for Henley, writing in The Daily Telegraph, March 8, 2007*

## CROWNS & MACES

*Red Ensign restored...Quebec's "official opposition"...Shame on Ottawa Airport (YOW!)... CPC advertising Queen stamp...ROM displays Queen portrait... CMHA Americanizes advertising... Globe & Mail columnist worries about \$1000 bills...*

**CROWN** to HON JASON KENNEY, PC, MP, SECRETARY OF STATE MULTICULTURALISM & CANADIAN IDENTITY and to ROBERT WATT, CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA, for causing the Canadian Red Ensign to be



A Canadian Flag for Vimy. Consulting with the Chief Herald of Canada (Robb Watt, centre) are Secretary of State Hon Jason Kenney (r. of Mr Watt) and members of his staff (l-r): Chris Champion, Senior Policy Advisor for Canadian Identity; Tenzin Khangsar, Chief of Staff; and Alykhan Velshi, Director of Communications

entered in the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, thereby regaining official recognition after a lapse of over 40 years. Further CROWN to Prime Minister Harper for accepting Mr Kenney's recommendation that the Red Ensign fly permanently at the Vimy Memorial. Both events suggest that, finally, Canadians are mature enough to respect and find deep meaning in the rich symbology of yesteryear without in anyway derogating from the honour rightly paid to the National Flag.

**A TARNISHED CROWN** to MARIO DUMONT, Leader of Quebec's Opposition ADQ party (who has argued for a republic) but who nonetheless, in a debate over Premier Charest's controversial budget proposals, said it was the duty "of Her Majesty's official opposition" to vote against the budget. We notice the use of the word "official" rather than the traditional "loyal," and mourn the vicious partisan culture of our time which seems to have undone very quickly so much of the good work on behalf of the Crown by outgoing Lieutenant Governor Lise Thibault.

**MACE** to THE OTTAWA AIRPORT AUTHORITY for responding "We don't feel the need for it" to a query as to



why no picture of The Queen hangs in a principal public building and entry point to our nation's capital. YOW, like all airports being a federal installation, here's an opportunity for the Harper government to act swiftly and explain "the need" to the unfeeling!

**CROWN** to CANADA POST CORPORATION. Recognizing that Royal stamps are good business, CPC has prominently advertised the availability of

the new "permanent" Queen stamp on advertising posters and the sides of its delivery vehicles.

**CROWN** to THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM. The newly-renovated Museum in Toronto, complete with the



The Royal Ontario Museum's new crystal wing

controversial "crystal wing" addition, now welcomes visitors to its main atrium area with a large picture of The Queen. A sign mentions that the venerable institution's Queen Elizabeth Terraces (opened by the Sovereign in 1984) had to be torn down in the re-design process, and that it is part of Canadian tradition to hang portraits of the Monarch in public buildings.

**MACE** to THE CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, YORK REGION. While we admire greatly the work of the CMHA, it advertised Margaret Trudeau, its Guest Speaker at a



June 18 fund-raising Gala, as "former First Lady of Canada." As an e-mail to the organizers from Monarchist League Dominion Chairman Bob Finch reiterated the League's respect for the Association, but pointed out that the term "First Lady" is not one generally used in Canada – rather, to the south of the border. But if anyone were to be so dubbed, it would most certainly be Her Majesty The Queen. If so well-known a speaker needed identification, Finch suggested several alternative descriptive wordings, such as "former Chatelaine of 24 Sussex Drive" or "wife of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau." At press time the CMHA had not had the courtesy to reply to his comments.

**MACE** to GLOBE AND MAIL COLUMNIST ROY MacGREGOR, who in a May 28 column suggested, first, giving up The Queen on one of the two bills she appears (neglecting the fact that the \$1000 bill has been withdrawn and in any event – for most of us – was hardly common currency!) in favour of another Canadian icon, the black sprinter Harry Jerome. Pitting Mr Jerome against the Sovereign is a no-win situation. And what of all the other distinguished claims that would then surface? One good reason to restrict effigies on currency, coinage and stamps to the Monarch is that The Queen embodies the nation and all that is good in it. But if other individuals must be honoured, the design should still incorporate The Queen, thereby giving it a sense of permanence that transcends the fashions and judgments of the day. Isn't that what nationhood is all about?

## THE "NEWS" COLUMNS OF "CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER"

### WAR AGAINST THE CROWN?

Commentary by Senex

In recent years, *The Globe and Mail* has abandoned its traditional loyalty to the Crown and pursued an editorial policy hostile to the institution. It has advocated abolishing the Monarchy at the demise of The Queen, and has made the absurd proposal of replacing the Sovereign as head of state with a "Governor General" chosen by the Companions of the Order of Canada. These positions have of late shown some sign of thawing.

Whatever the newspaper's editorial position, the public has always relied on a separation being made between opinion, on the one hand, and that base of unbiased, factual reporting for which serious news outlets are respected, on the other hand. However, many readers have noted a republican bias apparently seeping into *The Globe's* news columns. This is the more serious since many television and radio news-writers across Canada take their material from the paper, and regard its information – well-archived on its web site – as nothing short of gospel truth.

Indicative of these concerns are three recent news stories, two by the same writer, Rhéal Séguin.

In a page one article on **April 14, 2007**, headlined "A birthday visit by the Queen? Quebeckers are not amused," Séguin made reference to The Queen's difficult visit in 1964, then closed his story with the astonishing assertion, "Except for a brief trip to the Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, just across the river from Ottawa in October of 2002, the Queen has not visited Quebec since."

Leaving aside this misapprehension by the Quebec correspondent of a major national newspaper, that the paper would print such gross misinformation suggests that the *Globe's* sub-editors must have been sound asleep to omit balance and accuracy in a damaging story which should have included these important facts:

1967 – The Queen is warmly greeted during a visit to Expo '67 in Montreal.

1976 – The Queen is hailed in Montreal as she opens the Olympic Games, attends morning service at Christ Church Cathedral and undertakes other engagements – subsequently, HM brings all her immediate family to Quebec where they stay at a private residence in Knowlton, in the Eastern Townships, and trudge, with minimal security and nearly unnoticed by hordes of fellow spectators,

through the fields at Bromont in order to cheer on Princess Anne, competing in equestrian events.

1987 – Premier Bourassa hosts The Queen at a State Dinner as HM is welcomed not only to the Old Capital but also in Riviere-de-Loup and La Pocatière.

Nothing daunted, Séguin continued his mischief and the sub-editors their somnolence on **May 26, 2007**, as partisan bickering over the Quebec budget grew in the wake of a close election and the possibility loomed that the newly-appointed Lieutenant Governor might intervene should Premier Charest ask for a second dissolution following any defeat on his budget proposals.

In a feature headlining "Will Dumont's ADQ be asked to govern?" the same reporter traced some previous examples of vice-regal involvement in the formation of governments. He

then concluded by editorializing: "The last time a governor-general interfered in the political affairs of the country was in Australia in 1975." [Emphasis added – Ed.]

Not only is the statement as written both inaccurate and incomprehensible, but it also uses the pejorative "interfered" – suggesting that vice-regal action was somehow improper or malign – as opposed to such neutral language as "intervened" or "became directly involved" or "exercised the prerogative power of the Crown."

The *Globe's* hat-trick was made complete by Katherine Harding's **June 4, 2007** story dealing with reports that Prince Harry was undertaking military training in Alberta. Any guesses as to how the piece referred to the Prince? "third in line to the British Throne." Thus is recorded the possible presence of the third in line to the Canadian Throne, while undertaking an activity in Canada, by Canada's "national newspaper."

Newspaper journalism includes a long tradition of combining with "hard" news a variety of editorials, opinion pieces, op-eds and news analyses. However, these are always clearly labeled as such. If *The Globe and Mail* wishes to mix opinion into its straight news columns, or if sloppy editing gives the impression that it is transferring an editorial bias into its reporting, then its reputation should suffer. More sadly, useful public discourse, based on an underlay of accurate information from trusted sources, is the victim as a result.

## Nominations for CROWNS & MACES

*Seen the Maple Crown promoted positively?  
Observed an attack on the Monarchy?*

Readers of CMN are invited to submit their nominations for *Crowns & Maces* (with full details and relevant photograph or press clipping, if applicable).

Send to [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca) or  
PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

# MONARCHIST ACTION: THE LEAGUE STANDS ON GUARD

*Dominion Chairman Robert Finch speaks out on behalf of the Monarchist League of Canada*

## **THE GG & VICTORIA DAY: MAY 18**

Below is the message from Her Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of Victoria Day. The League applauds Rideau Hall for formally acknowledging this important day that celebrates the birthdays of both Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II. I would encourage members to express their appreciation to Her Excellency by contacting Rideau Hall via Email at [info@gg.ca](mailto:info@gg.ca)

Message from Her Excellency:

I am delighted, on behalf of all Canadians, to offer greetings and best wishes to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, on the occasion of her official Canadian birthday celebrations, this Monday, May 21, Victoria Day.

Although Her Majesty's natural birthday is in April, it has long been the tradition in Canada to mark official celebrations of the Sovereign's birthday on Victoria Day, a date chosen in honour of her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, who was born on May 24, 1819.

The connection between Her Majesty and Canadians is enduring and deeply rooted. Her genuine affection for our country and our people extends beyond her role as Sovereign. Canadians recognize this heartfelt kinship and have reciprocated with great fondness and admiration, and recently were touched to see and hear Her Majesty at Vimy Ridge to commemorate this country's war-time sacrifice, and a defining moment in Canada's history.

This year also marks the 150th anniversary of Queen Victoria's official selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada. There are a great many commemorative activities scheduled to take place throughout the year. As Honorary Patron of this celebration, I encourage all of you to take part.

But first, let us wish Her Majesty a very happy birthday.

## **OATH OF ALLEGIANCE COURT CHALLENGE: MAY 9**

An Ontario judge has refused to dismiss a potential class action lawsuit filed by Toronto lawyer Charles Roach. Mr Roach claims the Oath of Allegiance which requires him to swear an allegiance to The Queen, our head of state, violates the freedom of conscience provision in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The League believes this case is nothing more than a cheap publicity stunt by Mr Roach and other members of a small Toronto-based republican group – and is

confident the case will be dismissed in due course.

It is not unreasonable to expect new Canadians to swear an oath of allegiance to our country's head of state – the person in whom, in accordance with the Constitution, the Government of Canada and the Command in Chief of the Canadian Forces are vested; who is one of the three parts of the Parliament of Canada; in whose name the law is administered; and who personifies the history of Canada in which her family for five hundred years have been a creative force (keeping mind that such individuals are not swearing loyalty to the government policies of the day.)

We believe the best way for Mr Roach to show his commitment to the country of which he is so eager to be a citizen is to follow the example set by the vast majority of new Canadians who proudly swear the Oath of Allegiance to their Sovereign.

## **QUEBEC CABINET MINISTER MUSES ABOUT MONARCHY'S RELEVANCE: MAY 7**

Le Ministre responsable des affaires intergouvernementales canadiennes, M. Benoit Pelletier, remet en cause la pertinence de la monarchie en moderne-jour Canada.

Peut-être il devrait prendre le temps d'apprendre plus au sujet de la monarchie – l'établissement le plus âgé et continu dans notre pays. Alors il pourrait mieux comprendre que la la couronne a beaucoup d'avantages et offre de grandes sauvegardes constitutionnelles. Il apprendrait également que la monarchie donne aux Québécois, comme aux autres Canadiens, un chef d'état indépendant qui est au-dessus de l'effilochure de la politique partisane – et comment la Reine, qui ne cherche rien pour soi-même, dépeint un idéal du service qui sert de symbole puissant d'unification. Et il apprendrait que les représentants de Sa Majesté sont en meilleure position à agir d'une façon politiquement neutre. M. Pelletier peut voir l'avantage dans une telle neutralité quand il considère comment le droit du lieutenant-gouverneur de refuser de sanctionner les projets de loi fournit une sauvegarde efficace contre toute déclaration de l'indépendance unilatérale potentielle.

Finalement, il doit réfléchir que la monarchie – le lieutenant Gouverneur - contribue au statut autonome du Québec dans la confédération, et que d'enlever la monarchie risquerait la protection de la couronne pour les puissances constitutionnelles des provinces dans la Confédération.

Sans doute, après considération, M. Pelletier réalisera que plutôt de remettre en cause la monarchie, il devrait dire "Vive la Reine"!

*(The above statement was also sent to Quebec newspapers as a Letter to the Editor. Mr Finch has written Premier Charest to express concern and ask what is government policy.)*

## **RIDEAU HALL RESPONSE TO APRIL 10 STATEMENTS**

Below is a copy of the standard reply from Rideau Hall to League members who wrote over the recent insult to The Queen. Unfortunately, the reply does not answer the substantive question of why the portraits were removed in the first

place.

The "leading and manipulative questioning" need not have resulted in derogatory remarks but rather, had the ethos of Rideau Hall been different, a statement such as "We take great pride in showing the various Sovereigns of Canada represented artistically."

The reply includes the text of the Secretary to the Governor General's statement in the April 14 National Post, which of course – and incredibly – didn't touch on the heart of the matter.

Rest assured, the League will continue to seek a more satisfactory response.

## **Standard Reply From Rideau Hall:**

Thank you for your e-mail concerning the unfortunate article that appeared in the National Post on April 7, 2007. Like you, the Governor General was most distressed by this article and the impression that this must certainly leave with Canadians.

I am assured by our press office, and by Ms. Fusade herself, that she has been misrepresented and that the remarks attributed to her were the regrettable result of leading and manipulative questioning by the journalist.

I must hasten to assure you that these remarks do not reflect the views of Her Excellency or the staff of Rideau Hall.

I thank you for sharing your concerns. I am also including below a copy of the text sent to the National Post from the Secretary to the Governor General, Ms. Sheila-Marie Cook, which was printed on Saturday, April 14.

## **DUCEPPE REMARKS RE: QUEEN ATTENDING 400th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN QUEBEC: APRIL 19**

M. Gilles Duceppe veut que la Reine du Canada n'assiste pas dans les célébrations Québec 1608-2008. Il n'étonne personne que le chef du Bloc s'allie avec les indépendantistes avec ses attaques tout-trop familières: un symbole du colonialisme, de l'impérialisme et de l'angleterre... Quand-même incroyable – s'il existe une menace pour l'identité du Québec en 2007, elle se trouve des sud de la frontière, et pas en raison du Canada partageant sa reine avec pays tels que la Grande-Bretagne, l'Australie, la Jamaïque et Belize! Les séparatistes ne réussiront pas à détourner les célébrations sur le dos d'une femme admirée dans le monde entier pour son service immuable et sens stoïque du devoir. Un tel monarque fournit un bon contraste aux attitudes égoïstes du beaucoup de politiciens – est elle exemplifie le rôle historique de la couronne en aidant à préserver la langue et la culture distincte du Québec – un rôle tout à fait différent de bêtises jouées par quelques "étrangers" vrais, comme certains présidents de la France. Il me semble que la seule chose "démodée et archaïque" est le point de vue de M. Duceppe.

*(The above statement was also sent to Quebec newspapers as a Letter to the Editor.)*

## **OUTRAGEOUS STATEMENTS BY RIDEAU HALL OFFICIAL: URGENT ACTION NEEDED! APRIL 10**

Many of you will have read the outrageous comments from a Rideau Hall staff

member about the Monarchy's supposedly failing to reflect a "Canadian" image, in the feature article by Julie Smyth on Page A3 of the *National Post* of April 7, 2007.

I have written the Secretary to the Governor General in the strongest possible terms to express the League's astonishment at the comments: and to point out that the public will assume that the staff member is speaking on behalf of and reflecting the views of the Governor General.

Anyone serving Her Excellency, who constitutionally and practically (as was enunciated with refreshing clarity in the Speech from the Throne) represents Her Majesty The Queen of Canada, has no business suggesting that The Queen and the Monarchy are somehow not Canadian, as shown comments such as the suggestion that to be "relevant and contemporary" Rideau Hall should deny history and downplay the "emphasis on the Royal Family past or present." Surely pride in our history, and linking that history to today – witness Monday's commemoration presided over by The Queen of Canada in France – is a prime element of Canadian identity, which Her Excellency specifically and Rideau Hall generally – are supposed to foster and cherish, not to suppress! The staff member, one Fabienne Fusade, linked her discourteous comment about the Lemieux painting of The Queen and Prince Philip, "That's it as far as Her Majesty is concerned" and "we want to create a Canadian interior... it's all about Canada" – implying that HM somehow isn't "about Canada." Ms Fusade's most objectionable comment was that the large portraits of The Queen, the Queen Mother and other Royals now in the Senate "did not really speak to people... had become a bit of an anachronism... did not fit any more with the current role of the Governor General..." and reflects Mme Jean's "more edgy feeling." If these portraits did not "speak to people" it may be precisely because the process, she claims, started by Mme Clarkson, has been to deny the central role of the Governor General as representing The Queen, and further partly at least because the guides at Rideau Hall have failed to explain the role of the Monarchy and these beloved members of the Royal Family within the constitutional monarchy that is our country's form of governance. The views expressed by a staff member of the Governor General in such a prominent way should be swiftly repudiated by Her Excellency. They shame her and her high office; they also run directly contrary to the policy of the government of the day. Most League members feel that Rideau Hall needs to become a centre for promoting the constitutional monarchy as a centrepiece of Canadian institutions, identity and pride, rather than continuing what many perceive as its hostility to The Queen and to many aspects of Canada's monarchical identity, constitutional reality and history. I urge you, having read the entire article, to communicate your views in your own words to both Her Excellency and to the Prime Minister, who has the constitutional authority to advise the Governor General, as well as to the Minister responsible for Canadian Identity, the Hon Jason Kenney...



*Dominion Chairman Robert Finch:  
whirlwind of activity*



# Tittle Tattle with the Titled 1937 – Part I

by Strome Galloway

[Colonel Galloway was co-Founder of the Monarchist League of Canada, a distinguished soldier and a prolific author. We begin to serialize in this issue an article of reminiscences of a bye-gone era in his characteristic style which the Colonel sent to CMN shortly before his death in August, 2004 – Ed.]

## Stimulus in the Royal accouchement room... Subaltern confuses double Royal... of Disraeli and the Kaiser...

One of the advantages of serving with the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom during the early days of World War II, before we got into action, was the opportunity to meet people of rank and position whose names were famous to the then British-oriented Canadian public. Prior to the war much of our news and most of our literature came from, or at least seemed to come from, the British Isles.

My introduction into Britain's aristocratic milieu was in 1937, when I arrived in London to see the Coronation celebrations of King George VI and his consort, later The Queen Mother. Through an English connection I obtained an invitation to a reception at which the hostess was Violet, Duchess of Rutland. Her Grace was an ancient lady (or at least, seemed so in my youthful view) and I knew of her; for she was the leading society beauty during the late Victorian and early Edwardian period, and so beautiful that Queen Victoria is said to have had her portrait hung in the *accouchement* room of her granddaughters, so that by concentrating on her beautiful profile and complexion they might deliver beautiful babies for the Royal Family!



Violet, Duchess of Rutland: her beauty had faded

Memories of the Edwardian era are full of references to the beautiful Duchess Violet, but by 1937 her beauty had faded. As she spoke to me, from just under her hoary locks I could see strips of plaster attempting to hold up the wrinkled cheeks. Despite this, I felt that I was, for the moment, at one with Victorian high society!

"And what ship did you come on?" she asked – this being before the age of trans-oceanic air passage. "Oh, a very small one," I replied, hoping she would think it was a private yacht and not a cattle boat – which it was. I presumed she believed me, probably not knowing that such things as cattle boats existed.

Three years later I was a Canadian Army Officer quartered in a small country house belonging to HRH the Princess Arthur of Con-



Princess Arthur of Connaught: confused subaltern thought double HRH a showgirl

naught, also known as the Duchess of Fife. The house had been surrendered to us to serve as our officers' mess. One day, the Princess, accompanied by her eque-ry, looked in to make certain (I suppose) that the wild colonials were not tearing the place apart. Anyway, most of her valuable furnishings had been removed, although the grand piano remained for us to lean on with our pre-dinner drinks.

It so happened that the night before a group of theatrical amateurs had entertained (or attempted to entertain) our troops. On these occasions the Colonel usually invited the leading lady to the mess for an after-show drink. This evening it happened that the Colonel was having a glass with Her Royal Highness. I had entered the mess and been introduced, closely followed by a brother subaltern. He too was introduced. Hearing the word "Princess", he thought the Colonel was jokingly referring to just another thespian, and chortled back, "Princess, eh? That was a wow of a show you put on this evening. You and your gals were a riot." HRH was non-plussed. So was the Colonel. What happened to the erring subaltern is best forgotten. HRH was in fact a double Royal, as both her father and her father-in-law were sons of Queen Victoria!

According to the authoritative *Burke's Peerage*, "the ducal and illustrious Howards stand next to the Blood Royal." The family's head is of course the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. In



The Duke of Norfolk: as Earl Marshal of England, he organized the Coronation

1942, my Regiment was encamped on the grounds of Arundel Castle, the ducal seat in Sussex. One day a fellow officer of mine, the late Tom Lawson, was coming down from London in a railway compartment with a mild-mannered Englishman in tweeds. This chap observed that Tom was a Canadian, and asked him where he was going. "To a place called Arundel Castle," Tom replied, "my unit is under canvas there. Do you know it?" "Oh yes," answered the Englishman, "have you got a car meeting you? I have, and would be glad to drive you there." Tom thanked him, adding that he hoped it wouldn't be taking his new-found friend out of his way.

When they detrained, there was a chauffeur with a Rolls-Royce awaiting them. "Good evening, your Grace," said the driver, touching the peak of his cap, "did you have a good day in town?" (or words to that effect). Thus nobly escorted, Tom was dropped off within the ducal gates with an invitation to come to the castle for drinks evening and bring a friend. Tom brought me, and we spent

about two hours and four drinks telling him about Canada. He was a most amiable host and knew quite a bit about farming in Saskatchewan – which we didn't. So much for Bernard, 16th Duke of Norfolk.

The next duke I managed to corner was the 10th Duke of Argyll. He was a bachelor in his seventies and nephew of the Marquess of Lorne, sometime Governor General of Canada, who later became the 9th Duke of Argyll and wrote the well-known hymn "Unto the hills around do I lift up my longing eyes." Since he and his wife, Princess Louise, were childless, his nephew succeeded to the Dukedom.



Marquess of Lorne: wrote "Unto the Hills"



Inverary Castle: home of the Dukes of Argyll

My regiment was doing combined operations training in the Scottish Highlands in December, 1942. Landing on the shores of Lock Fyne from assault craft, climbing mountains and fording icy streams was our daily routine. Our training area was on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Inverary. I wanted to see the inside of Inverary Castle, so I sent my batman there with a note asking if I might. I expected that if my wish were granted a flunky would be detailed to show me around. However, my note was answered in the Duke's own hand, inviting me to tea the next day. Naturally, I went.

Tea was had the Duke became my



Victoria's favorite Premier, Benjamin Disraeli – told the future Duke to go to bed

guide. In the billiard room he showed me a bow and quiver of arrows given to his vice-regal uncle by an Indian chief on the Canadian prairies. But my eye was roving and I spied an immense oil painting of Queen Victoria on the throne surrounded by courtiers.

Facing Her Majesty was her favourite Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli. He was holding a scroll which proclaimed her new title, Empress of India. "Oh, Disraeli," I exclaimed, wanting my host to realize I wasn't just another North American boob. Quick as a flash the Dyke shot back, to my utter astonishment, "Did you know Dizzy?" Age, of course, has its problems. "No, Duke", I replied, not using the servile Your Grace, "he died long before I was born." To this the Chief of Clan Campbell said, "Well, I did."

He then began to tell me that when he was a little boy visiting his maternal grandmother at her house on Berkeley Square in London, he was looking down the staircase in his nightgown at a reception when Disraeli's wandering eye spotted him. "Dizzy signalled to me to come down the stairs, which I did. And putting his hand on my head said, 'This is a big persons' party, my little man. Now go straight back to your bed!'"

We proceeded through some of the castle's many rooms when we came to one chamber where I was shown some needlework done by Mary Queen of Scots while visiting the castle. This did not interest me, but I saw of water colour of Dunrobin Castle, seat of the Dukes of Sutherland. "Ah!" I gasped, again trying to show my erudition, "Dunrobin." "Oh, do you know the Sutherlands?" I avowed that I did not, that I only recognized the castle as I had a fair knowledge of Scottish castle architecture. "I haven't been at Dunrobin since 1898", he revealed. "I was at a shooting party. That horrible little German was there. You know. The Kaiser's son. A dreadful chap." "Oh yes, Little Willie," I remarked, "he was the Crown Prince."

As I left the castle for my ice-cold Nissen hut less than a mile away I felt that I had been very close to Victorian Britain.

Part II will appear in the Fall issue of CMN



Colonel Strome Galloway addressing League Accession Luncheon, Toronto, 2000

# A Boy's Warm Recollections of Coronation Day in Toronto, 1953



David O'Rourke  
a few years after the Coronation

by David O'Rourke

54 years ago today as I am writing was a Tuesday. I went with my mother to the regular 7:45 AM Mass. It was a beautiful clear sunny morning. The Mass was a Sung Mass. It always was, Monday through Saturday. The priest wore red vestments, the usual weekday ones; nothing occurred out of the ordinary except that after the Last Gospel he and the servers stood at the foot of the altar and the organ broke into *God save the Queen*, which we all sang.

In the weeks and even months leading up to the ceremony there were constant newspaper articles and television specials describing the preparations. There was a considerable amount of flags and bunting not only on the public buildings but in store windows along the main streets of Toronto. The decorations had been amassing for weeks, with many portraits of the young Queen (likely she was a princess when the pictures were taken). Usually gold foil Tudor crowns sat atop the portraits with an E and an R (in gold) standing on either side. My father would later get me these items from one of the stores of which he was in charge and I would have them hanging in my room for years afterwards.

It was of course a school holiday. Like a great many families, we had acquired a television particularly for this day. Relatives who didn't yet own a TV came over to our house. In the afternoon, down at Exhibition Stadium, Cardinal McGuigan, whose red hat hangs in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, was scheduled to officiate at a big ceremony in honour of the occasion. It had been made quite clear at school the day before that we were to either attend that service or, if we had televisions, watch the actual Coronation from England. Some people had risen early in the morning to listen to the event on the radio but there were no satellites in those days, and so the telecast would not take until the afternoon but no one quite knew when the film would be available. So I spent a good part of the morning making a cardboard St. Ed-

ward's Crown and a sceptre.

Edited in flight, the CBC's films were rushed in segments to Canada by the RCAF. The first showed the procession from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, and when it was finished a fresh film was ready to replace it, without any break in the broadcast. The same procedure would be followed as each film was used up so more than

one such plane made the journey and we could watch without interruption. The U.S. Networks followed the same procedure but the reality of trans-oceanic flight in those days was that all planes had to stop in Gander, Newfoundland, for re-fueling. Wouldn't you know it – the airport crews at Gander somehow managed to take much longer fueling the American planes whereas the Canadian planes were fueled quickly and sent on their way!

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... "coronation cake" which, as I remember it, was tiered like a wedding cake with white icing, but adorned with strawberries around the edges. ...

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Channel 4 from Buffalo, the only American station we could receive in those days, broadcast live its popular cooking show (*Meet the Millers*), with the featured recipe a "coronation cake" which, as I remember it, was tiered like a wedding cake with white icing, but adorned with strawberries around the



Yonge Street, Toronto, decked out for the Coronation festivities

edges. I remember the Millers being finished their coronation cake and had to kill time by talking to each other until the first films of the Coronation became available. They were a middle aged married couple, with the wife in particular having a pronounced Buffalo twang. Evidently they despised each other off screen, so their prolonged conversation can't have been pleasant.

But we in Toronto could tune into CBLT Channel 9 – there was no CTV or CITY-TV or Global in those days and west of Ontario there wasn't even the CBC. Winnipeggers had to drive south of the border and watch on American TV! The "unfortunate delay" in re-fueling the American planes at Gander finally forced the Americans to work out a hook up with the CBC so it was the CBC which, to my memory, telecast the event all over the USA. For some reason even for Canadians the balcony appearances after the Coronation itself were delayed until the following Sunday. The CBC just kept repeating the ceremony and the processions to and from the Abbey. In fact, I don't think they showed much of anything else between that Tuesday and the following Sunday!

I was quite happy watching the ceremony over and over; and I will never forget the view from on high as the Archbishop held St. Edward's crown aloft over The Queen's head and paused before he lowered it. I also never forgot Handel's *Zadok The Priest* which I heard for the first time as it was sung during the Anointing. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, who had final say over the ceremony, had all along felt uneasy about the event being televised. Though he was overruled, from about the Preface (before the *Sanctus* of the Communion service) until after the Queen had received the Holy Communion the cameras were only permitted

to show scenes outside the Abbey while still relaying the sounds from inside. The Archbishop later regretted that decision.

Coronation fever would not die down quickly and at the Canadian National Exposition later that summer the cere-

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*I was quite happy watching the ceremony over and over; and I will never forget the view from on high as the Archbishop held St. Edward's crown aloft over The Queen's head and paused before he lowered it.*

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mony was shown repeatedly in colour on a screen on the CNE grounds – there were many watchers.

And so, 54 years ago this day Queen Elizabeth II (always referred to by commentators as "our lovely young queen") was crowned. I don't think I will ever see its like again. Certainly the drama of planes' relaying film will not recur.

But for now "our lovely young queen" at the ripe old age of 81 shows no sign of dying anytime soon which is just fine with me. She has done the job well these many years and continues to do so. And think of all those things she has been privy to all these years. The woman is quite literally history on two feet. I hope she has kept a diary and instructed the Princess Anne not to erase the racey parts as one of Queen Victoria's daughters did to that Queen's diary.

So I give you our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth II who was crowned 54 years this day.

Ah yes, I remember it well!

*Submissions for*  
**MEMBERS' MEMORIES**  
*are always welcome.*

Please email CMN at [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca)

or write to

PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

# LEAGUE NOTES

## LENA PICKUP – 1913-2007

Lena was a greatly-loved member of the Monarchist League in the Toronto area for over three decades. Of doughty English stock, independent mind and determined mien, she took justifiable



Lena Pickup on her 93rd birthday

pride in having risen from a humble background to emigrate to Canada and raise two children, John and Felicity. A war bride, she had met her husband, a Canadian soldier undertaking intelligence work, when she suspected him of “stalking” her. In fact, he was keeping an eye on the Belgian diplomatic family for whom she babysat! She later worked as a librarian – only retiring from the University of Toronto at age 82. In addition to Lena’s volunteering in the former Toronto Branch office, for many years she and Felicity – herself a long-time League supporter and former Branch Officer – attended Royal events and the annual Accession Sunday Luncheons in Toronto, a happy coincidence being that Lena celebrated her birthday each February 5th, the day before the Accession anniversary of the Sovereign to whom she was utterly and naturally loyal. Thanks to the devoted nursing of Felicity during her long illness, Lena was able to remain at home where she died on May 1st. It was my great good fortune to visit her on her 94th birthday,

February 5th. Though bedridden, she was full of interest in the League and its activities, and nothing lacking in making characteristically acute observations about the state of our times. Beth Clarke, Toronto Branch Chairman, and Jake Lindsay, representing the Founder, joined other members in attending her funeral on May 5th, at which the Royal Anthem was appropriately sung. May her energetic spirit now rest in peace. JLA

## ONTARIO VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS

The following members deserve hearty congratulations and thanks as they were presented this Spring with the Ontario Volunteer Service Award (certificate and pin badge) for their long and loyal service to the Monarchist League of Canada: Eugene Berezovsky – Youth – Toronto, June 25; Sylvia Cook – 20 Years – Hamilton, April 16; Marlene McCracken – 10 Years – Kingston, June 21; Felicity Pickup – 30 Years – Toronto, June 25; Nathan Tidridge – 10 Years – Hamilton, April 16; Martin Vierula – 10 Years – Kitchener, April 20 and Winifred Weston – 15 Years – Mississauga, June 14.

## STUDENT MEMBER WINS RWANDA JOURNALISM INTERNSHIP

Avid Monarchist League member Brock Weir is a student at Carleton University’s School of Journalism in Ottawa. Recently, he was selected to spend the summer in Rwanda as an Intern with the *New Times* in Kigali, an opportunity offered as part of the School’s Rwanda Initiative announced last year. Congratulations!

## YOUNG MONARCHIST COORDINATOR TO WORK AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE!

Eugene Berezovsky, Monarchist Youth co-Coordinator, and a former vice-regal Intern at Queen’s Park, has gained summer employment in the world’s most prestigious location – Buckingham Palace. He will be a tour guide during the summer opening of the public rooms, a hit attraction for every visitor to London. The third year student at the University of Toronto went to the UK for an interview in April, and was recently notified of his appointment. League members will look forward to hearing tales of Eugene’s adventures on his return – that is, if HM doesn’t scoop him up as a permanent Page!



## SUMMER INTERN IN ONTARIO LG’s OFFICE

Ted Williams, 21, a long-time member of the League and co-Chairman of the Young Monarchist group, has been appointed the League’s 12th Intern in the Office of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at Queen’s Park. A



Ted Williams, appointed Intern to Ontario’s Lieutenant Governor, escorted Sophie when the Wessexes visited the Monarchist League in 2005

native of North Toronto, Ted has just completed his second year as a student at the University of King’s College, Halifax. He is active in the Anglican Church and has a particular interest in urban development issues.

## MONARCHIST, PRIEST – AND MYSTERY WRITER

Fr Stan Sinclair holds a Gold Badge of Service in the Monarchist League of Canada. There can only be 10 living Badge-holders – and less than 15 have been presented in the organization’s 37 year history; so it is a rare honour indeed, signifying extraordinary service, in this case from a man who ably and imaginatively chaired three major Branches of the League: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Victoria. We know Stan to be a devout priest – “M. Scott Robertson” a.k.a. and modest to a fault. Fr Stan Sinclair What we did not realize until recently is that he is also a novelist – a mystery writer to be precise. In fact, *Too Many Funerals*, his sixth novel written under the pseudonym M. Scott Robertson, has just been published – and can be ordered along with the others in the series, from Trafford Publishers or Amazon.ca – we are assured that the plot is not autobiographical, or at least not completely so!



*Too Many Funerals: Archdeacon ‘Cec’ Plowright is a retired ‘re-tread,’ as he calls himself, rector of St Mary’s in the little*



*town of Ipswich, Saskatchewan. After he is twitted by townspeople about ‘too many funerals,’ Constable Gordon MacArthur, RCMP, makes a surprising confession, which leads the two of them to find out just why all these deaths have occurred in a short time. They have the help of Cec’s wife Janet and his adoring fan, Miss Carberry the librarian. Before the surprising conclusion the reader meets Pete Thackeray, troubled, headstrong rancher... Daniel Buffalo-hunter, the randy “altar boy”... Ma Davidson, owner of the Royal Cinema, who has her own secret... and a host of other characters and twists and turns of plot in this warm and witty portrayal of life in rural Saskatchewan.*

*Reader Submissions to Canadian Monarchist News Welcomed!*

- Do you have a special area of expertise on a Monarchy-related subject?
- Have you read a provocative column in your local newspaper?
- Did you participate in a vice-regal event?
- Did you photograph an event of Royal interest?

*We value your contributions. If you want to contribute, please contact us at:*

PO Box 1057,  
Oakville, ON  
L6J 5E9

or domsec@  
sympatico.ca



## CHEW AWAY AT REPUBLICANISM

Join the Monarchist League of Canada  
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# BRANCH NEWS

• **Halifax** members received a letter from Dominion Chairman *Bob Finch* seeking volunteers to re-establish the Branch after a period of hiatus. In the meantime, devoted long-time member *Helen Wyman* has been acting as Chairman (even making an appearance on CBC Television news!) while indefatigable former Chairman *Elizabeth Horlock* has been verifying information on the membership list print-outs. More news as fresh leadership comes forward.

• **Northumberland, NS**, members held a Coronation Day Dinner on June 2, with 97 present. The guests enjoyed a turkey dinner, with numerous prizes and a local fiddler and pianist to entertain the group. On May 24th weekend our group placed displays at business locations in the town with a picture and other memorabilia of HM The Queen. Branch Chairman *Olive Pastor* was given the rare honour by the Lieutenant Governor of attending a reception and dinner held for the Governor General during her visit to Halifax – and placed at the Head Table! The Branch has also donated prizes to the two High Schools in West Pictou for graduation.

• Monarchists from **Hamilton** Branch were joined by their neighbours in Halton County at a Reception in the



*Dominion Chairman Bob Finch after presenting Hamilton Chairman Sylvia Cook with her Government of Ontario Volunteer Award certificate at a Reception held at the Royal Canadian Legion, Burlington, on June 12.*

Museum Room, Royal Canadian Legion, Burlington, on June 12th, to honour long-serving Hamilton Chairman *Sylvia Cook*. Dominion Chairman *Finch* paid tribute to *Sylvia's* loyalty and imaginative leadership, and presented her with the certificate recognizing her receiving the Ontario Government's Volunteer Service Award.

• Under the ever-genial chairmanship of *Errick Camolese*, **Belleville** Branch Monarchists from all over Hastings County and the Bay of Quinte area met for a turkey dinner with beautifully-decorated birthday cake – in their largest numbers for some years – to celebrate the Coronation Anniversary and UK Birthday of HM on June 4th. At the last minute, Young Monarchist Coordinator *Eugene Berezovsky* generously consented to be the guest speaker in place of ailing *Bob Finch*. *Eugene* told the Branch of the work of the youth contingent within the League, of his own monarchical convictions and of some of his experiences as the vice-regal summer intern. Vice-Chairman *John Chard* reported on the continuation of his long-standing magnificent work: that framed portraits of the Sovereign have recently been presented free of charge to over 18 schools in the county. A vote of thanks at the end of the proceedings was proposed by the *Hon Hugh O'Neil*, former MPP and Provincial Cabinet Minister from Hastings.

• April 22 saw **Kingston** Branch members celebrate "A Royal Tribute" to the late Queen Mother, with celebration of both The Queen's birthday and the 60th Anniversary of HM and the Duke of Edinburgh's Wedding as members enjoyed a sumptuous tea and good times under the ever-imaginative direction of Chairman *Marlene McCracken* and her team of volunteers.

• **Ottawa** Branch members are enjoying the vigorous leadership of their new Chairman *Allan Jones*.

Nothing daunted by freezing temper-



*Ottawa Branch volunteers spread word at Victoria Day celebration despite downpour*

atures and a 30 mph wind, loyal volunteers *Jennifer Banickzy* and *Joy Tilsley* joined *Allan* in manning a well-stocked booth at the community Victoria Day celebrations and fireworks, where they greeted and explained the League's work to many of the hardy 500-odd visitors in attendance. A much warmer occasion was the Branch's Queen's Birthday Dinner on May 18th, addressed by *Hassan Eltaher*, an expert on Mediterranean Basin affairs and a former security and intelligence officer who has worked within the Solicitor-General's office and latterly, within the Intelligence Assessment Secretariat of the Privy Council Office. Delivered with a fine sense of wit and humour, and the aid of a Power Point presentation, Mr *Eltaher's* speech focused on the Resurrection of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, tracing its history from the time of the Ptolemy Kings and Alexander the Great to the 20-year rebuilding project which began in the 1970's, and culminated in a grand opening attended by Kings, presidents and other dignitaries. He was introduced and thanked by Branch "senators" *Bill Galbraith* and *Paul Benoit*, respectively.

• The **London** Branch gathered at the Grosvenor Club on June 2nd to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the Coronation.



*Two long-serving volunteers at London Branch event: Kerry Stuckey (l) and Honorary Chairman Prof J. Alvin Boyd.*



*Belleville Branch members after dinner addressed by Young Monarchist co-Chairman Eugene Berezovsky (front row, 2nd from left) and former Ontario Cabinet Minister Hugh O'Neil (to Eugene's right). Long-serving Branch Secretary Audrey Cowan sits front row 2nd from right; Royal portrait distributor par excellence John Chard stands back row 4th from right; Dinner and Branch Chairman Errick Camolese stands back row 2nd from right.*

A multi media presentation on James Francis Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender, was given by *Noel McFerran*, Head of Public Services in the John M. Kelly Library, St. Michaels College. The head table group, led by *Prof J. Alvin Boyd*, Honorary Chairman, was graciously piped by *Lt Col Barry Griffiths*, CStJ. One of the Branch's Patrons, *Fred Kondal*, was recognized for his work in presenting several framed portraits of Her Majesty to the fire hall, city hall, community centre and senior's home in the St. Thomas area. Those in attendance signed a 25th birthday card for Prince William.

• **Windsor** Chairman *Christopher Lucki* spoke in the Spring to the local branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association;



*Windsor Branch Chairman Christopher Lucki presents Royal picture to President Margie Luffman after addressing local UEL Branch*

his subject was the Monarchy and Coronations. He also presented a portrait of The Queen to the Association.

• **Winnipeg** Chairman *Darcie Axelstierna* reports that the Winnipeg Public Library



*Fr Gordon Maitland, London Branch co-Chairman, presents a gift to Luncheon guest speaker Noel McFerran*



*Robin Mowat, succeeds Nigel Molaro as N. Saskatchewan Branch Chairman*

has approached the Branch to mount a display for the general public about the Canadian Monarchy and the work of the League.

• **South Saskatchewan** Branch held its Annual Queen's Birthday Luncheon on Saturday, 19 May at the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, under the able chairmanship of *Fr Derek Nicholls*. This annual event draws a large number of non-members who enjoy the occasion. This year there were 88 people attending in celebration of Her Majesty's 81st birthday. The Hotel has hosted this gala occasion for many years and always ensures that an excellent meal is served in very special surroundings. A large portrait of the Queen was prominently flanked by the Canadian and Monarchist League flags. Once again a table of royal memorabilia was available for guests to enjoy as well as material about the League in this part of Canada. Grace was offered by *Mrs Margaret Asquith-Morey*, and the Loyal Toast proposed by branch member *Ms. Deborah Saum*, MVO, Provincial Chief of Protocol. Special Guest was former *Chief Justice Dr. Edward Bayda* who spoke about constitutional monarchy and the importance of our form of constitutional government. *Dr. Bayda* retired in 2006 after 25 years as Chief Justice, and he referred to his meetings with various members of the Royal Family during their visits to the province. He spoke of the graciousness of The Queen during her centennial visit to Regina in 2005 and his warm appreciation of Prince Charles when he made his first visit in 2001. Saskatchewan has been fortunate to have a royal visitor for each of the past six years!

# BRANCH NEWS

• Meanwhile, **North Saskatchewan** members have been meeting their new Branch Chairman, Robin Mowat, and enjoying their first newsletter under his leadership. Robin is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and is currently enrolled in a Master of Arts program at the Royal Military College of Canada. He has served as a Canadian Forces reservist since 1994, and has had the opportunity to travel across Canada and overseas in uniform. He served in Winnipeg and southern Manitoba during the 1997 Red River Floods, as well in Ontario during the aftermath of the Ice Storm. In 2002, he served in the Golan Heights as a member of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. He was the President of the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union in 2003-2004, and has served on boards and committees for numerous non-profit organizations. He currently works fulltime for the CF as the unit training coordinator at 737 (Saskatoon) Communication Squadron.

When Nigel Molaro and past Dom-

inion Chairman John Aimers launched the North-Saskatchewan Branch in 2004, Robin Mowat was in attendance. Since then he has watched the North-Saskatchewan Branch grow and flourish under Nigel's leadership. He is very excited to be chairman of a branch with such a fantastic future ahead of it. Robin is committed to continuing the good work accomplished by the branch members in the last three years. In particular, he plans to continue the educational and outreach focus of the branch, to revamp the branch website later in the year and to maintain the tradition of hosting excellent events, such as the New Years' Levee\* **Calgary Chairman Fr Bob Greene** was quoted both locally and nationally when he commented on stories that Prince Harry was undertaking military training in Alberta.

• **Vancouver Chairman Keith Roy** was featured in national media stories. Together with former Federal Heritage Minister **Sheila Copps**, Keith rebutted republican attacks on the Monarchy which predictably occur each Victoria Day.

## LEAGUE DIRECTORY

The Monarchist League of Canada

WEB SITE: [www.monarchist.ca](http://www.monarchist.ca)

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## BY THEIR LAST WILL & TESTAMENT

*The Monarchist League of Canada gratefully remembers those departed members whose bequests over the last decades have assisted to provide for the maintenance of the League's work across the Dominion of Canada whose Sovereign they faithfully served in life and whose welfare they forgot not in death. R.I.P.*

Ronald Roy Anger, Toronto, Ontario

William Atkinson, Ajax, Ontario

Walter Heslop Bilbrough, Toronto, Ontario

Ann Elizabeth Jean Brown, Orillia, Ontario

Kenneth Connolly, Stoney Creek, Ontario

Francis William Dollman, Victoria, British Columbia

William Vernon Goodfellow, Hamilton, Ontario

Ronald Powell Graham, Hamilton, Ontario

Reginald Gordon Harris, Kelowna, British Columbia

Isabel Louise Hill, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Ruth MacKay Kennedy, Halifax, Nova Scotia

James Milton MacDonald, Toronto, Ontario

Eileen Evelyn Parker, Calgary, Alberta

Lena Pickup, Toronto, Ontario

Natalie Platner, Markham, Ontario

Helen Ralston, Toronto, Ontario

Daniel Edward Sage, Corbeil, Ontario

Grace Smith, Toronto, Ontario

Murray W. Waterman, Calgary, Alberta

Elsie Wight, Ottawa & Toronto, Ontario

A prominent League member and benefactor, Mr. Alex Paton of Victoria, BC, has written a letter on the subject of wills, which he kindly gave permission for the League to circulate in any way that might be helpful. The Dominion Chairman sent it, along with a covering letter from the League, to all Life Members and to major contributors. If you would like to receive copies of this material, The Dominion Secretary would cheerfully send them to you on request. In his final paragraph, the Chairman stated, "As I reflect on what, together, we have accomplished over this last quarter-century and more, nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to know that some of our most dedicated members will wish to help continue the work which we have endeavoured to do in life."

## Make Sure The Work Goes On!

Members who would like to ensure the continuation of the work of the Monarchist League of Canada in the years ahead, so that generations of the future may know the benefits of the Monarchy, are urged to consider the League's needs in making their wills. A suggested form of bequest, devised by the League's Honorary Solicitor, is provided below.

*I give and bequeath (or, in the case of real property: I give, devise and bequeath) to the Monarchist League of Canada Incorporated, P.O. Box 1057, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ .*





# THE BACK PAGE

## VICE-REGAL SALUTE, ANTHEMS available from CANADIAN HERITAGE

Stuck for a pianist (or piano) at your service club meeting? Perhaps entertaining a Lieutenant Governor? Wanting to introduce pride into a local classroom? Running a Cub or Brownie pack?

League members can request any of the following materials at no charge from the Department of Canadian Heritage:

- VHS or sound tape of the National Anthem
- Sound tape of the Royal Anthem
- Sound tape of the Vice-Regal Salute

Request these items by emailing: [CeremonialetSymboles\\_CeremonialandSymbols@pch.gc.ca](mailto:CeremonialetSymboles_CeremonialandSymbols@pch.gc.ca) or by telephoning toll-free (866) 811-0055 and asking for the Citizenship and Identity office. Other items may be made available in the future.

## DO MONARCHISTS WEAR T-SHIRTS?

An interesting discussion on the Monarchist League's Message Board recently suggested that more popular items should be produced whereby members, their friends and families could display their loyalty to the Canadian Crown. Amongst the ideas proposed were t-shirts and bumper stickers. We hope to bring back a newly-designed bumper sticker for the Fall – but past experience with clothing items has left us wary. Small orders and a host of size requirements can make for large up-front expense. So tell us, would you wear a pro-monarchy t-shirt? Would you perhaps prefer a more traditional collared polo/golf shirt with a small emblem on the pocket? What design would you like to recommend? Although we can't promise to produce them, your suggestions will be taken seriously. Please consult your fashion muse and e-mail your suggestions to [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca)

## BLOG WITH THE GG

Their Excellencies The Governor General and M. Jean-Daniel Lafond maintain separate blogs (on-line diaries and musings) as well as the facility for readers to post observations and questions, on the Citizen Voices web site at <http://www.citizenvoices.gg.ca/en/>

Take advantage of this unusual opportunity to share your concerns with HM's representative, her consort and your fellow Canadians.

## On June 7 at 12:24 am, Stephen Writes...

"I sent a question to the Ottawa Airport Authority asking them why they had no portrait of our Head of State anywhere in our capital's airport. Their response was "We don't see a need for it". I was outraged at the response! Please feel free to contact them to ask why: (613) 248-2000"

*Interesting information... lively discussion... monarchists mix it up on the Message Board daily: Members may post at <http://members.boardhost.com/monarchist/>*

## CAMPAIGN OF THE SEASON: QUEEN STAMPS FOR USA & OVERSEAS MAIL

Canada Post has done a great job in producing and publicizing its domestic rate first-class permanent Queen stamp. No surprise: it is selling well. But wouldn't it be great to share our pride in Queen and Crown when we write our friends in the USA or overseas?

Write a well-reasoned letter urging these items be produced to your own MP and to:

**Moya Greene**  
President & Chief Executive Officer  
Canada Post Corporation  
2701 Riverside Drive  
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0B1

**Hon Lawrence Cannon, PC, MP**  
Minister Responsible for Canada Post  
House of Commons  
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0A6  
[Cannon.L@parl.gc](mailto:Cannon.L@parl.gc)

## You Are Invited To Submit Your Photos For New League Postcard

Stocks of the first League postcard, bearing a photograph of Her Majesty when she visited Victoria, BC, in 1994, are now nearly exhausted. The card has been widely popular, with Rideau Hall even requesting a supply for its guest-room stationery folder! They are not only sold to CMN readers, but also furnished to branches for promotional purposes, and used for brief routine communications by Dominion Headquarters.

Many League members are excellent photographers. Thus this contest. Do you have a sharply-focused photo of The Queen, *preferably in a clearly Canadian context*, which you have taken since the Golden Jubilee (2002) and which you would be willing to allow the League to use for this purpose? We would offer you a credit on the card, 100 postcards gratis, a year's free membership renewal and – above all – the satisfaction of knowing your talent will be shared and employed towards this useful end. If you yourself don't have such a photo, but know of one taken by a family member or friend, they are also encouraged to enter it.

Entries should be submitted as soon as possible, preferably electronically to [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca) Otherwise they may be mailed to the League at PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9. Please make sure you include the name of the photographer along with telephone and email contact details. We appreciate your help as we look forward to using our members' talents in this special way.

## CANADA POST: Free Stamp Magazine Subscriptions – Queen Stamps

Canada Post offers two free magazine subscriptions: *Collections* is a tri-annual magazine featuring unique stamp products and collectibles as well as the latest in stamp issues. An international corner even lets you order hard-to-get items from other countries, all through one convenient system. *Details* is a quarterly magazine that brings you the background stories and design techniques on new stamp releases, full-colour illustrations, product descriptions, late-breaking news, technical innovations in stamp design, plus the latest stamp related products and a complete product listing for the entire year of stamps and stamp products. The on-line free subscription form is at <http://www.canadapost.ca/personal/collecting/default-e.asp?stamp=order> or you can telephone (800) 565-4362.

A reminder that if you find difficulty purchasing the permanent first-class Queen stamp from your local postal outlet, or don't want to run out of your supply, you can order convenient pre-gummed booklets of 10 and pay by credit card via Shop Canada Post. SKU 111177 @ \$5.20/booklet. Order by telephoning toll-free at (866) 607-6301 or on-line at the following URL: <http://www.shopcanadapost.ca/index.cfm?app=cart&a=list&categoryID=11>

## New Education Section on the League Website: An Action Suggestion in Four Easy Steps

- Run to your computer – or use one at the local library or belonging to a friend
- Check out the new "Learning About the Canadian Crown" section at [www.monarchist.ca/education](http://www.monarchist.ca/education)
- Forward the web address above to 10 friends who have children or who are teachers
- Repeat with fresh names as often as possible

## BOOK REVIEWERS SOUGHT

If you love books, read efficiently, enjoy writing and don't mind sharing your opinions with others, CMN would like to harness your talents as a book reviewer. Beginning in Fall, 2007 and its spate of Diana biographies, we intend to expand our literary coverage. We supply the books, suggest a word count and give you a deadline. You supply the review. If interested, please write [domsec@sympatico.ca](mailto:domsec@sympatico.ca) or leave a message at 1-800-I'M LOYAL.