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

Queen, Philip Celebrate Diamond Wedding

“Unqualified Commitment”

Monday, November 19 found The Queen and Prince Philip drive without public fanfare to Westminster Abbey for a Service of Thanksgiving, the main event of a deliberately low-key celebration of their Diamond Wedding Anniversary. Afterwards, the couple viewed the Abbey Register they had signed in 1947 together with family and witnesses. They then opened a new public walkway and unveiled a plaque in front of a crowd of several hundred well-wishers. The night previous, Prince Charles had given a black-tie dinner in their honour at Clarence House for the immediate family. Observers noted that Anniversary fell between the major state events of the

Golden and anticipated Diamond Jubilees of HM's Reign, with their attendant major celebrations. As well, the Royal Couple were shortly to leave the Commonwealth Conference in Uganda, with an en route stopover in Malta. There they anticipated a private rare few days' holiday on the Island where they had come closest to enjoying the semblance of a normal private married life just after their marriage. The Queen is the first Canadian or British Monarch to have reached a 60th Wedding anniversary.

The Abbey service was attended by some 2000 invited guests, about 500 of whom were long-serving members of the Royal Household past and present, as

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Harper Writes New Citizens

“Our rights and freedoms...are embodied in Canada's Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II”

Ex-Rideau Hall staffer to head Mme Clarkson's Citizenship Institute

In a further indication of his pro-monarchy views, Canada's Prime Minister has initiated the practice of sending new citizens a welcome which reminds them of the significance of the Oath of Allegiance they have recently sworn. Mr Harper's letter states that *“Our rights and freedoms flow from the thousand-year-old legal and parliamentary traditions we inherited from our founding nations, France and England. They are embodied in Canada's Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, to whom you swore an oath of allegiance today.”*

The new initiative, called “welcome and loyal” by Monarchist League Chairman Robert Finch, struck observers as the more timely in view of rumblings from Adrienne Clarkson's Institute for

Canadian Citizenship as to the necessity of changing the Oath of Citizenship – a project hitherto thwarted but also lingering around official Ottawa for a generation. The potential for lobbying on this issue on behalf of the Institute gained currency with the August 1, 2007, appointment of Curtis Barlow as its CEO. Mr Barlow, former Deputy Secretary, Policy, at Rideau Hall, shared the Clarkson-Saul line on the Canadian Monarchy.

TEXT OF PM'S LETTER

As Prime Minister, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to our Canadian family. In choosing to immigrate to Canada, and to become a Canadian citizen, you have chosen the best country in the world. No other is as rich in promise and potential as our beloved Canada – for you, your children and your children's children.

I also want to congratulate you. Achieving Canadian citizenship is no easy task. You have left your family, friends and homeland behind. You have met Canada's requirements for immigration and you have worked hard to get established here.

You are following in the footsteps of millions of people just like yourself. Throughout our history, immigrants from every corner of the world have chosen Canada to start a new life. They come for many reasons, including opportunity, sanctuary, equality, freedom, love, prosper-

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From the Poet Laureate, Andrew Motion

Diamond Wedding

Love found a voice and spoke two names aloud – two private names, though breezed through public air – and joined them in a life where duty spoke in languages their tenderness could share,

A life remote from ours because it asked each day, each action to be kept in view, and yet familiar in the trust it placed in human hearts, in hearts remaining true. The years stacked up and as their weight increased they pressed the stone of time to diamond,

immortal-mortal in its brilliant strength, a jewel of earth where lightnings correspond.

Now every facet holds a picture-glimpse: In some, the family faces and the chance

for ordinary talk and what-comes-next; in others, shows of pomp and circumstance.

And here, today, the diamond proves itself as something of our own yet not our own –

a blaze of trust, the oneness made of two; the ornament and lodestar of the crown.



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Diamond Wedding...

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well as contingents from *Britannia*, the Royal Train and the Royal Flight. Music included an Anthem composed for the 1947 Wedding, and much-loved hymns including "Come Down, O Love Divine"



and a paraphrase of Psalm 23 set to the Scottish tune *Crimond*. (A few days before the wedding, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret sang to the Abbey Organist in the Palace sitting room the descant to this tune which they had learned as young girls, so that he might transcribe it and have the choir sing it on the day!) Prince William read the Lesson, 1 John's exhortation on love. Dame Judy Dench delivered the Poet Laureate's tribute and the Archbishop of Canterbury preached. Speaking of the sign the Marriage had been to nation and Commonwealth, His Grace continued,

"...part of what it has meant has had to do precisely with the sense of unqualified

commitment that has been so characteristic of every aspect of this reign: the faithful and creative personal partnership at the centre of everything else has been a sign of creative faithfulness to a task, a vocation, the creative faithfulness that secures the trust, love and prayerful support of millions."

The Governor General's Message

My husband, Jean-Daniel Lafond, and I are pleased to join with all Canadians in extending our warmest wishes to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

Canadians are proud of the strong ties we share with the Royal family. Our nations have faced triumph and tragedy together, standing shoulder-to-shoulder against adversaries and rejoicing in celebrations both grand and small. Many aspects of our institutions and traditions are richly interwoven, and our common values are re-

flected in our Commonwealth partnership.

Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness are always enthusiastically welcomed by the people they meet during their visits to Canada, reflecting Canadians' depth of respect for this important aspect of our heritage. In turn, Her Majesty and Prince Philip continue to serve Canada with unparalleled dedication and admiration.

This impressive milestone in the history of the Royal Family sets a wonderful example for Canadians and Britons alike. Your Majesty, we wish you and His Royal Highness the very best on this day of celebration.

A Canadian Tribute

On a Diamond Wedding

Diamond year for our Queen, she of the Red Maple Crown,
Victoria's great-great grand-daughter no less deserving renown;
Philip e'er by her side, flinty as Canadian Shield,
Potent in love as in duty, greater far than mere sceptre could wield.

Square dancing sprightly our Princess, Queen radiant in tiara and pearls,
Through the whole tale of our lives, she, constant friend, ever whirls:
Centenaries, Games, Constitution, Flag, Seaway – in sunshine or rain –
Walkabouts, handshakes and speeches form mighty indigenous chain:

Bond of shared purpose, communion, not based on party or creed,
Concern for all of her peoples, as for each subject's singular need:
Iqualuit, Quebec, Port Hope, Saint Lawrence, Banff Mountains, the Falls:
Tale of commitment and decades – she harkens when Canada calls:

"No fair-weather friend" she, no star, strutting on self-absorbed stage;
Constancy, patience: chief watchwords; reciprocal deep love her wage;
Consort her sure "strength and stay"; faith her companion and guide:
God grant them here many returns, for in the True North they abide

In its heart when the loon plaintive calls, or the fierce waters tumble
'cross rock,
Prairies spread fertile and wide, highways yield to outport's wood dock;
Fragmented shale, lake, ice, forest – 'tis the wholeness of all that we be
Gift we Elizabeth and Philip from the depths of the land strong and free.

by John Masefield, 1947 (Poet Laureate 1937-1967)

On the Coming Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth

What is the Crown but something set above
The jangle and the jargon and the hate
Of strivers after power in the State,
A symbol, like a banner, for men's love?

When hope is dim and luck is out of joint,
When enemies within, without assail,
Where a Crown shines, the courage cannot fail,
There a land's spirit finds a rallying-point.

To those young lands, the countries of our kin,
The friends in need, the comrades in despair,
Our allies steadfast when no others were.....
But how can Britain praise them? How begin?....

To those dear lands, still calling Britain "Home",
The Crown is still the link with Britain's past,
The consecrated thing that must outlast
Folly and hate and other human foam.

To those, as to ourselves, this marriage-time
Summons all hearts from their accustomed ways
To pray that hidden strengths, supreme, sublime,
May from their glory bless this couple's days.

To pray, that She, our future Queen, may hear
Through many happy years, the bells rejoice,
Telling of People glad, a Sovereign dear,
A Land restored, a Purpose again clear,
With wind-delighting clamour of glad voice.

New Citizens...

continued from page one

ity or adventure. The vast majority, I'm proud to say, achieve their goals and more.

We Canadians can trace our ancestries to every imaginable ethnic origin, and we have achieved harmony in our diversity. Indeed, Canada is home to the most peaceful and prosperous society the world has ever known.

Our rights and freedoms flow from the thousand-year-old legal and parliamentary traditions we inherited from our founding nations, France and England. They are embodied in Canada's Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to whom you swore an oath of allegiance today. They have sustained our strong tradition of democracy and guided us throughout our proud history.

We Canadians aspire to equality of opportunity for all. We stay focussed on the future and put old arguments behind us. We accept responsibility for ourselves, our families and our communities, and we work together for a stronger, safer, better Canada.

Congratulations and thank-you again for choosing Canada. You have

embarked on a new life for you and your family. Now you are part of our Canadian family. Welcome.

Sincerely,

The Rt. Hon. Stephen Harper, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

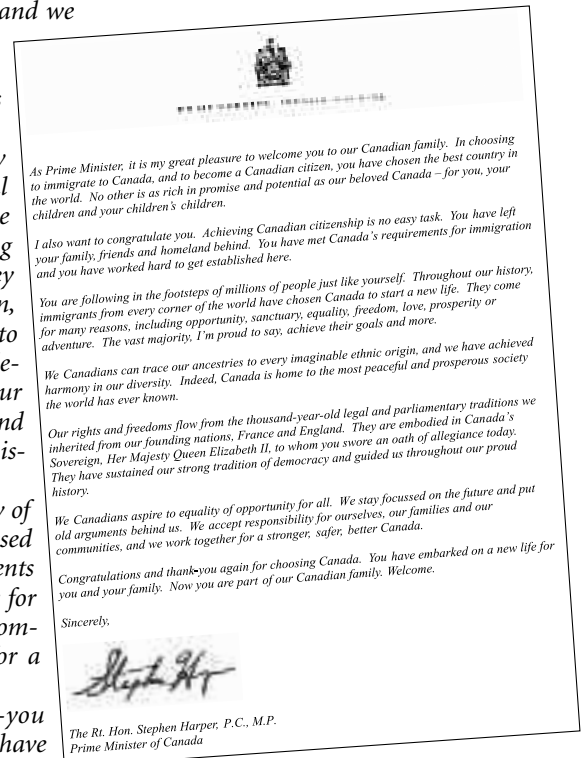


Photo: Jason Ransom, PMO



“British Monarchy Ties” Wording Skews Angus Reid Poll on Crown Four Ways

Responses On William Contradict Republican Trend • Little Difference From '93 & '96 Surveys

Reporting, analysis and commentary by Senex

The Angus Reid survey allegedly revealing Canadians' views of their Monarchy, released October 1st, brought predictable headlines but in fact shed a less useful light on public opinion than might have been expected from the well-reputed firm.

The cause? The principal question asked “Would you support or oppose Canada ending its formal ties to the British monarchy?”

This question biased the survey in no less than four ways!

First, using the adjective “formal” suggests that the “ties” are merely perfunctory, exist only in a formal, legalistic sense, are less than real or somehow differ from reality. Used in this way, they present a picture akin to “My father is the formal head of our family but everyone knows it is mother who makes the real decisions.” Another connotation of formal is, of course, “stuffy” as in “I hate the formal nature of that restaurant/club/church/black tie social event...”

Second, the use of the noun “ties” is similarly biased. “Ties” presents a picture of restraints, of being held back, of being bound rather than freed, as in “He never grew up as he was so dependent on the ties to his family,” or “She is so tied to her work that she neglects her family.”

Third, and most obvious, the adjective “British” immediately suggests that our monarchy is a foreign institution, neither of our own making nor our own affirming.

Thus the pollster strikes a triple blow favouring a negative response. In baseball terms, a triple gets the batter three-quarters of the way to home plate. In this case, home plate is the “Increased republican sentiment in Canada” headlines that accompanied the release of the survey.

In addition, further implicit bias comes from the fact that, as worded, an affirmative response to the question is negative towards the Crown, while a negative response is affirmative. This runs contrary to natural expression and neutral principles.

Some highlights of the response to the first question, for whatever it is worth, reveal the following:

- BC is the most monarchical region of Canada, supporting the Crown 53-32% – this is a fascinating and encouraging result, as the significant influx of immigrants to BC would have led many to assume diminished knowledge and approval of the institution.
- Populous Ontario is evenly split on the question.
- The negative result in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (31-60% against the Crown) is counter-intuitive and a possible anomaly given previous polling, the success of recent Royal Homecomings and the particularly organized and intelligent work of the Lieutenant Governors and government of Saskatchewan in fostering allegiance.
- Quebec's enhanced republicanism as compared to earlier polls' uptick (74-13% opposing the Monarchy) sug-

gests the detritus of the Thibault spending scandal.

- In terms of age, the middle demographic of 35-54 year olds are least likely to support the Crown, while their elders and youth are stronger in their approval.
- More affluent households (\$100,000/year or more annual income) support the Crown 49-47%, while lesser income households oppose it proportionately.
- Curiously, current Liberal and NDP supporters approve of the “ties” by a few percentage more than Conservatives! This is encouraging in the sense that no one can call the Monarchy the property of one party (though no surprise that opposition is centered in the Bloc with 78-9% opposed), but discouraging in that Tories, historically most natural supporters of the Crown, oppose it 39-58%: Messrs Harper and Kenney have some work to do in their own back yard! At the same time, is there any other institution which can so effectively cross partisan boundaries?

CHARLES AS KING?

The survey's second question repeated the prejudicial language of the first, adding into the mix the responder's views of “cutting ties” should Charles become King. Given the Prince of Wales' prolonged absence from and near invisibility in Canada, not to mention his being cast by many in the media as the more unsympathetic party in the breakup of his marriage, it is perhaps encouraging that the results only diminished support for the Monarchy by a statistically insignificant two per cent vis à vis the previous question.

WILLIAM POPULAR

The waters become further muddied as Reid asked “Thinking about the future King of the United Kingdom and Canada, which of these options would you prefer?” The question retains the “British” bias of the first part of the survey, but potentially further confused respondents by using a different nomenclature – United Kingdom instead of Britain.

The three options given are for Charles to succeed Elizabeth II, for William to do so, or – most significant for our purposes, “Neither, there should be no monarch after Queen Elizabeth II.” To cohere with responses to the first question, this third option should have attracted similar support of around 53%, the alleged strength of republicanism in Canada.

In fact, the responses were 20% for Charles to succeed, 35% for William to succeed, only 29% for the neither option and a relatively high 16% replying unsure. (The William answer reached highs of 43% amongst Ontarians and female responders, 41% amongst Liberal party supporters and 39% amongst middle income earners.)

A superficial reading of this answer would lead to the encouraging conclusion for monarchists that, when put in terms of personalities, Canadians support the continuation of their monarchy by 55-29%. Again, however, the devil lies

Monarchist League Chairman Confronts Angus Reid

[Robert Finch wrote Angus Reid raising many questions about the survey. Here is the firm's response. Ed.]

October 29, 2007

Dear Robert,

Thank you for your message. We worked diligently to come up with questions for this particular topic, and we think our survey is actually one of the most straightforward ever conducted on this topic in Canada.

Allow me to explain. Unlike other pollsters, we steered clear of making a single mention of the Governor-General (which only serves to exacerbate anti-monarchist feelings due to spending considerations), we did not mention Prince Charles' love life (another source of “support” for republicanism in previous Canadian and Australian polls), and focused not on the system of government, but on the relationship of Canadians with their current monarch.

That being said, there is always room for improvement and several ways to write a question. I'm not sure when we will have a chance to do a survey on this topic again, but I'll definitely keep you in the loop.

Mario
Mario Canseco
Director of Global Studies
Angus Reid Strategies

in the freighted wording of the question, as republicans could explain the discrepancy by arguing that many of their supporters feel free to express an opinion as to who should be next monarch of the United Kingdom!

COMPARISON

Amidst republican delight and a sky-is-falling response on the part of some monarchists, we would do well to revert to earlier polls – neglected by the media in their headlines about the current survey. Instructive are the Reid surveys of 1993 and 1996, commissioned by the Southam News organization. The timing of these surveys was hardly propitious for the Crown given the incessant drumbeat of negative publicity around Charles and Diana's marriage.

The lengthy and rather clumsy question posed on those occasions, though far from perfect, was nevertheless somewhat less biased. It read “Thinking about the monarchy's role here in Canada, all things considered, do you think Canada should preserve its formal constitutional connection with the monarchy, or should Canada move to abolish its formal constitutional connection with the monarchy?”

Responses? 51-42% for “abolish connection” in '93, 47-44% in '96, with Manitoba and Saskatchewan the strongest supporters of the Crown. Not hugely different from the 53-35% preference shown in the current poll with its more skewed question.

CONCLUSION

While there are a number of interesting features in the current Angus Reid survey – many seemingly more discour-

aging than encouraging, to be sure – the central question appears so flawed, and the evident contradiction in responses so apparent, that a much more neutral set of questions would be needed to determine more accurately the state of public opinion on the monarchy, if indeed any poll can measure the popularity of an institution beyond a snapshot of the views of the moment.

Those simple questions could include:
Do you favour Canada's remaining a constitutional monarchy?

If not, what system of government would you prefer instead of the monarchy?

When the Queen's reign ends, would you prefer Charles or William to become Canada's King?

With all the foregoing in mind, and given the fact that The Queen has not been in Canada for several years, and the Prince of Wales for a decade, the 10th Anniversary of Diana's death rekindling the emotionally charged feelings of that sad time, and the propensity of Rideau Hall to mis-represent the Governor General as head of state, monarchists should feel that the latest Reid survey is far from the catastrophe which initial media reporting may have suggested. Nor does the poll suggest any consensus of opinion which would lead any politician to embark on opening the fundamental and wrenching constitutional questions that would spring from a republican initiative – many of which would have everything to do with provincial discontent and a host of other issues unrelated to the Crown, all of which would bedevil the country for generations.

Survey online at <http://angusreidstrategies.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=news&newsid=123>

Federal & Quebec Auditors Report on Thibault Spending Controversy

[Mme Lise Thibault's distinguished ten year tenure as The Queen's representative in Quebec ended in controversy amid widely-reported allegations of misrepresented, duplicate and unsupported spending. CMN here reprints extracts from the Reports of the Auditor General of Canada and Auditor General of Quebec on the use of public funds during Her Honour's time in office, together with Mme Thibault's response. CMN has asked Mme Thibault if she wishes to make additional comment, which it would carry verbatim in a future issue.]

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Use of Public Funds by the Former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec

[The Audit was set in motion by Order in Council dated 29 March, 2007, with the work substantially completed on 18 May 2007.]

Main Points

What we examined

...The Honourable Lise Thibault was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec on 30 January 1997. She remained in this position until 7 June 2007.

Through the Department of Canadian Heritage, the federal government paid the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's salary (\$114,000 in the 2006-07 fiscal year), and provided approximately \$150,000 a year to cover expenses incurred as part of her official duties. The Government of Quebec covered the cost of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's accommodations, office expenses, staff, transportation, security, and other logistical items. This support cost a total of approximately \$1 million a year.

At the request of the Government of Canada, we examined whether the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec administered the allocated funds in accordance with the applicable guidelines and conditions. We examined whether the former Lieutenant-Governor's expenses were for activities involving her official duties. We also examined whether the required controls were in place to ensure that these expenses were incurred using sound management practices and in keeping with the applicable guidelines and conditions. We did not question the choice or type of official activity carried out by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in support of social or other causes. Nor did we express an opinion as to the amount of expenses incurred as part of her official duties. We met with the lieutenant-governors of five other provinces, or with their representatives, to obtain an understanding of their interpretation of certain concepts, and to determine which sound management practices their Offices had implemented...

Lieutenant-governors are expected to maintain impartiality, adopting a strict duty of reserve, in order to avoid stirring up controversy. They must also show tact and judgment in all that they say and do. As heads of state of their provinces, and in keeping with the dignity and duties of their Office, incumbents are expected to fulfill their responsibilities following the

highest ethical standards of integrity, objectivity, and impartiality. Lieutenant-governors must also demonstrate prudence, transparency, and sound administration in the use of the public funds entrusted to them.

What we found

A total of more than \$1.7 million was paid to the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec between 1 April 1997 and the end of March 2007. Of this amount, approximately \$1 million was spent on official duties. We were unable to determine whether the remainder, some \$700,000, was spent on official duties. One part of the remainder included expenses for accommodation and meals that were already covered by a grant from the Government of Quebec. A second part was used for personal expenses, but we have not been able to establish with certainty how much, because it was insufficiently documented. A further amount was considered by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to be supplementary remuneration, when it was in fact intended to cover expenses related to official activities in the provincial capital.

The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec did not implement the financial and management controls required for the sound administration of public funds and did not account for these expenses in public reports.

Canadian Heritage did not develop or provide clear guidelines for differentiating between a lieutenant-governor's personal and official expenses. Between 1 April 1997 and 31 March 2004, the Department authorized the reimbursement of questionable or inadequately supported expenditures on the part of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. In so doing, it implicitly approved these spending practices.

The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has replied. In accordance with our standard procedure, we asked the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to bring to our attention any inaccuracy in the factual statements made in our audit Report. The Honourable Lise Thibault sent us comments, which we took into account. We then asked her to provide us with an official response to be included in our Report. She has chosen not to do so, and has given us to understand that the absence of such a response on her part should not be interpreted as confirmation of any kind of the factual accuracy of the findings of our audit.

Canadian Heritage has responded. Canadian Heritage has agreed with our recommendations. Its detailed responses follow each recommendation throughout the Report.

Introduction

1. The Honourable Lise Thibault was sworn in as the 27th Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec on 30 January 1997. She held this office, which conferred special privileges and obligations, until 7 June 2007...

Duties of a Lieutenant-Governor

3. In addition to their traditional role, holders of this office have given increasing encouragement to philanthropic

works by, for example, participating in ceremonies and official events, as well as by supporting social and charitable organizations. Through this support, lieutenant-governors can establish contacts and special relationships with citizens. During her tenure, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec supported many charitable organizations, some of which advocate for the well-being of persons suffering from physical or intellectual disabilities.

Provenance of public funds granted to lieutenant-governors

5. The Parliament of Canada sets the salary and conditions for lieutenant-governors, who may benefit from the pension and insurance plans offered them by the federal government. Canadian Heritage also provides funds to lieutenant-governors on an annual basis, to cover the expenses incurred for their official duties. Each province determines what administrative support its lieutenant-governor will receive, but no standard has been established in this regard, and the financial support varies from one province to another.

6. Exhibit 1 shows the sums granted to the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec by both levels of government between April 1997 and the end of March 2007.

Exhibit 1 – Public funds provided to the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec between 1 April 1997 and 31 March 2007

Fiscal year	Provincial government	Federal government*	Total
1997-1998	\$374,000	\$135,500	\$509,500
1998-1999	\$550,000	\$180,200	\$730,200
1999-2000	\$926,000	\$159,300	\$1,085,300
2000-2001	\$1,007,000	\$196,600	\$1,203,600
2001-2002	\$1,256,000	\$211,000	\$1,467,000
2002-2003	\$1,233,000	\$223,100	\$1,456,100
2003-2004	\$1,119,000	\$198,600	\$1,317,600
2004-2005	\$1,058,000	\$147,400	\$1,205,400
2005-2006	\$1,159,000	\$147,400	\$1,306,400
2006-2007	\$1,163,000	\$147,400	\$1,310,400
Total	\$9,845,000	\$1,746,500	\$11,591,500

* Excluding the salary of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec
Source: Department of Canadian Heritage (Government of Canada) and the Ministère du Conseil exécutif (Government of Quebec)

Roles and responsibilities of the organizations concerned

7. **Office of the lieutenant-governor.** The Office is responsible for managing the lieutenant-governor's various activities, including scheduling, security, travel, and correspondence. The Office of the former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec had a staff of twelve employees, including two full-time and two on-call body guards. The recruiting, hiring, compensation, and working conditions of Office staff are governed by a Quebec Treasury Board policy. According to this policy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec had to structure her Office within her budgetary allowance. She also had to establish the hierarchy and compensation of Office staff according to standards and scales similar to those set for the Quebec public service.

8. **Ministère du Conseil exécutif (Government of Quebec).** The funds that the Government of Quebec provides to its lieutenant-governor are voted on in the Quebec National Assembly and are included in one of the programs of the Ministère du Conseil exécutif. This

provincial department is responsible for accounting for funds that are provided to the Lieutenant-Governor with the principal purpose of covering employee salaries, costs for security, the use of vehicles, and the running of the Office. The Ministère du Conseil exécutif pays the expenses for the activities of a lieutenant-governor upon presentation of supporting documents.

9. **Canadian Heritage.** This Department administers programs that are designed to allow the Government of Canada to meet its responsibilities for lieutenant-governors. It handles their compensation cheques and benefits. It appoints an administrator to act as a replacement in those cases in which the provincial Chief Justice is unavailable to stand in for an absent lieutenant-governor. Canadian Heritage administers a grant program to assist lieutenant-governors in covering the expenses they must incur as part of their duties. Finally, Canadian Heritage provides advice on protocol, and also serves as a point of contact for offices of lieutenant-governors who need assistance from other federal departments in such matters as the issuing of diplomatic passports.

Observations and Recommendations

The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's expenses

The federal government distinguished between expenses incurred inside City of Québec limits and those incurred elsewhere in the province

15. From 1 April 1997 to the end of March 2007, the federal government gave the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec \$1.7 million to cover expenses incurred as part of her official duties. These funds covered two types of expenses: those incurred in the provincial capital, and those incurred outside the city limits. To qualify for funding by the government, the expenses had to be associated with the duties of a lieutenant-governor. Expenses incurred in the provincial capital included those associated with activities held within City of Québec limits by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Expenses incurred outside the provincial capital mainly included hospitality expenses, accommodation, meals, and travel. Exhibit 2 gives a breakdown of these two types of expenses.

Exhibit 2—Breakdown of public funds granted by the Government of Canada to the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec between 1 April 1997 and 31 March 2007

Public funds	Amount
Expenses incurred in the provincial capital	\$343,200
Expenses incurred outside the capital city limits	\$1,403,300
Receptions	\$694,700
Accommodations	\$286,100
Meals	\$199,400
Travel and other expenses*	\$223,100
Total	\$1,746,500

*Other expenses include the purchase of gifts, airplane tickets, tips, and money given to aides-de-camp and photographers, as well as expenses that we were unable to examine because supporting documents were unavailable or illegible, or because of the length of time that had passed.

16. From 1 April 1997 to the end of March 2004, expenses incurred outside the city limits of a provincial capital were reimbursed by Canadian Heritage after a claim for those expenses was submitted

by a lieutenant-governor. There was no limit on the maximum amount that the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec could claim annually during that period. Expenses incurred within the city limits of the provincial capital were covered by a grant. Since 1 April 2004, Canadian Heritage has been paying lieutenant-governors an annual grant, which covers both types of expense.

17. A grant is an unconditional transfer payment to individuals or organizations who meet established eligibility requirements. Grant recipients are not required to provide supporting documents for their expenses, nor are they subject to audit...

Uncertainty surrounds the purpose and use of grants to cover expenses incurred in the Quebec provincial capital

18. During her term of office, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec received grants totalling \$343,200 from Canadian Heritage to cover expenses incurred in fulfillment of her official duties in the provincial capital. From April 1997 to the end of March 2003, the grants provided annually for this purpose rose from \$22,800 to \$28,800. For the fiscal year 2003-04, an adjustment of \$16,800 was paid to the former Lieutenant-Governor, and as of 1 April 2004, this type of expense was covered in a single \$45,600 grant.

19. When we examined the grants totalling \$343,200, we were unable to find any supporting document certifying that the amount of \$219,000 had indeed been used to cover expenses by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's official duties. For the remainder of the grants, some \$124,200, we found cheques written to a number of suppliers, but we were unable to identify a clear link between these suppliers and the official duties of a lieutenant-governor.

20. We found that the purpose of giving grants, and their use for expenditures in the province's capital city, were unclear. The former Lieutenant-Governor

nor of Quebec and some of the other lieutenant-governors with whom we met said they thought these grants were a form of supplemental, tax-exempt compensation, and that they therefore did not need to retain supporting documents to account for their use of these public funds. Others felt that the grants had to be used solely to cover expenses incurred as part of their official duties.

21. Nevertheless, the grant terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board of Canada clearly contain no words stating that the grant can be considered as supplementary compensation or a tax-exempt allowance. No official document supporting such an interpretation of this grant was supplied to us.

22. As mentioned above concerning grants, lieutenant-governors are not required to submit documents supporting the eligibility of their expenses to Canadian Heritage. However, when they apply for the grant, lieutenant-governors undertake to maintain an accountability framework, and to certify, at the end of each fiscal year, the amount of their expenses. They also undertake to confirm that their expenses were incurred as part of their official activities. We expected the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to retain supporting documents that would make it possible to establish the official nature of her expenses and to account for them publicly. We did not find any such supporting documents.

Approximately three-quarters of expenses outside the provincial capital involved official duties

23. When the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec participated in an activity, her personnel would enter it into her agenda and prepare a "scenario," a document describing how and where the event was to take place. In the agenda, they noted the date, the location, and the nature of the activity. The scenario detailed the logistical aspects of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's participation, including the names of the persons she met. These documents made it possible for us to determine if an expense by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was related to her official duties.

24. We analyzed the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's expenses by comparing the information in the supporting documentation with the information in the agenda, in the scenarios, and in all other relevant documents. For the purposes of the audit, we defined as legitimate those expenses that were incurred by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for any of her official duties. We did not question the choice or type of official activity carried out by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec (such as support for social causes). Nor did we express an opinion as to the amount of the expenses incurred as part of her official duties.

25. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec received approximately \$1.4 million for expenses incurred outside the provincial capital. We were able to establish that 74% of these expenses, or \$1,035,300, was spent as part of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's official duties. However, we were unable to establish a similar link for the remaining \$368,000. The reasons for this are given below.

The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec submitted a claim for accommo-



Federal Auditor-General Sheila Fraser: did she attach Mme Thibault's spending unfairly?

dation and meal expenses to the federal government, despite the fact that the Government of Quebec was providing her with an allowance for this purpose

26. In December 1996, before the swearing in of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Government of Quebec decided, in an effort to reduce government spending, to proceed with the sale of the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of Quebec decided to compensate for this situation by paying out monthly allowances. Starting in 1997, the Government of Quebec paid the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec a lump-sum housing allowance of \$4,000 and an allowance of \$800 to cover expenses related to her official activities. Over ten years, these allowances reached totals of \$480,000 for housing and \$96,000 for official duties. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec nonetheless submitted a claim to Canadian Heritage for a reimbursement of accommodation or meal expenses incurred just outside the City of Québec limits. In total, Canadian Heritage reimbursed her for over \$129,000 for accommodation (\$90,000) and meals (\$39,000). In our opinion, the allowances paid by the Government of Quebec covered these expenses, and the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec should therefore not have submitted a claim for reimbursement to the Government of Canada.

Expenses totalling \$239,000 could not be linked to the official duties of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec

27. During our audit, we identified \$239,000 in expenses that were either for personal activities, or for which the supporting documents provided did not make it possible to establish a link with the official duties of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

28. Based on our analysis of the supporting documents provided to us, we found that some of these expenses were for personal activities, such as family gatherings, trips, and shows. Here are some examples:

A reception to celebrate the birthday of a member of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's family (\$4,000);

Two meals at a restaurant in the Quebec City area (of a private nature, according to her agenda), (\$2,800);

Fishing trips (\$3,700);

A five-day trip to Ontario during which no official duties were listed in her agenda (\$2,300); and

A three-day trip to New Brunswick during which golfing was the only scheduled activity (\$1,600).

29. We noted that a sum of \$3,500 was paid directly to the former Lieutenant-

Governor of Quebec without submission of supporting documentation.

30. We also identified many expenses, which were mainly for accommodations and meals during which no activity justifying these expenses was listed in the agenda, or for which no scenario had been prepared...

31. **Recommendation.** Canadian Heritage should initiate discussions with the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, to identify expenses that were ineligible for the grant, and which should be reimbursed to the Department.

The Department has responded. *The Department of Canadian Heritage will determine if there is an amount owed to the Department, and if such should prove to be the case, will undertake to follow the procedures necessary to recover the sums to be reimbursed. A detailed audit, guided by the results of the present audit, will be necessary.*

Control environment

32. To ensure that public funds are used properly, a proper control environment needs to be established. We expected the Department of Canadian Heritage to have clearly defined grant eligibility rules for the expenses incurred as part of a lieutenant-governor's official duties, and to provide lieutenant-governors with sufficient information and support to this effect. We also expected the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and her Office to have sound management and accountability practices, and an expense policy that was in keeping with established guidelines.

Neither the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec nor her Office implemented the proper financial and management controls

33. **Absence of an expense policy.** Along with their offices, lieutenant-governors of any province play an important role in the management of the public funds entrusted to them. Our audit of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and her Office showed that they had not adopted a clear expense policy on the use of the public funds entrusted to them.

34. The fact that there was inadequate documentation for a sizeable portion of these expenses is evidence, along with other examples provided in this report, that the controls implemented by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and her Office were insufficient.

35. This situation was not remedied over time, despite the fact that in 2002, Canadian Heritage gave the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and her Office instructions to increase the number and quality of the supporting documents presented with a claim for reimbursement of expenses... We found that the Department had reimbursed expenses claimed by the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, even when the Department had not received the supporting documents that it requested. For example, the Department provided reimbursement for purchases of gifts worth \$45,000, even though the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec had not submitted a list of the names of persons who received gifts purchased.... By agreeing to reimburse these expenses without supporting documents, the Department implicitly approved questionable spending practices.

continued on the next page

Extract from Globe & Mail editorial, June 13, 2007:

"...the two levels of government were fully complicit in the mess... The disgrace that has attached itself to Ms Thibault is a tragedy for taxpayers, but also for Ms Thibault, who had actually made something of what is arguably the most thankless vice-regal post in the Commonwealth. A tireless hard worker, she exemplified the attributes of 'personality and *savoir faire*... And because she uses a wheelchair, Ms Thibault became a role model for the disabled not only in Quebec but across Canada. But it is hard to see how this fine legacy can survive the double blow of the auditors' reports."

New Quebec LG agrees to testify on expenditures

In an unprecedented move, the Hon Pierre Duchesne has agreed to a request, strongly backed by Premier Charest, that he annually appear before a National Assembly Committee to be questioned about his use of public funds. "I believe this is a change that will benefit the institution," said M. Charest.

continued from the previous page

36. Our work allowed us to identify other cases demonstrating gaps in the control environment, such as insufficient monitoring of the use of credit cards, especially for receipt signatures and gasoline purchases by bodyguards, the purchase of meals and accommodation on dates that did not correspond to activities listed in the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec's agenda, and the lack of an inventory system for goods purchased and received. Other cases are described in the Report of the Auditor General of Quebec.

37. During our discussions with some lieutenant-governors, a desire was expressed for more guidance, to help them establish clear, simple, and effective rules for expenses incurred as part of their official duties. Some of the lieutenant-governors had adopted sound management practices such as the following:

- billing a lieutenant-governor for personal expenses and reimbursement by him or her for these same expenses;

- appointing an office director from the provincial public service,

- asking an office director to manage the public funds provided,

- accounting for federal and provincial public funds separately,

- having a gift-purchasing policy,
- maintaining an inventory of gifts purchased and received, and

- using a per diem as a guideline for the reimbursement of meal expenses.

38. **Lack of accountability.** To obtain grants from Canadian Heritage, since April 2004, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec had undertaken to implement an accountability framework in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, toward production of annual financial statements intended for public disclosure. Our audit showed that the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec did not fulfill this commitment. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec did not account for her expenses in a public report. On her website, there was only a short description of her role and duties, and of the social causes that she supported during her tenure.

Canadian Heritage did not establish clear expectations for financial and management controls

39. Until March 2004, lieutenant-governors had to submit an expense claim that was accompanied by supporting documents before they could obtain a reimbursement from the government. This kept the Department aware of their spending practices. Since April 2004, lieutenant-governors have not been required to provide supporting documents for their expenses, because Canadian Heritage transfers funds to them through grants...

40. There is a risk involved in giving out these grants, because the Government of Canada cannot require an accounting for their use. However, if the Government of Canada wants to simplify the administration of its transfer payments in cases where financial risks are relatively low and recipients are credible and well-known individuals or organizations, then it is acceptable and reasonable to give out such grants.

41. We made the following observations based on our examination of conditions for providing grants:

In our opinion, there is an artificial distinction between expenses incurred

inside versus outside the city limits of a provincial capital. This distinction leaves the door open to questionable spending practices. It would be better to require the submission of information that could be used to establish a link between all the expenditures of a lieutenant-governor, regardless of where the expense was made, and the lieutenant-governor's duties.

The current condition for eligibility does not encourage lieutenant-governors to implement the financial and management controls required to meet their public fund management and accountability responsibilities. This condition for eligibility should be enforced by requiring, for example, that lieutenant-governors and their offices adopt spending policies that promote sound management of public funds.

Grant cheques are made out to the lieutenant-governors themselves. However, these public funds are provided to cover expenses incurred in fulfillment of their duties, and not to cover their personal expenses. Any confusion in this regard could be eliminated if cheques were made out to the offices of the lieutenant-governors.

42. **Operational support.** On some occasions, Canadian Heritage provides operational support to lieutenant-governors. When new lieutenant-governors take office, the Department provides them with briefing books, and with information on their role as well as on their constitutional and ceremonial obligations. When lieutenant-governors hold their annual conference, Canadian Heritage also provides them, on demand, with administrative information for their annual conference.

43. Based on our examination, there is no chapter in the briefing book on the administrative components of a lieutenant-governor's duties. For example, the book provides no specific explanation of what is considered a personal expense, nor any indication of what amount is considered acceptable. It provides little in the way of explanation for such things as to how to maintain an inventory of gifts that a lieutenant-governor receives, or the tax treatment for a grant.

44. The lieutenant-governor's office plays a key role not only in the management of daily activities, but also during periods of transition between terms of office and for important events that lieutenant-governors are required to attend. Employees who work in an office are usually experienced, having essential knowledge both of how to make arrangements for official duties, and of financial management. They can therefore provide useful advice and guidance to new lieutenant-governors at the beginning of their terms or for special events. We did not find any documentation or correspondence describing the Department's expectations concerning management of public funds by offices of lieutenant-governors.

45. **Recommendations.** Canadian Heritage should:

- review its conditions for grant eligibility, including the application form and the guidelines for issuing cheques;

- establish, with the directors of the offices of lieutenant-governors, the policies governing personal spending and expenses incurred as part of the duties of a lieutenant-governor;

- update the *Lieutenant-Governor Briefing Book*, adding a section on financial management and tax treatment of grants, and providing lieutenant-governors and their offices with training on this topic;

- ensure that lieutenant-governors account for the use of the funds provided to them, publicly and in a timely manner.

The Department has responded. Canadian Heritage agrees with this recommendation and provides specific responses for each aspect of the recommendation below.

Review grant conditions. A more formal and elaborate grant agreement is being considered (with the goal of replacing the current simple exchange of letters). The agreement will stipulate which expenses are allowable for the official duties of a lieutenant-governor, and will also stipulate accountability obligations. This approach will allow the Department to provide clearer accounting for the categories of expenses prescribed in the Main Estimates.

In accordance with the nature of the corporation sole, in which the holder of the office and the office itself are one and the same thing, the rules for issuing cheques have a limited influence on the use of these funds. However, the Department of Canadian Heritage will require grant recipients to establish a bank account that is separate from their personal activities and from provincial financing. This will make it possible to administrate the designated grant separately.

Review policies governing expenses and update Briefing Book. A thorough revision of the Briefing Book is underway. The new material will guide the orientation of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The new content will cover allowable expenses for the designated grant in detail. It will also cover in detail the creation of foundations in the name of a lieutenant-governor, support for social and charitable causes, the funding campaigns, and gifts given and received.

Discussions with the Canada Revenue Agency have begun, with the goal of clarifying the tax treatment of the designated grant, and of including this information in the administrative manual.

Since January 2007, the Department of Canadian Heritage has been implementing concrete methods to enhance the administrative capacity of lieutenant-governors' private secretaries (administrators). These efforts are already resulting in improved sharing of best practices, administrative tools, and knowledge.

The Department of Canadian Heritage will develop teaching modules for lieutenant-governors and their private secretaries. These modules will guide the orientation sessions that will be held during regular meetings between Canadian Heritage and the private secretaries, or alongside the annual conference of the lieutenant-governors. Among the priority topics are the development of a module covering general ethical principles and conflicts of interest for the federal government. With the Canada Revenue Agency, the Department of Canadian Heritage is also developing a module on the tax treatment of the designated grant.

Ensure accountability. Treasury Board of Canada policies on the implementation of designated grants describe transfer payments as being exempt from audits and accountability. However, since the 2004-05 fiscal year, the Department of Canadian

Heritage has required lieutenant-governors to maintain an accounting framework for producing annual financial statements. The Department is currently exploring the possibility of asking lieutenant-governors to develop a policy of voluntary proactive disclosure. The Department of Canadian Heritage will also produce an annual report on lieutenant-governors' spending of federal designated grants. This report will be published on the website of the Department of Canadian Heritage. The format of the report will be developed in collaboration with the offices of lieutenant-governors, and will be made available at the latest by 1 June following the end of the fiscal year constituting the object of the report.

Conclusion

46. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec did not establish the financial or management mechanisms and controls that could have guided her in the use of public funds and that would have made her spending decisions transparent. Between April 1997 and the end of March 2004, Canadian Heritage reimbursed the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for questionable or unsupported expenses. In so doing, the Department implicitly approved her spending practices. It provided neither adequate functional support, nor clear guidance, when the new grants program was introduced in 2004.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF QUÉBEC TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONCERNING THE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS BY THE FORMER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF QUÉBEC

Highlights

June 2007

Main Points

3. The federal government pays the Lieutenant-Governor's salary and provides approximately \$150,000 a year to cover expenses incurred as part of the Lieutenant-Governor's official duties. For its part, the Government of Québec covers the cost inherent to general management: salaries of employees, cost of security and operation of the Office, etc. This budget totals approximately \$1 million a year.

4. At the request of the Government of Québec and the former Lieutenant-Governor, we examined how the public funds allocated to her had been administered from the time she took office. To do this, we first examined whether the expenses in question were for activities involving the Lieutenant-Governor's official duties; we then examined whether the required controls were in place to ensure that these expenses were incurred using sound management practices and in keeping with the applicable guidelines and conditions. However, we did not express an opinion on the amount of expenses incurred for activities associated with her official duties...

Funds for Expenses Incurred in the Provincial Capital

7. From 1 April 1997 until the end of March 2007, the former Lieutenant-Governor had received \$343,200 from Canadian Heritage to cover the expenses incurred in the provincial capital related to official duties. We found no supporting documents certifying that funds totaling \$219,000 had actually been used

to pay for expenses of an official nature incurred by the former Lieutenant-Governor. As for the other portion of the grants, namely \$124,200, we found cheques issued to various suppliers for which we were unable to clearly determine the link with her official duties.

8. We noted that lieutenant-governors were somewhat uncertain about the purpose and the use of the grant for expenses incurred in the provincial capital. Yet in no way do the terms and conditions of this grant stipulate that it is a remuneration supplement or a non-taxable allowance. We expected that the former Lieutenant-Governor would have supporting documents making it possible to establish the official nature of her expenses and to publicly report on such expenses.

Funds for Expenses Incurred Outside the Provincial Capital

9. We were able to establish that a proportion of 74 percent of these expenses, namely \$1,035,300, constituted expenses of an official nature. However, we were unable to draw the same conclusion for the remaining sum, namely \$368,000, for the following reasons:

- The former Lieutenant-Governor claimed \$129,000 in accommodation and meal expenses from the federal government despite the fact that the Government of Québec paid her an allowance for this purpose.

- We also identified \$239,000 in expenses related to personal activities or for which the supporting documents did not allow us to establish a link with the official duties of the former Lieutenant-Governor. The expenses related to personal activities concern notably family get-togethers, trips and shows. Concerning the other expenses which, for the most part, were incurred for accommodations and meals, no official duty was recorded in the agenda or described in a scenario and no name or remark concerning the activity in question was mentioned in the supporting documents that we examined.

Security of the Lieutenant-Governor

10. We found problematic situations concerning the practices adopted in the security field having regard to the applicable rules or the principles inherent to the sound management of public funds. Furthermore, we recommended to the Ministère du Conseil exécutif du Québec to review the relevance of having the staff members of the Office ensure the security of the Lieutenant-Governor. Among the findings that we made, mention may be made of the following:

- Between November 1998 and the end of March 2007, on-call premiums totaling close to \$140,000 were paid to the head of security. A portion of this sum, namely \$44,900, concerns days for which no official duty was recorded in the agenda or days when this employee accompanied the former Lieutenant-Governor during sports activities (golf or skiing), whereas another bodyguard was generally on duty at the same time...

Control Environment

11. We found that the former Lieutenant-Governor and her Office had not adopted clear expense policies concerning the use of public funds. We ascertained situations that point to weaknesses in the control environment. They concern, among other things, the use of

credit cards as well as the lack of agreement between the meal and accommodation expenses and the duties recorded in the former Lieutenant-Governor's agenda.

12. The inadequate documentation for a large portion of the expenses as well as the examples presented in the report also testify to the inadequacy of the controls put in place by the former Lieutenant-Governor and her Office...

14. The Ministère du Conseil exécutif, for its part, has not established clear and precise guidelines concerning the eligibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's expenses. Various costs assumed by the government show the need to establish such guidelines. Examples include the payment of expenses related to the practice of sports activities such as the remuneration paid to a ski instructor or the payment of invoices issued by the Service aérien gouvernemental, notably for trips that did not follow an official duty, such as the return trip airfare at a cost of \$12,000 within the context of a fishing trip combined with a visit to a provincial park.

15. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor did not honour the commitment made to Canadian Heritage to publish, beginning in 2004-2005, annual financial statements for public disclosure.

16. Given the scope of the expenses paid with public monies for which we were unable to establish the link with the official duties of Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor General of Québec and his Canadian counterpart recommend, among other things, that their respective government initiate discussions with the former Lieutenant-Governor to determine the sums that she should reimburse in relation to the unjustified outlays.

Recommendations

The Ministère du Conseil exécutif should:

- specify the expenses eligible for reimbursement by the Government of Québec within the context of the Lieutenant-Governor's duties by taking into consideration the expenses supported by Canadian Heritage;

- make sure that adequate controls have been put in place at the Office of the Lieutenant-Governor;

- review the relevance of having the staff of the Office of the Lieutenant-Governor assume responsibility for the Lieutenant-Governor's security;

- ask the Lieutenant-Governor to report in a timely manner on the use made of the funds allocated;

- initiate discussions with the Lieutenant-Governor to identify the amounts that she should reimburse to the Department for the unjustified portion of these expenses.

The Lieutenant-Governor and her Office should:

- put in place appropriate financial controls notably with respect to personal expenses and expenses related to the Lieutenant-Governor's duties as well as concerning the supporting documents that should be kept;

- report on the use made of the public funds allocated...

Complete Auditors' Reports (federal) <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/200706lgqce.html>

(Quebec) <http://www.vgq.gouv.qc.ca/publications/juin2007/highlightslieutenantgouverneur.pdf>

Mme Thibault Replies to Auditor-Generals' Reports, Defends Spending in Office

Rapport des vérificateurs généraux: « Les gouvernements ont approuvé les dépenses, conformément aux règles, aux usages et à la tradition des Lieutenants-gouverneurs au Canada »

L'Honorable Lise Thibault, Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec au cours des dix dernières années, a fait connaître aujourd'hui sa réaction à la publication du rapport du Vérificateur général du Québec et de la Vérificatrice générale du Canada.

Les vérificateurs recommandent, en substance, des vérifications additionnelles concernant un montant de 368 000 \$ (sur dix ans) relatif au remboursement, par le gouvernement fédéral, de « dépenses hors capitale », et concernant un montant de 343 200 \$ (sur dix ans) reçu du gouvernement fédéral pour « dépenses dans la capitale » et dont le traitement fiscal est remis en question.

Pour Mme Thibault, ces dépenses de 368 000 \$ pour lesquelles des remboursements ont été obtenus respectaient les pratiques, les règles, les usages et la tradition s'appliquant aux Lieutenants-gouverneurs au Canada. Mme Thibault rappelle également que toutes ces dépenses ont été autorisées par le gouvernement fédéral de plusieurs façons.

Elle écarte fermement toute interprétation à l'effet que les allocations pour « dépenses dans la capitale » de 343 200 \$ qui lui ont été versées au cours des dix dernières années pourraient ne pas avoir reçu le traitement fiscal approprié. Les vérificateurs ont eux-mêmes constaté que plusieurs Lieutenants-gouverneurs au Canada considéraient les fonds fédéraux pour « dépenses dans la capitale » comme une allocation non imposable, pour laquelle aucune pièce n'a à être produite ou conservée.

Prochaine étape

Constatant que le rapport renvoie aux gouvernements le soin d'entamer des discussions détaillées sur les points soulevant des doutes, Mme Thibault a indiqué qu'elle désirait démontrer son entière bonne foi. Elle a donc informé, la semaine dernière, le ministère du Patrimoine canadien et le ministère du Conseil exécutif du Québec qu'elle se rendait immédiatement disponible pour clarifier ce qui doit l'être et de donner sa version des faits. Elle souhaite toutefois que cet examen établisse les comparaisons nécessaires avec les autres Lieutenants-gouverneurs au Canada.

Mme Thibault a indiqué de pas avoir reçu des vérificateurs la liste détaillée des dépenses pour lesquelles des justifications additionnelles sont demandées. Elle en conclut que cet examen se fera avec les ministères concernés à Ottawa et à Québec.

« Au cours des dix années de mon mandat, j'ai toujours agi en parfaite bonne foi en toutes circonstances. Ceux et celles qui me connaissent savent que je suis une personne honnête », a-t-elle indiqué.

Constats généraux

Mme Thibault est satisfaite de constater que le rapport soulève les lacunes des deux gouvernements dans l'accueil et l'accompagnement des Lieutenants-gouverneurs sur le plan administratif et que ces lacunes sont reconnues en bonne partie par les ministères concernés dans leurs réponses au rapport.

Elle déplore que le rapport s'attarde



Hon Lise Thibault

au seul cas du Québec. Ayant constaté des similitudes avec les autres provinces, il est surprenant que le rapport ne suggère pas au gouvernement fédéral de procéder à des vérifications complémentaires. Pour Mme Thibault, le rapport est de ce fait incomplet et prive le public d'une vue d'ensemble.

Dévouement entier

Mme Thibault a enfin tenu à rappeler qu'elle avait assumé ses fonctions pendant dix ans avec un dévouement entier.

« J'ai fait tout ce qui est humainement possible pour remplir cette fonction avec dignité, la dépoussiérer et aller à la rencontre des Québécois, en particulier pour apporter de la reconnaissance et du soutien à ceux et à celles qui se dévouent pour venir en aide aux autres. J'ai fait cela en pleine lumière, sans me cacher. Chacun connaissait ma disponibilité pour servir mieux et autrement que par la seule signature des décrets et des lois. J'ai ainsi choisi d'être un Lieutenant-gouverneur engagé et en contact avec les citoyens plutôt que d'attendre dans mon bureau.

« J'ai aussi voulu être, dans le cadre ma fonction, un exemple d'espoir et de motivation pour les personnes handicapées en me joignant, à l'âge de la maturité et de façon délibérément publique, à la pratique adaptée du ski et du golf en position assise, engagement qu'on semble me reprocher à mots couverts aujourd'hui.

« Malgré le climat dans lequel elles s'achèvent, je ne retire de ces années que de la fierté et le sentiment d'avoir bien fait mon travail au service du Québec et du Canada et des causes que j'ai soutenu », a conclu Mme Thibault.

Points particuliers

Fonds fédéraux pour dépenses dans la capitale

Comme le mentionnent eux-mêmes les vérificateurs, plusieurs Lieutenants-gouverneurs au Canada ont pour commune compréhension que les sommes versées par le gouvernement fédéral au titre de « dépenses dans la capitale » (soit 343 200 \$ au Québec depuis dix ans) constituent une allocation non imposable. Selon des informations obtenues par Mme Thibault, cela a été établi par le gouvernement fédéral en 1973. Dans sa réponse au rapport, le ministère du Patrimoine canadien admet que le statut fiscal de cette allocation doit être clarifié.

Mme Thibault est par ailleurs d'avis

suite à la page suivante

suite de la page précédente

qu'on ne peut pas isoler le seul cas du Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec en faisant abstraction du traitement fiscal identique accordé aux autres Lieutenants-gouverneurs canadiens.

Fonds fédéraux pour dépenses hors capitale

En ce qui a trait à certains remboursements particuliers, présentés comme étant potentiellement problématiques (et totalisant selon les vérificateurs environ 368 000 \$ en dix ans), Mme Thibault prend d'abord bonne note du passage du rapport soulignant le fait que le gouvernement fédéral a implicitement approuvé ces dépenses puisqu'il les a remboursées pendant toutes ces années.

Mme Thibault considère de plus que le gouvernement fédéral a indirectement approuvé ces dépenses de diverses autres façons, notamment en posant des questions, lorsque jugé nécessaire, à propos de certaines demandes de remboursement et en éliminant, à compter de l'année financière 2004-2005, le contrôle direct des dépenses des Lieutenants-gouverneurs, ce qui peut difficilement être interprété comme une manifestation d'inconfort envers les pratiques de dépenses du Lieutenant-gouverneur. Il en est de même pour la prolongation de son mandat pendant cinq ans.

Quant au montant de 129 000 \$ relatif à son hébergement dans la périphérie de la capitale, la réclamation de ces sommes a été transparente et le gouvernement fédéral a reconnu l'admissibilité de ces remboursements.

Abolition de la résidence officielle

Mme Thibault croit important de rappeler par ailleurs l'abolition de la résidence officielle du lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec en 1996 qui créait une situation inédite, bouleversant les usages. En plus d'être le lieu de vie privé du Lieutenant-gouverneur, la résidence, avec ses quelque dix employés additionnels, coûtait aux contribuables québécois près de dix fois plus cher que l'allocation qui en tient place depuis. À l'époque, le lieutenant-gouverneur y tenait la plupart des réceptions officielles et autres. Depuis, pour les événements du genre, Mme Thibault a dû utiliser son bureau, divers lieux publics, de même que sa résidence personnelle.

Mme Thibault fait valoir par ailleurs que les allocations provinciales qui remplacent la résidence officielle, bien qu'elles soient désignées comme étant relatives à l'hébergement et à la restauration, revêtent néanmoins un caractère inconditionnel. « *Un Lieutenant-gouverneur qui résiderait déjà dans la ville de Québec n'aurait-il pas droit à ces allocations de la même façon qu'un autre provenant de l'extérieur?* », interroge-t-elle.

Transport et sécurité

Mme Thibault rappelle que sa condition physique appelait des mesures légitimes d'accommodement au plan du transport, de la sécurité et de l'accompagnement, incluant dans la pratique de sports, dont le gouvernement du Québec a reconnues la nécessité, notamment en transférant, en 1998, le budget et l'organisation de la sécurité du ministère de la Sécurité publique au Cabinet du Lieutenant-gouverneur.

Mme Thibault a indiqué qu'elle ne ferait aucun autre commentaire public d'ici à ce que les discussions avec les deux gouvernements dans ce dossier soient terminées. (June 12, 2007)

Attaques odieuses contre l'ex-lieutenante-gouverneure du Québec...

par René le Clère

Les attaques indécentes et répétées contre l'ex-lieutenante-gouverneure du Québec sont odieuses. Bien sûr, chaque journaliste y va de son article; chaque éditeur y va de son billet; chaque caricaturiste y va de son dessin plus ou moins humoristique; chaque commentateur y va de ses profondes réflexions – au niveau des rotules, comme dirait feu le R.P. Edmond Robillard, o.p., de l'Académie des lettres du Québec.



René Leclère

Pendant dix années, la lieutenante-gouverneure a été louangée pour ses qualités humaines et humanitaires, pour sa gentillesse, sa disponibilité, son sourire proverbial.

Pendant dix années, elle a été honorée, et, de par sa fonction, elle a honoré de d'innombrables Québécois. Être présenté à la lieutenante-gouverneure est, disons, un honneur. Cela correspond à l'invitation du monarque d'un ancien pays qui partageait son carrosse en des temps pas si lointains avec de plus modestes personnalités. Mais encore faut-il croire aux symboles, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas dans un pays matérialiste, égoïste, arriviste, et refermé sur lui-même.

Pendant dix années, la lieutenante-gouverneure a présidé d'innombrables cérémonies – ce qui n'est pas toujours très drôles que d'avoir à sourire perpétuellement comme un moine bouddhiste.

Pendant dix années, elle a répondu aux lettres personnelles de celles et de

ceux qui lui adressaient des suppliques ou qui la félicitaient ou qui lui quémandaient des privilèges.

Pendant dix années, la lieutenante-gouverneure a été présente ici et là, accordant son appui indéfectible à de nombreuses associations caritatives.

Pendant dix années, elle a représenté officiellement et très dignement le Québec – dont elle était le chef d'État – et cela, bien autrement que par ses honorables prédécesseurs figés dans un conservatisme éculé, à bicornes frangés.

Maintenant qu'elle est en disgrâce, sous le feu des projecteurs administratifs de la presse pour avoir abusé, dit-on, des deniers des contribuables, Son honneur l'honorable Lise Thibault, devenue l'honorable Lise Thibault, est insultée, est bafouée. Nous savons qui sont ses ennemis et ceux-ci ne méritent aucune attention, sinon le mépris. Elle est accusée de tous les maux de la terre et plus particulièrement de ceux du Québec.

Dernièrement, un journaliste, parlait d'elle en ces termes: « profiteuse du régime », « elle constituait une vaste supercherie », « cette pauvre femme de 68 ans, handicapée de surcroît ». On croit rêver. Est-ce du journalisme? *Ben non, tabarnac à deux étages!* Une journaliste la nommait par: « la madame », « bibelot dispendieux ».

On invente, on suppose, on improvise, en surenchérit. Finalement, c'est un concours provincial, un concours consistant à faire une révélation... inventée, comme il est d'usage de faire dans la presse haïtienne, me confiait un jour un journaliste professionnel à Port-au-Prince.

Et cela alimente le plaisir des antimonarchistes. Nous n'avons pas ou plus

besoin d'un lieutenant-gouverneur... crient-ils.

Pour abolir la fonction, il faudrait tout simplement que le Canada entier se mette d'accord sur une nouvelle manière d'administrer. Changeons donc la Constitution, et surtout trouvons quelque chose de meilleur... Nous connaissons la réponse. Cela fait près de quarante-cinq années que, personnellement, j'entends la même chanson devenue une rengaine.

Déjà, on publie de l'ex-lieutenante-gouverneure les plus mauvaises photos d'elle afin de la ridiculiser, de la diminuer! Elle et sa fonction.

Petites gens que sont ces gens qui attaquent si basement l'honorable Lise Thibault. C'est le propre des gens d'ici que de descendre celle ou celui qui occupe une fonction importante, disait je crois me souvenir le Frère Untel. À vérifier.

Bien sûr, on invoquera la liberté d'expression, la liberté de la presse! C'est archi-connu!

Et les gens d'ici aiment les révélations sulfureuses. Et puis, c'est écrit dans les journaux, c'est donc vrai! Il faut leur donner son pain quotidien.

Nous avons pourtant de vrais de vrais grands scandales: Hydro-Québec, les gouvernements successifs, la société Norbourg et son pédégé Vincent Lacroix, l'analphabétisme, les fusions et les défusions, la santé publique, l'enseignement à tous les niveaux. Et le scandale des commandites? Et lord Conrad Black? Et la Gendarmerie royale du Canada? Et combien d'autres scandales? Vites dénoncés mais tout aussi vite oubliés – ou presque.

Allez donc! En attendant: que Dieu garde la Reine / God Save the Queen!

Rideau Hall Report

November 11 – Their Excellencies attended the National Remembrance Day Ceremony at the National War Memorial, after which they hosted a Luncheon at Rideau Hall to honour the Silver Cross Mother for 2007, Mrs Wilhelmina Beerenfenger-Koehler whose son fell near Kabul in 2003. Observers found it curious that the announcement of the engagements stated that the vice-regal wreath would be laid "on behalf of the people of Canada" which is the Prime Minister's role, the Governor General's position entailing her performing her duties on behalf of the Monarch.

November 2 – Mme Jean met with urban youth at an Ottawa gallery to view performances and engage in discussion as to how the young people are using urban arts to combat youth crime and neighbourhood violence.

October 29 – The Governor General and M. Lafond welcomed the Dalai Lama to Rideau Hall.

October 26 – Mme Jean presided at the 100th Investiture of the Order of Canada.

October 12-13 – Her Excellency delivered several speeches that caused concern. Her October 13 remarks confused many in attendance at a Rideau Hall reception for the British-North American Committee Delegates. Asserting she was

"head of state", Mme Jean spoke of the institution's representing "the historic ties that exist between Canada and England" which of course is not at all synonymous with "Britain" and demonstrates, at the least, some appalling staff work and misunderstanding of history. At an October 12 presentation of Military Valour Decorations, HE spoke "On behalf of your fellow Canadians" when her speech should have run "On behalf of The Queen" or "On behalf of your Sovereign" as it is the Prime Minister who represents "Canadians" while the GG represents The Queen.

September 9-19 – Their Excellencies were in residence at La Citadelle, their official residence in the Old Capital. Amongst their activities was an Open House and Concert, presentation of Scout Canada awards, a visit to CFB Valcartier, a meeting with the Armed Forces Council and the presentation of several Letters of Credence from foreign Envoys. The vice-regal couple concluded their stay in the region by visiting Thetford Mines, where Mme Jean first arrived in Canada in 1968.

September 7 – A curious tendency for some documents to disappear from the Rideau Hall website was noted once again when a media release entitled "The commander-in-chief of the Canadian



The Governor General inspects a Canadian Ranger guard of honour during a visit to Mishkeegogamang First Nation, an Ojibway community in Northern Ontario.

Photo: Sgt Peter Moon, Canadian Rangers

Forces encourages NATO member countries in Afghanistan to make a strong and clear multilateral commitment" was removed at an undetermined time after its September 7th posting. Some observers had questioned whether the tone of the headline, let alone the release, suggested Her Excellency was straying into political territory more properly reserved for her Ministers, who alone make and promote controversial policies. It is entirely proper for a Governor General to support the morale of Canada's troops wherever the political leadership may send them; it is another thing entirely for her to be seen to be urging other countries to support a military deployment. If she was advised to do so by the government, this was a potentially dangerous use of The Queen's representative, which a more experienced Household would have resisted.

Sheila Copps Defends Mme Thibault, Slams Audits

[In a widely-circulated commentary, dated June 17, 2007, the former Federal Minister of Canadian Heritage expressed with characteristic robustness her views on the spending controversy dogging Mme Thibault and the government audit process which followed. Some of Mrs Copps' views go beyond the narrow matter of controversy at hand, but in fairness CMN reprints her words in their entirety. Ed.]

SEPARATISTS CHUCKLE WHEN OTHERS DO DIRTY WORK

by the Hon Sheila Copps, PC

It is the silly season in Parliament when the requisite Canada Day spending stories are dragged out. It is almost like clockwork. By mid-June, the access requests on Canada Day spending multiply and voila, another scandal of Herculean proportions.

Did you ever wonder why all the scandals emanate from Quebec and revolve around activities that buttress Canadian institutions?

Without restating my earlier defence of lieutenant gubernatorial spending, why would a federal auditor general conduct an incomplete audit spawning a political witch-hunt ending in a police investigation within four days?

Damning Conclusions

How could Sheila Fraser assess spending patterns and reach such damning conclusions without evaluating comparable spending across the country? Why issue a joint press release with a provin-

cial auditor for maximum media impact with minimum information? The auditor-general has ignited a political firestorm while conveniently ignoring political context. During most of Lise Thibault's tenure, the provincial government did not believe in the country or the lieutenant-governor.

She could expect no provincial help in program funding from those who did not believe in her role. Canada's first paraplegic lieutenant-governor also covered a huge province geographically and demographically with a programming budget four times smaller than that of a local member of Parliament.

The same skewed scenario unfolds every year in relation to Canada Day spending. Heaven forbid, the largest single spending envelope for Canada Day is in Quebec. Members of Parliament outside la belle province demand their share, claiming they have been excluded. Well folks, have you ever heard of the Société St. Jean Baptiste? Its mandate is to split Canada apart and it actually funds activities in Quebec to promote that goal.

Someone should tell whining Ontario MP Charlie Angus there is no similar separation threat in his riding.

People may not expect anything different from the Bloc. But other MPs and



Sheila Copps, former Heritage Minister and outspoken defender of Lise Thibault

the auditor general should be more careful.

One Province

Why would an auditor analyze a national program through the lens of one province?

Why in the only province that has a separatist Bloc in Parliament? Coincidence? I think not. The Bloc knows how to scream scandal without any original research since the auditor general does their work for them.

As Canada's first paraplegic in the office, Thibault obviously racked up extra costs. When Canada's first quadriplegic MP was elected, associated costs were added to the usual allocations. The bodyguard glibly referred by the auditor is a personal attendant, a literal extra pair of legs required to do the job.

The absence of spending comparatives in 12 other provinces and territories and poor analysis of programming costs discredits the audit. Thanks to the me-tooing of myriad members, we now have a police investigation and a reputation smeared. Worse yet, Canada-haters have another arrow in their quiver.

Separatists know how to fight fire with fire. They even know how to start fires with the help of the very federal institutions they want to dismantle. Sadly, most of the political class foolishly falls in line.

Option Canada

Consider so-called Option Canada

scandal. At the same time federalists were working to save the country, separatists were spending government money to destroy it.

The Parti Quebecois government had a billion dollar fund to prop up a run on the dollar in the event of their victory. Option Sovereignty paralleled the federal fund. Roads to polling stations in heavily federalist ridings were shut down by trucks that "accidentally" broke down at peak voting times, robbing thousands of their right to vote.

The separatist transgressions were never fully investigated. Thankfully most Quebecers actually wanted to get on with their lives and put the division behind them. But 12 years later government commissions are still analyzing what the federalists did.

Meanwhile separatists never miss an opportunity to discredit anything Canadian.

Heaven forbid we should actually spend money in Quebec on Canada Day (they don't seem to mind it the other 364 days of the year).

When politicians trash the lieutenant-governor or Canada Day committees, they should understand they are playing right into the hands of the separatists.

Misleading news is a one-day wonder in the rest of the country. But separatists mine these nuggets to build their case against the country.

They chuckle while others do their dirty work. Negative political spin provided free of charge by the auditor general and your local member of Parliament. Only in Canada, eh.

Why The Canadian Monarchy?

by Christopher Ogilvie

[Christopher Ogilvie is a student at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. He is currently pursuing a degree in political studies and history.]



Monarchy Promotes A Distinct Canadian Culture

In an increasingly interconnected and borderless world, Canadian national identity is more and more being overwhelmed by external pressures. One need only look at the co-opting influences of American culture to appreciate this. Canadians look to their neighbour south of the 49th parallel for entertainment, news, pop icons, fashion, and all manner of other traditionally national or local facets of group culture. Like it or not, this is the reality of the 21st century. To buttress ourselves and our society against a slow, creeping assimilation by the powerful force of American culture, we must seek out and protect those things which make us unique in the world.

The Canadian monarchy is one of those pillars of Canadian society which distinguish us from our friends to the south. The Maple Crown provides for Canadians a point of stability, a nexus of tradition, distinct from the republican heritage of the United States. Instead of the ideal of individualism, we treasure loyalty, order, and a duty to the community at large. By swearing allegiance to the Crown, we as Canadians reaffirm our commitment not to freedom born of blood and strife, but born of peaceful discourse and compromise. It is our rejection of the American Revolution and of the casting off of Monarchy which has, and continues to, provide us a unique place in North America and the world.

Monarchy Unites Us

In a liberal democracy, there will always be political division and controversy. Our elected representatives, both government and opposition parties, work to serve the partisan, and frequently-differing, interests of Canadians. The public is divided by their ideologies, their moral systems, and their political views. How, then, can we be said to be unified in any sense of the word? All of us strive to promote and achieve different goals. It is a rarity to find any two people who support exactly the same policies and political strategies – even within the same party. This essential difference of opinion among citizens is at times problematic. Examining the contemporary political landscape – both national and foreign – only confirms this.

Partisanship and ideological divisiveness is growing in both Canada and the United States in the early 21st century. In both nations, there are increasing right-left divides over a myriad of issues, including the conduct of war in the Middle East, environmental policy, and national defence. In both nations, debate is becoming more heated and charged. But here the similarities end. The head of state is the person who most embodies a nation and who provides a public persona for the nation's people to rally around. In the United States, this individual is the President, a decidedly partisan and polarizing figure. This man or woman is linked to a particular political party and set of ideologies. As such, it can

be difficult for those citizens who are of opposing parties to identify with or feel any sort of connection to the President of the United States – it is the political nature of the office which hinders this allegiance.

In Canada the head of state is the reigning monarch. In contrast to the divisive nature of the office of President, or to the equally divisive nature of the office of Prime Minister, the Canadian sovereign is a unifying figure. Above the petty politics of everyday debate, the sovereign is tied to no one political party or ideology, but rather to the most widely-held principles of Canadian political society: a commitment to democracy, to human and civil rights, and to cultural diversity. In this way, the Canadian monarchy transcends the differences which rend Canadians in a way that a Canadian republic never could: it unifies them into one Canadian people, free to express differing opinions but united in their loyalty to one Canadian monarch.

Monarchy Makes Our Federation Work

At Confederation in 1867, and again at the patriation of the Constitution in 1982, the federal nature of the Dominion of Canada was affirmed. The federal principle, the notion that different levels of government (federal and provincial) are assigned distinct areas of jurisdiction with neither level of government subordinate to the other, is essential to the proper and smooth functioning of Canadian political society. This organiza-

WHY THE CANADIAN MONARCHY?...

suite de la page précédente

ing structure allows for nations as geographically large and as culturally diverse as Canada to provide an adequate measure of regional autonomy and representation to different geo-social groups while maintaining a strong and effective national civic culture.

Because the system relies on empowering distinct groups with different interests to pursue different ends within a larger polity, it can at times be unstable. Sometimes the differing interests of these regions come into conflict and threaten the national interest. Such was the case in the early- and mid-19th century United States. Differences between the north and south exacerbated by the emphasis on states' rights led directly to the outbreak of the American Civil War. At Confederation, just a few short years after the end of the American conflict, the Fathers of Confederation sought to create a federal state which minimized the dangers of federalism. The answer they decided upon was a combination of the federal system (of which the United States was, at the time, the only example – and, having just fought a civil war, an unstable example) and the Westminster parliamentary system, which remained loyal to the Crown. Many thought it could not be done – the federal principle of divided sovereignty and the monarchical principle of a single sovereign appeared incompatible.

The Fathers' solution was an elegant one: since all authority in the newly-formed Dominion would necessarily flow from the Canadian Crown, and since there needed to be multiple sources of legitimate authority (that is, one national government, and several provincial) for the federal principle to work, why not make the monarch sovereign of all governments in the Dominion, directly? A novel idea, this concept essentially created five Canadian Crowns (one for the federal government, and one each for the original four provincial governments), each as legitimate and as authoritative in their jurisdictions as the rest. What this means for Canada today is that the Maple Crown (really, one Crown for the federal government, and one each for the ten provinces) ensures the autonomy and continued unity of the provinces.

The Canadian Monarchy provides for this autonomy by making it impossible for one level of government to infringe upon the other: since the authority of both levels of government is derived from the Crown, both the provinces' and the federal government's authority is equally legitimate. No case, then, can be made that either the provincial or the federal level ought to overstep its constitutional jurisdiction on the basis that one's authority is more legitimate than the other (one of the prime causes of the breakdown in relations that led to the American Civil War). Furthermore, the Canadian Monarchy does this while maintaining national unity: there is a common source of legitimate authority nation-wide, regardless of the level of government. In other words, the very principle that allows for regional autonomy by dividing sovereignty creates a unified nation by ensuring there is only one – indivisible – sovereign.

Monarchy Guarantees Our Freedom

Our system of government ensures individual freedoms through the princi-

ple of responsible government and through the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The former requires any legislative action taken by government to be approved by parliament and the latter requires any legislation which violates the Charter to be struck down by the courts. These principles are enshrined in the Canadian constitution and as such are the highest law. But what happens if the government of the day chooses to ignore this law? What happens if the government decides to act unconstitutionally and to ignore the courts? Surely such a thing could never happen – a govern-

*“...a nexus
of tradition,
distinct from
the republican
heritage of the
United States.”*

ment elected by and accountable to the people could never turn against them, as, in such a case, the people's interest is identical to the government's interest. But it has happened. After the French Revolution, the duly-elected legislative assembly progressively became more and more radical, eventually culminating in the Terror, and the deaths of tens of thousands of political dissidents.

What would happen in Canada today, though? Could matters ever get that bad here? Fortunately, the monarchy ensures that such things can never happen. All bills passed by any legislature in Canada must be approved by the monarch's personal representatives (the Governor General federally, and the Lieutenant Governors provincially) before they become law. If any bill grossly violates the constitution of Canada, it would be well within the authority of the vice-regal official in question to refuse to sign the bill into law, and indeed would be his or her duty to do so. Further still, if any government severely infringes upon the constitution or the rights of Canadians, the appropriate vice-regal official has the power to dissolve the government and call for new elections. In this way, the Canadian Crown acts as a “constitutional fire extinguisher” (in the words of Michael Valpy), and ensures the integrity of liberal democracy and the rule of law.

Monarchy Provides Stability

One of the consequences of democracy is change: changing leaders, changing governments, and changing public opinion. The Canadian Monarchy is an island of stability amidst this ever-shifting political backdrop. While governments come and go, the Crown is always there to provide leadership, tradition, and strength to Canadian society. Unlike some nations which try to provide this stability by swearing their loyalty to a political system or piece of paper, Canada ensures stability is achieved by giving her allegiance to a monarch – not to an abstraction – who actively and deliberately pursues this long-term consistency for all Canadians.

Monarchy Provides Us With Distinguished And Skilled Governors

The Canadian Royal Family and the Monarch's representatives in Canada perform for all Canadians functions which are unavailable to citizens of other nations. Beyond the constitutional roles that such individuals play, royal and vice-regal governors are instantly-recognizable and respected ambassadors and officials. For example, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II represented her Canadian Dominion at the commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge in France, a high-profile international event for Canada. As a leading humanitarian and diplomatic figure, Her Majesty lent international recognition and an air of nobility and reverence to the proceedings that otherwise would have been absent. Canadians are privileged to be blessed with such a dignified and non-political body of public figures to represent them both within Canada and internationally.

Monarchy Links Us With The World

As members of a multicultural and largely immigrant society, Canadians recognize the importance of forging and maintaining links with the world at large. Promoting co-operation, understanding, and acceptance is essential to our nation's well-being. The Canadian Monarch, as head of the Commonwealth of Nations and as sovereign of the Commonwealth Realms, provides Canada and Canadians with ties to diverse regions of the world. From Australia to India; from the Bahamas to Belize, our monarchy links us with people and cultures in a peaceful, voluntary, and productive way. The Commonwealth, composed of nations formerly of the British Empire, has, since its formation, provided its member states with an open, non-military, and non-

*“No history of
any group of any
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Monarchy without
denying an
essential part
of their heritage.”*

economic forum for international co-operation on education, development, and social justice projects worldwide. Like Canada's membership in the Francophonie, her membership in the Commonwealth and her allegiance to the Crown allow Canadians of all ethnicities and cultures to learn about and co-operate with people from around the world. Far from being an anachronistic colonial holdover, monarchy in Canada is a vital, modern institution which provides a unique conduit for international co-operation.

Monarchy Joins Us All In A Common Heritage

Since Confederation, and indeed long before, Canada and Canadians have been profoundly loyal to the Crown. Monarchy is a deeply-rooted and shared part of Canadian history. Whether one is Native, Scots-Canadian, Ukrainian-Canadian, Québécois, or anything else, the Maple Crown is deeply ingrained in one's history. Newly-arrived citizens and those belonging to centuries-old Canadian families alike are united by their mutual royal roots: new Canadians swear an oath of loyalty to the Crown, and native-born Canadians carry on the monarchical traditions of their ancestors. No history of any group or people in Canada can exclude the Monarchy without denying an essential part of their heritage. It is this shared and common nature of the Canadian Crown which binds Canadians coast to coast, regardless of language, ethnicity, or regional group identity, and has done so for centuries. A shared sense of history is essential for the creation and maintenance of a national culture and provides points of commonality which ensure the continued co-operation and interaction of all Canadians.

Monarchy Will Continue To Serve Us Well Into The Future

One would be hard-pressed to find anyone who would deny that Canada is one of the most fortunate and prosperous nations in the world. We are a first-world nation, a member of the G-7 industrialized countries, have a stable political landscape and a strong economy, have an important international role as a middle-power, and maintain a standard of living only dreamed of in much of the world. And all this under the enlightened tutelage and rule of the Canadian Crown. The institutions of constitutional monarchy, chiefly parliamentary democracy and the rule of law, are directly responsible for our nation's affluence. These great principles of governance are exactly what are lacking in much of the developing world. Corruption, instability, and despotism run rife throughout these struggling nations. The Maple Crown, through its commitment to good governance, ensures that our great nation is not bogged down by these crippling deficiencies. The continued presence of these institutions, then, combined with the inherent flexibility of Canada's Westminster parliamentary system, will continue to ensure the nation's success into the future. A good idea, once it has been thought of, does not simply become a bad idea with time. Certainly, it must be reformed and refined to suit the ever-changing nature of human society, but it would be foolhardy to brashly throw it away in favour of a new and potentially less beneficial idea. Canada's Monarchy has been proven to be effective. It has led us to great things, and it continues to do so. Why, then, ought anyone to assume that this will change any time soon? Clearly, there is something to the concept, if it has served us so well for so long. Why would anyone be so foolish as to abolish something that works in favour of something that has never before been tested here? By retaining what we know works, and by refining it over time, we are sure to continue to prosper for centuries to come.

The Crown in Today's Federal State

by Dr. D. Michael Jackson, CVO, CD
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Presentation to the Conference of
the Lieutenant Governors and
Commissioners of Canada
Regina, 23 April 2007

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Introduction

Saskatchewan's Experience with the Crown

Three decades ago in Saskatchewan the Lieutenant Governor was virtually ignored by the provincial government; he had the smallest vice-regal establishment in the country and, since the closing of Government House in 1945, his office was tucked away in a small suite in the Hotel Saskatchewan. The treatment of the Queen's representative at the Opening of the Legislature was perfunctory indeed: a lonely arrival by car at the Legislative Building with no-one to greet him, a 15-gun artillery salute but no guard of honour, no vice-regal salute. It was modest to the point of being humiliating.

When I was appointed Chief of Protocol in 1980, I resolved to help the vice-regal office as best I could. I worked closely with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in whom I discovered a kindred spirit. His name was... Gordon Barnhart, now Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan! It was a propitious year – the 75th anniversary of the Province of Saskatchewan. I suggested restoring the guard of honour and the horse-drawn landau for the Lieutenant Governor at the Opening of the Legislature and the government readily agreed. I learned that the problem was more inertia and indifference than hostility. I discovered in Premier Allan Blakeney a genuine appreciation for the Crown. After all, he was responsible for rescuing historic Government House from demolition and restoring it as a heritage property in 1980. In



Hotel Saskatchewan, former lonely outpost for
Lieutenant Governors

1984 the Office of Lieutenant Governor finally returned from the Hotel Saskatchewan to Government House at the initiative of Premier Grant Devine.

The rest is history. A number of forces have combined to restore the status and prestige of the vice-regal office in Saskatchewan: changed public attitudes, sympathetic and informed First Ministers, the return to Government House, more resources and more staff, four provincial honours of the Crown, highly-respected individuals appointed to represent the Queen, frequent visits of members of the Royal Family. Saskatchewan now has one of the best-equipped, highest-profile vice-regal offices in the country. I will

return to some of the reasons why. Suffice it to say that in the provinces the Canadian Crown is not in decline, far from it. The Saskatchewan case proves the point.

Basic Principles

Before examining the roles of the vice-regal representatives, let me outline what I believe are the basic principles of the Crown in today's Canadian federal state.

First, *the Crown is an integral, unifying element of our Canadian political culture*: our parliamentary democracy; our bilingual, multicultural society; the role of Aboriginal peoples and the Treaty relationship with the First Nations.

Second, *the Crown is an essential component and expression of the federal nature of our country*. To quote the leading expert on the Canadian Crown, that distinguished scholar from Saskatchewan, David E. Smith, Canada is a "compound monarchy." There are eleven Crowns, that for Canada as a whole, represented by the Governor General, and the ten provincial Crowns, represented by the Lieutenant Governors. They embody the legitimacy of each order of government, as defined in the *Constitution Acts, 1867 and 1982*. The Lieutenant Governors are not subordinate officers: they symbolize co-sovereign jurisdictions in Confederation.

Finally, *the Canadian Crown is tripartite in nature*. It is a threesome: the Queen as formal head of state, the personification of constitutional evolution and continuity; the Governor General as her national representative; and the Lieutenant Governors (and, to a point, the Territorial Commissioners) as her provincial (or territorial) representatives. They function as a royal team. The team is not complete without any one of them.

1. Canada – a Compound Monarchy

The Divisible Crown

What does Professor David Smith mean by the expression "compound monarchy"? He makes the important historical point that "although Canada's federation was conceived as a highly centralized form of government, the provinces inherited cohesive societies that pre-dated Confederation and monarchical forms of government to give those societies institutional expression". Based on his thesis that "the Crown is the organizing principle in Canadian government", Dr. Smith says that, using the powers of the Crown, "the provinces evolved a degree of autonomy unimagined by the Fathers of Confederation" which "led to a constitutional amalgam in Canada [...] called compound monarchy".

During the first decades of the 20th century the realization grew in the British Empire that the Crown, far from being a rigid and monolithic, was in fact divisible. The Balfour Report of 1926 and the *Statute of Westminster* of 1931 provided the constitutional basis of separate Crowns for the same monarch in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. This was fully recognized on the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952. Well before that, however, the divisibility of the Crown was evident in our Canadian compound monarchy. And this most cer-

tainly influenced the Australian federation established in 1901 (although, as I will point out later, the Australians got the forms right where we didn't). The Lieutenant Governor plays the same role in provincial jurisdiction as the Governor General does in federal jurisdiction: he or she formally heads the executive; represents legitimacy; holds emergency powers of the state; and is a symbol of unity.

Now, you might reasonably object, the Governor General appoints the Lieuten-



Historic Government House, Regina once again
centre of Vice-Regal activities

ant Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister. According to the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the Lieutenant Governor is a federal agent. He/she is paid by the federal government. He/she looks like a subordinate officer. And you would be right. BUT – and it is a big "but" – *status on paper does not always reflect reality*. After all, the constitution appears to give the Queen and her representatives sweeping executive powers, whereas we know that in reality these are very limited. The offices of Prime Minister and Premier and Cabinet Ministers are hardly even mentioned in constitutional documents – and yet they exercise most of the powers of the Crown. The vice-regal right to withhold royal assent to legislation or, in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, to reserve assent for the Governor General's pleasure, is still with us on paper but we know it is obsolete. So is the federal power of disallowance of provincial legislation.

Evolution of the Canadian Crown

What has happened since 1867 – and my quotations from David Smith have already alluded to this – is that the Canadian Confederation has evolved far from the centralized form propounded by Sir John A. Macdonald into the compound monarchy we have today. This resulted in a reappraisal of the role of the Lieutenant Governor and a gradual but ineluctable movement away from the notion of the federal officer to that of the personal representative of the Sovereign.

The delineation of legislative powers between Parliament and the provinces was reasonably clear in the *British North America Act*, although not clear enough to prevent frequent federal-provincial litigation. On the other hand, the delineation of prerogative and executive powers was murky, to say the least. It was up to the courts to sort it out – and sort it out they did, generally asserting the co-ordinate, not subordinate, status of the provinces in the federation. Executive and prerogative powers, they said, mirrored legislative powers, and this autonomy was vested in the provincial Crown represented by the Lieutenant Governor, who in turn personally represented the Sovereign. While judgements of the provincial superior courts and the

Supreme Court of Canada tended in this direction, it was the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London that most forcefully expressed the theory of provincial co-sovereignty. In the words of the landmark court decision by the Committee in the *Maritime Bank* case of 1892:

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.

Among other relevant court decisions were *Hodge v. The Queen* in 1883, the Ontario Queen's Counsel case of 1898, and *Bonanza Creek* in 1916. Lord Haldane, a leading judge of the Judicial Committee from 1911 to 1928 who was particularly influential in Canadian cases, went so far as to say in 1925 that the provinces "should be autonomous places as if they were autonomous kingdoms."

Similar judgements about the co-sovereignty of sub-national units were made with respect to the Australian states, which, according to the Privy Council, *possess legal and constitutional authority which is of precisely the same nature and quality as that of the central or Federal authority within its lawful sphere*.

The Australian situation is particularly germane. I have already mentioned that the arrangements for the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 were influenced by the Canadian experience of more than three decades earlier. But they were influenced in a contrary direction: the Australians categorically rejected the Canadian model of provincial vice-regal representatives appointed by the federal government and nominally subordinate to it. To this day the Australian states have jealously guarded their co-sovereign autonomy symbolized by their Governors. They deliberately refused the Canadian term of "lieutenant governor", implying as it does a status subordinate to the Governor General, and instead retained the title "governor" used in the pre-confederation colonies, as it had been in Canada. The Australian state governors were and are directly appointed by the Queen: from 1901 until the *Australia Acts* of 1986 on the advice of British ministers, since then on the advice of the state premiers. I argue that the legal, constitutional and political evolution we have already noted in Canada has brought our lieutenant governors *de facto*, if not fully *de jure*, to the status of their Australian counterparts. At the end of this paper I will suggest how the remaining gaps might be closed.

The Crown Today

How has the Canadian federal Crown evolved in recent decades?

First of all, the status and profile of the Lieutenant Governors are far improved over what they used to be. I have already mentioned the sad state of the vice-regal office in Saskatchewan in the 1970s. But when I lived in Ontario in the 1950s and 60s, the Lieutenant Governor was practically invisible in that province too. This is certainly not the case today. Since the appointment of Pauline McGibbon as the first female lieutenant governor in Canada in 1974, the Ontario vice-regal office has thrived. The reason for the enhanced stature of

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the lieutenant governors, in my view, is two-fold: a better balance of Canadian federalism; and, above all, excellent appointments to the provincial vice-regal offices. I may not agree with the *method* of these appointments, in that they are made exclusively by the federal government; but I am the first to say that most have been of very high calibre – individuals with great experience and ability and dedication who are highly respected in their provinces and beyond.

What of the Governor General? In 1999, David Smith remarked that,

Notwithstanding the personal qualities of the appointees, which have often been extraordinary, the Canadian governor general has become a hermetic head of state – ignored by press, politicians and public.

What a difference eight years make! The prestige and profile and awareness of the Governor General have revived the halcyon days of Vincent Massey, Georges Vanier and Roland Michener. Canadian should rejoice in the renaissance of the historic vice-regal position with its vital constitutional role, its symbolism of national unity, and its treasured guardianship of our history and heritage. Once again, it is imaginative appointments that have made the difference. We all owe Adrienne Clarkson and John Ralston Saul a debt of gratitude for revitalizing the Office of Governor General and bringing it into synch with the aspirations and realities of today's Canada. Their Excellencies Michaëlle Jean and Jean-Daniel Lafond continue in their own way relating the Canadian Crown not only to the people of Canada but to nations around the world.

I have already referred to the Canadian Crown as a threesome – in effect a tripartite headship of state. The Sovereign – the monarch, the Queen – is an integral part of this institution, together with the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors. What is more, the Queen is its inspiration, motive and personification in history. Her Majesty is not only our invaluable link with centuries-old constitutional evolution: she is at the heart of our Canadian democracy and identity. A Quebec premier, Daniel Johnson, said in 1994, “The monarchy is the last bulwark of democracy”.

This tripartite Canadian Crown continues to be a living reality. On her centennial visit to Saskatchewan in May 2005 Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, flew straight to Regina after the State Opening of Parliament in London. During the flight, so

to speak, she took off her British hat, or rather crown, and put on her Canadian crown. In Saskatchewan she met with her Governor General and her Lieutenant Governor to celebrate together the centennial. That's the triple Canadian Crown at work.

On April 9, 2007, we again saw this triple Canadian Crown. It was the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. With pride we watched on television as Her Majesty The Queen of Canada, welcomed by her Canadian First Minister, trod this sacred Canadian soil in France and rededicated the magnificent memorial inaugurated by her uncle, King Edward VIII, in 1936. Then we saw Her Excellency the Governor General presiding with her customary grace and feeling over the ceremony at the war memorial in Ottawa. Finally, the Lieutenant Governor presided at a similar ceremony in Regina. Three persons, one Crown. It's real, it works. And it's very Canadian.

2. Making It Work

Now let us look at how we can make the Crown work better in the interest of Canadians, paying particular attention to the roles of the Lieutenant Governors and the Commissioners. First and foremost, these roles need to be better understood and appreciated by the public – and their politicians.

The routine constitutional category: this, of course, is the normal exercise of the royal prerogative – reading the Speech from the Throne, granting Royal Assent; signing orders-in-council and proclamations; summoning and proroguing the legislature; dissolving the legislature and calling elections; summoning the new legislature, naming the First Minister and swearing in the Cabinet. These are essential legal cogs in the political machinery.

The exceptional constitutional category: by this I mean the discretionary exercise of the royal prerogative. The most likely one is the option, in the case of the defeat of a minority government, of asking another member of the House to form a government without calling an election. This happened in Parliament in 1926, in Saskatchewan in 1929, and in Ontario in 1985. The use of other reserve powers, like dismissing a government, is very unlikely indeed. However, as Lieutenant Governor David Lam of British Columbia said in 1991, “the Lieutenant Governor exists to deny the government absolute power”. Which is rather like Premier Johnson of Québec three years later describing the monarchy as the last bastion of democracy. The Crown's rep-

resentative is there, as historian Jacques Monet has put it, “to see that the rules are followed, both the written and the unwritten”. *In extremis*, the Crown is the ultimate guarantor of legality in the state.

The symbolic category: this role is the one usually emphasized by the media: presiding at ceremonies, conferring honours and awards, recognizing excellence, visiting schools, municipalities or First Nations, hosting receptions and dinners, greeting official visitors, acting as patron of the arts and volunteer organizations, being a non-partisan focal point for society, and making innumerable speeches. I would never use the term “only” or “merely” before the word symbolic. I believe in the power of symbol. It is essential in any society. It illuminates political culture. It is an honourable, indeed noble, role.

The civil society category: Here I refer to a more recent, or certainly more recently visible, move by vice-regal people to actively engage the prestige of their office in promoting particular worthy causes. Now, vice-regal people have always supported the volunteer sector and lent their patronage to good causes. But today this goes well beyond acting as patron and cheerleader: it extends to promotion and organization and fundraising. A prime example is the magnificent campaign by the former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable James Bartleman, to collect and distribute an enormous quantity of books in the Aboriginal communities in northern Ontario. Another example is the spay-neutering program for domestic animals in northern Saskatchewan master-minded by former Lieutenant Governor Lynda Haverstock. Still another is the Lieutenant Governor's Leadership Forum for young people created by her successor, Dr. Gordon Barnhart.

Obtaining Resources

To accomplish all these important tasks, Lieutenant Governors and Commissioners need resources: adequate budgets, staff, offices, equipment, travel, media relations. Gone are the days when, as in Saskatchewan in the 1970s, the lonely vice-regal person functioned with one secretary and some honorary aides-de-camp. But getting resources out of any government is a challenge. It requires sustained, patient, meticulously-documented work. There is a built-in bias in the system that vice-regal activities, while pleasant enough, are frills which need not be taken seriously by Treasury Board. So we need to convince people in government and eventually the general pub-

lic that these modest expenditures pay great dividends. In my experience, governments always find money for what they really want to do. We must educate politicians and bureaucrats and the public on what the Crown is all about and persuade them that, yes, this is an expenditure they really want to make.

The cost of the Crown is miniscule in the overall scale of government expenditures. The latest survey by the Monarchist League of Canada, in March 2006, revealed that the Canadian Crown *in toto* cost Canadians \$1.54 a year each. The Office of the Governor General accounted for \$1.28 of this. The Lieutenant Governors cost Canadians 25 cents per person. The most expensive provincial vice-regal offices were naturally those of Ontario and Quebec at about \$1 million each and British Columbia at \$1.38 million (the latter due in part to a large Government House also used by the provincial government). The cheapest vice-regal offices were those of Manitoba at \$282,600 and Alberta at \$314,000, the latter surprising in such a wealthy province (although some expenses are covered in other budgets). This is indeed “small potatoes”. But in this day of increased accountability, performance measures and freedom of information requests, even small potatoes are subject to media and public scrutiny.

Accountability

Financial accountability and public scrutiny have sometimes been an issue. The best known in recent years is the controversy over Governor General Adrienne Clarkson's circumpolar trip in 2003. The trip, like all such initiatives, was made on government advice. The cost was comparable to that of Team Canada missions. But the Governor General was hung out to dry in Parliament. It was a clear breach of the time-honoured convention that the First Minister and the ministry always defend the actions and expenditures of the Crown's representative. I believe Madame Clarkson was absolutely right to take the federal government to task for this in her memoirs.

Similar controversies have occurred in Nova Scotia and Québec. The Québec one is particularly troubling. Madame Lise Thibault, despite her physical disability, for ten long years fulfilled the most delicate vice-regal role in the country with the utmost dedication and at great personal sacrifice, winning the plaudits of all sides of the political spectrum in that province. Financial irregularities in the operation of her office did



Lord Balfour's recommendations were enshrined in the Statute of Westminster



Lord Haldane, Privy Council Judge who favoured absolute provincial autonomy



Quebec Premier Daniel Johnson, strong supporter of Crown



Edward VIII consoling Mrs Wood at Vimy Memorial dedication: this Mother lost five sons to the Great War, including one who fell at Vimy Ridge



The Royal Assent: Mme Jean in the Senate Chamber, March 2007



Ontario LG James Bartleman with London students who participated enthusiastically in the Vice-Regal book drive for Aboriginal libraries



Queen and Governor General



Hon Sylvia Fedoruk – when Saskatchewan's Lieutenant Governor, she arranged regular meetings with the Premier

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not warrant the media witch-hunt which sadly blackened Madame Thibault's reputation. Worse still, neither the Premier of Québec nor the Minister of Canadian Heritage, who is responsible for the federal budget for the lieutenant governors, did anything to defend Madame Thibault and pay tribute to her record of service to her country.

From these and other examples it would appear, unfortunately, that the tradition of unconditional ministerial support for the Crown's representative may be a thing of the past. Vice-regal budgets, modest as they are, will receive the same public scrutiny – and criticism – as any others. It is therefore important for vice-regal offices to be as transparent and documented and publicly accountable as they possibly can.

First Ministers

The relationship of vice-regal representatives with their First Ministers is, or should be, a vital one. In Saskatchewan in the 1980s, Lieutenant Governor Sylvia Fedoruk proposed to Premier Roy Romanow that they meet monthly in private to discuss issues of the day. The Premier agreed with alacrity. Regular meetings have continued ever since with four lieutenant governors. This practice has been of immense value to both parties. It is a genuine application of the principle enunciated by Walter Bagehot, that the Sovereign or her representative has three rights: to be consulted, to encourage and to warn. If governors and first ministers develop this kind of relationship, it will not only help defuse controversy, but enhance and solidify the role of the Crown.

Bureaucratic Support

Bureaucratic support is crucial. The First Minister may agree with the Governor that certain things should be done. But if the officials do not follow up, or drag their feet, or throw up roadblocks, things will *not* get done despite the best intentions of the Premier. How can we get around this? I suggest that governors and their staff cultivate supporters and advocates in the bureaucracy. Most important are the deputy ministers responsible for vice-regal budgets. An understanding, sympathetic deputy minister can accomplish great things. Conversely, a clueless, even hostile, deputy minister can wreak havoc. Sometimes it's a matter of forging a relationship with the deputy minister and gradually educating him or her. If that doesn't work, and as a last resort, a governor may have to ask the First Minister to intervene.



The Governor General abroad – here meeting Afghani women



Mayann Francis – the Nova Scotia Lieutenant Governor with her Premier



The Queen with some First Nations' Chiefs during 2005 Homecoming

3. Thoughts on the Future of the Vice-Regal Offices

Political and Constitutional

An interesting thing has happened in recent years: after decades of regarding the vice-regal offices as an innocuous rubber stamp, Canadians are waking up to the fact that they have a genuine role to play in our political system. In part this is a negative reaction to politicians. People are increasingly sceptical about political parties. Voter turnout in elections is falling. This is unfortunate. But given the higher profile and enhanced calibre of vice-regal appointees, people are showing more respect for them as non-partisan individuals who do not run for election and have no axe to grind. Former Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney has said that democratic government needs champions and one role of the Queen and the vice-regal representatives is to be such champions.

The reserve powers of the Crown, too, are more visible than they have been, simply because minority governments are more frequent. Madame Clarkson and Madame Jean have both experienced this in Ottawa. Over the last two decades provincial minority governments have also occurred, most recently in Québec but also in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario. If some form of proportional representation ever takes hold in Canada – and this is possible – we will have still more minority governments. When such governments suffer an early defeat in the House, governors may find themselves exercising the vice-regal prerogative to call on another person to seek the confidence of the House rather than calling an election. And this means that governors need to be well informed of their constitutional role, to clearly demonstrate their utter impartiality, and to secure sound, objective, non-partisan advice.

Honours of the Crown

The conferring of national and provincial honours of the Crown is one of the most visible and most significant roles of our vice-regal representatives. In so doing they represent the Sovereign in right of Canada and in right of the provinces through a key dimension of the royal prerogative. They interpret the pride of all Canadians in recognizing deserving fellow-citizens. In my view the introduction over the last four decades of provincial honours of the Crown has been a positive development for the recognition of our citizens. But in the interest of the credibility of these honours Lieutenant Governors need to impress on their Premiers the importance of safeguarding the integrity and non-partisan nature of honours and of providing adequate resources. The cost is minimal; the benefits are incalculable.

Aboriginal Peoples

With the Aboriginal peoples, First Nations, Métis and Inuit, there is an increasing role for the Crown and its governors. Since the time of Queen Victoria the bond between the Sovereign and the First Nations, thanks to the Treaties, has been invaluable for both parties. The respect and affection of the "Indian" peoples for the Crown and the Queen are obvious. It is very important therefore that the governors support and strengthen the understanding of all Canadians for the Aboriginal peoples.

Of course the federal Crown has responsibility for Indian reserves and the administration of the Treaties with the First Nations. But their respect for the Crown extends to the provincial governors too. We have already seen how Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Saskatchewan showed their interest in the Aboriginal communities in the north of their provinces. Every year the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan visits these communities to present academic prizes and encourage young people to complete their education. The division of jurisdiction for Aboriginal peoples is becoming more and more blurred. The provinces are responsible for education, health and social services outside the reserves. The majority of First Nations people now live off reserve. So for them, the provincial Crown is no longer just symbolic – far from it.

Armed Forces

Traditionally, the Armed Forces and the police swear allegiance to the Queen and proudly display the crown on their badges. Naval vessels are Her Majesty's Canadian Ships (HMCS). Many army regiments boast a member of the Royal Family as colonel-in-chief, including two in Saskatchewan. The Governor General is Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces. This is no longer, as it used to be, a nominal position. Once again, Madame Clarkson transformed the role. She made it a source of inspiration to our soldiers, sailors and air personnel. Madame Jean is doing the same, as shown in her visit to Afghanistan. Military personnel are front-page news these days, often for tragic reasons like the events in Afghanistan. So the role of the Commander-in-Chief is that much more important. The Lieutenant Governors can assist Her Excellency by their support and their presence for military units in their provinces.

Themes, Causes and Civil Society

The recent trend by governors to be active on behalf of worthy causes is one which I personally applaud. It was evident in the installation addresses by three Lieutenant Governors in 2006. The Honourable Gordon Barnhart of Saskatchewan, in referring to "the importance of governance in our society", called for citizens to "become engaged in this important form of public service". In addition to Dr. Barnhart's focus on education, his wife Naomi decided to "concentrate on youth, healthy lifestyles and physical fitness." The Honourable Barbara Hagerman of Prince Edward Island said she intended "to embrace the arts [...] and showcase our multiculturalism". The Honourable Mayann Francis of Nova Scotia spoke at her installation of "a central vision of what it means to be a healthy and strong community".

Vice-regal people should indeed use their prestigious offices for strengthening civil society. Governors may raise funds, publicize their causes through the media and lobby their governments for support. In so doing, of course, they expose themselves and their offices to more public scrutiny and media attention, for they are not really "acting on advice" but on personal initiative. There is risk of blurring that fine line where the ministry is required by convention to defend the actions and expenditures of the Crown's representative; but this convention, as we have seen, is on the wane. While one

should take care that First Ministers are well informed and on-side, these initiatives represent a welcome development of the vice-regal function. Indeed, Vernon Bogdanor, a UK expert on the monarchy, remarked in his 1995 book *The Monarchy and the Constitution* that the "philanthropic and charitable work undertaken by the royal family [...] has come to assume fundamental importance", and cited the Prince of Wales as a prime example. Philanthropic governors general and lieutenant governors are in good company.

Conclusion

Let me conclude with a personal wish-list.

First, we should all clearly support and explain the tripartite Canadian Crown: Queen, Governor General and Lieutenant Governors. I know it is a subtle and complex institution. But I believe Canadians are subtle and complex people. Let's educate our citizens on the roles of the monarch and the vice-regal representatives. Let's encourage visits of members of the Royal Family, not only the Queen, and the Prince of Wales as heir to the Canadian throne, but also his siblings, the Princess Royal, the Duke of York and the Earl of Wessex, perhaps using for them the format of the working visit pioneered by Saskatchewan.

Second, it would good to see the vice-regal representatives working together as a fellowship or college, under the distinguished chairmanship of the Governor General as first among equals. I hope that they will find additional ways to collaborate and offer each other mutual support, perhaps in a more structured manner with appropriate resources.

Third, the symbols of the provincial vice-regal offices should reflect today's reality: after all, Lieutenant Governors are royal representatives in co-sovereign jurisdictions in Confederation. Let's adopt the Australian model. Lieutenant Governors should have the title "Excellency" (which the colonial governors had enjoyed but which was taken away from them by the British government at Confederation) and not the half-baked "Your Honour" also used by provincial court judges. They should be entitled to a twenty-one gun salute, not the stingy fifteen guns grudgingly conceded by the British Admiralty in 1905. None of this requires constitutional change – just an administrative decision like the one made in 1980s to grant the title "Your Honour" to the spouse of the Lieutenant Governor.

Last of all, as in Australia, I would like to see the vice-regal representatives in the provinces called *governors*, not lieutenant governors. Now this *would* require a constitutional change. Rather than opening this can of worms, we could just get into the habit of calling them governors until it becomes current usage.

I conclude by quoting the Honourable Mayann Francis, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia:

The role of Lieutenant Governor as Her Majesty's representative [...] is a call to service which must not be entered into lightly [...] I will seek to bring honour and respect to the role in the name of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II [...] her motto will be my motto and will help to inform my vision.

EDITORIAL COMMENT...

What is Going on at Rideau Hall?

The current outcry probably ensures that the valiant Const. Christopher Garrett, killed in 2004, will be honoured despite late nomination for a Bravery Decoration. However, Rideau Hall has defied Constitutional Convention in two statements on the controversy. The first, November 27, explained that Her Excellency "has been working with the government" to explore options, and the Regulations in question were not her responsibility. It revealed that Mme Jean had asked the government to consider a new Decoration. December 3rd's stated that HE had met with police representatives – then gave details of her conversation on the issue with the Prime Minister – and his response!

Rideau Hall refuses to reveal when Governors General meet Prime Ministers. Yet it now violates a principal convention governing constitutional monarchy: Sovereign and vice-regals encourage, warn and are consulted in absolute privacy. Nor do they point fingers to deflect unfair criticism. Only with such discretion can they be useful, not simply ornamental. Would The Queen dream of revealing one detail of her weekly audience with Gordon Brown?

Doubtless Her Excellency meant well even as she acted naively. However, this latest maladroitness has further prejudiced the relationship between Governor General and Prime Minister. It also underscores – again – the need for rebuilding institutional memory at Rideau Hall by appointing to the Household seasoned experts who can advise their boss as to the conventions of the office.

James Bartleman & Iona Campagnolo – and their teams

The retirement of two outstanding Lieutenant Governors evokes reflection as to how two very different personalities served the Canadian Crown in their respective provinces with dignity and effectiveness.

Mr Bartleman had perhaps the more difficult task, following as he did the radiant Hilary Weston who enjoyed a unique profile deriving from a close personal relationship with the Royal Family and a galaxy of connections in the social, philanthropic and corporate worlds. Wisely, His Honour – an Ottawa insider with a distinguished diplomatic and foreign policy background – did not try to imitate his predecessor, but rather he forged his own agenda with a particular focus on the First Nations communities of Ontario to which he was related by blood. This focus was more complicated than it might seem due to so much of the responsibility for native affairs being a federal rather than a provincial responsibility. Nothing daunted, His Honour's concern for the quite desperate situation of many aboriginal people proved itself as not being simply based on words. Mr Bartleman enjoyed a large vision; and by dint of imagination, unique insight into the reality of native life, cajoling sponsors, developing partnerships and a taxing schedule of visits to reservations large and small, he created a permanent legacy by means of wellness camps and literacy programs especially focused on young

people. He used the bully pulpit of vice-regal office to attract Ontarians to donate literally millions of books, thereby stocking empty library shelves in isolated communities. Perhaps not by nature a "people person," His Honour nonetheless graciously carried out the public functions of his office, and welcomed many members of the Royal Family to the vice-regal suite at Queen's Park. To have done all this – and write a slew of engrossing memoirs – even while continuing to battle depression, lending his support to demythologizing mental health conditions through his participation in public service advertising, was no mean feat. Mme Bartleman's health did not always permit her to undertake many engagements alongside His Honour, but her generous nature and perceptive insights into people and situations were greatly appreciated by those who came to know her. At first having pronounced himself content to be known as "Jim from Muskoka," Mr Bartleman's unstinting energy, high media profile and enduring legacy programs brought honour to the more formal title he came to accept.

Concern for the First Nations in the context of the more politically highly-charged environment of British Columbia politics demanded no less adroit footwork from Iona Campagnolo during her nearly seven years as Queen's representative. Her Honour brought to office a long background in federal politics including Cabinet service, followed by a decade as environmental activist coupled with involvement in academe. This experience served her well as she combined the traditional role of Lieutenant Governor – with its countless visits to tiny communities, schools, Legion halls and Rotary Clubs – with a more contemporary outreach of particular sensitivity and effectiveness especially in terms of helping Aboriginal peoples through both public gesture and behind-the-scenes influence. Gifted with a restless intelligence, Her Honour's skill in drawing out people, her imagination and liveliness and her gracious entertaining amidst the lovely precincts of Victoria's Government House made her greatly appreciated amongst all sorts and conditions of the province's stratified and diverse society. Personally loyal to the Sovereign, welcoming The Queen and other Royals to the vice-regal residence, frequently invoking the name of The Queen in her public discourse, it was curious that in some speeches Ms Campagnolo appeared to flirt with the Clarkson-PCO line on the Crown – for which read the Governor General – rather than the Monarch – as central to the institution. Her Honour's effective synthesis of respecting traditional values coupled with knowledge of the need for modern outreach was perhaps best symbolized in her re-design of the traditional vice-regal uniform into one adorned with provincial and national symbols, and tailored appropriately for its female wearer. Iona Campagnolo wore this physical clothing as she did metaphorically wear the office of Lieutenant Governor – with elegance, dignity, determination and thoughtful high purpose.

In wishing a long and active retirement for both these servants of The Queen, we cannot fail to mention what each would freely acknowledge, the debt

owed to the significantly small (by corporate or civil service standards) team of devoted Household and staff members who supported and enabled their time in office. These individuals work long hours and conduct much of the sensitive business of the office of an executive head of province whose real power is based on personal influence rather than legal authority. So it is well to salute as examples of these anonymous toilers the faithful Private Secretaries (Heads of Staff) who served Mr Bartleman and Ms Campagnolo with such *éclat* and resourcefulness – Nanda Casucci-Byrne at Queen's Park and Herb Leroy at Government House. Long may they serve!

Good intention, bad precedent

Summer brought word that the newly-installed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has agreed to appear annually before a National Assembly Committee and defend his use of public funds. It is understandable that such a request



Quebec's Lieutenant Governor with his Premier

would be made by a nationalist-separatist dominated legislature, and supported by a Premier not only holding onto power with a tenuous minority but also embarrassed by the fiasco of apparent discrepancies in Mme Thibault's spending. But it is a dreadful precedent, made in the heat of a particular moment. And His Honour's long experience with the National Assembly is ill used in such a forum, no matter how noble his intention.

To begin, the sole constitutional advisor to any vice-regal officeholder is the Prime Minister or premier of the day. With that privilege comes the duty to take responsibility for the expenditure of government funds in support of the Queen's representative. That Messrs Chretien, Martin and Charest have recently conspicuously failed to do so does not re-write the principle: Governors should not be tossed into the hurly-burly of a partisan arena and asked to justify each penny spent of the relatively paltry budgets allocated their offices. Of course every dollar of public money spent should be justifiable; the individuals to explain the details are the Private Secretaries who direct the vice-regal offices and manage their administration. Thus, Barbara Uteck and other Rideau Hall officials testified before the Public Accounts Committee when Mme Clarkson's travel expenditures came under examination in the Commons.

The temptation for other provinces to follow Quebec's example may prove irresistible, thus further damaging the neutrality and independence so precious to the office of Lieutenant Governor. The whole imbroglio reinforces the need, oft-repeated on these pages, for the establishment of an independent source of funding, expenditure review and assistance for vice-regals within the federal government but independent of party interference.

In the meantime, we hope that M Duchesne does not succumb to an under-

standable desire to be so cautious in troubled waters that the vice-regal ship fails to sail. Whatever finances went astray, Mme Thibault set the highest standard of visibility, involvement and conspicuous loyalty to the Queen as she criss-crossed the province, wheelchair be damned. It would be sad for M. Duchesne – and so, the Office of Lieutenant Governor – for him to retreat from view and so give credence to critics as they bay for its very blood.

Vice-Regal Agendas

In the world of party politics, and to some extent in the *realpolitik* of governing, enunciating a distinct agenda is customary, and not a bad thing. Thus it is that the votes of Canadians with a special concern for the environment are sought by the Green Party; a broadly social democratic platform is laid out by the NDP and a more conservative one by the Tories; and for many years the Liberal Party has promoted a multicultural policy to maintain the allegiance of diverse ethnic groups. Whether the particular policies are effective, promote good governance or are desirable or not is for the electorate, the media and political scientists to judge.

However, in recent times, we have felt disturbed to see the same what might be dubbed "agendaism" reflected in the outlook of HM's vice-regal representatives. It has become customary for a newly-appointed Governor General or Lieutenant Governor to state certain causes to be promoted during each time in office. Thus it was that Mme Clarkson focused very much on the land and the North, Mme Jean on the role and place of women, francophones and minorities, Mr Bartleman on Aboriginal issues and so forth.

As long as the conventions of neutrality and freedom from perceived involvement in partisan debate are observed, no one has felt concern. Indeed, vice-regals have played generally-acknowledged significant, useful roles in drawing public attention to concerns such as physical fitness (Michener), volunteerism (LeBlanc) and the devastation caused by use of solvent inhalers in isolated First Nations communities (Clarkson).

But we wonder if by focusing too much on "my agenda," a vice-regal may in fact run the risk of aping politicians, and of losing sight of the unique and precious responsibility of HM's representative to embrace and encompass the entire community, the "we" and the "our". By way of example, we note a recent "regional visit" to Toronto by Mme Jean, wherein she undertook but two engagements, both in support of Ontario's francophone minority. These were worthy and entirely appropriate activities for a Governor General. They are also typical engagements for Her Excellency. However, the narrowness of their focus might have been overcome through additional stops, so allowing a broader segment of the diverse city to be more conscious of the Crown's concerns and presence.

No one would wish the special gifts and concerns of the talented team of vice-regals to be ignored in favour of the agenda of yesteryear, with its narrow and somewhat exclusivist focus on tea parties, flower shows and the social scene. But it is important for Her Excellency and Their Honours to bear in mind that

they are not politicians, that their responsibility lies to the entire community and that the over-vigorous pursuit of a few causes no matter how admirable runs the risk of alienating them from the role of promoting cohesiveness, unity and general good-feeling which so fractured and segmented a society needs – and which they, uniquely, are in a position to provide. After all, has The Queen ever pursued an “agenda”?

Our Founding Herald

Any worries that the 1988 “Canadianization” of Heraldry – when HM granted to the GG the exercise of most of her Heraldic powers – would lead to yet another instance of diminution of the role of the Crown quickly ebbed when Robb Watt was appointed the first Chief Herald of Canada. His avuncular, persuasive enthusiasm for the full exemplification of the Monarchy within the ancient and conspicuous official symbology for which he thenceforth took the lead responsibility made many friends – both for his passion for heraldry, and for his underlying personal commitment to the Crown. He navigated with aplomb the shifting tides of political Ottawa and the varied loyalties of those at Rideau Hall, sometimes conspicuously absent, often



Robb Watt: devoted servant of the Crown as first Chief Herald of Canada

focused more on Governor General than Sovereign. His imagination in devising respectful use of original and distinctively Canadian supporters and other devices in heraldic blazons placed a stamp of authenticity on the meticulous research, thoughtful listening process and lovely artistry that the Patents of his era reveal. As a *Globe and Mail* editorial remarked, “He leaves behind a substantial, in no way sinister, a legacy, including a Canadian bestiary of native animals and fantastic creatures such as the cougar incensed, winged beaver, raven-bear, griffin-moose, michipijeu (an Algonquin water spirit) and a demi polar bear grasping a sword.” Such talents quickly won recognition for Canada within the worldwide heraldic community. When it came time for the Monarchist League of Canada to petition for Armorial, Robb took personal charge: consulting on possible designs, re-working well-intentioned but naive suggestions from Officers and members, obtaining the Governor General’s endorsement for Her Majesty’s ultimate approval of the use of Royal Crowns – so creating a Grant of distinction and of manifest connection to the League’s work. Robb Watt worked enormously hard in a charged environment; he risked his health in constant travel across our vast country as he commuted between his offices at the Chancellery in Ottawa and in Vancouver, and attended Arms presentations and consultations throughout Canada. Through it all, his determination never faltered. Few of us can claim much of what we do will survive our exit from our job or from our life. Robb would never assert this for himself. But his scholarship, ingenuity, sense of what was fitting and right, devotion and generous, good-humoured modesty in private life as in public station made him a host of friends and carved a visible niche for Heraldry to the benefit and beauty of Canadian society. *Si monumentum requiris, circumspecte.*

CROWNS & MACES

Listen to Mme Jean’s compelling story of meeting The Queen...Wessex tours Canada, appoints Canadians to Household...Dion recognizes role...McGuinty offers to maintain Canadian War Memorial in London...Jackson appointed SOM... Media miscues...Publishers’ follies...Weetabix stale?... Air Farce re-branding: you decide!

CROWN to The Governor General for speaking to a *Reader’s Digest* interviewer in unmistakably warm terms about her visit to The Queen at Balmoral, when “The Queen made the salad,



Queen and Mme Jean shared the washing-up at Balmoral

Prince Philip made the dressing and we all helped with the washing up” and produced a birthday cake for the GG, marked “25 forever”! A lovely touch from the Royals. As was HM’s telling Mme Jean that although she had just lost her Mother, Sophie (Countess of Wessex) had insisted on coming to the dinner to meet her – and how much she felt Sophie would appreciate her talking about her own concerns for her ailing mother – which they then did. (*Readers can access the audio interview at www.readersdigest.ca/mag/2007/07/images/Mme_Jean.mp3*)

CROWN to Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, who makes a point of mak-



Canadian Prince: Edward receives honorary degree at UPEI



Edward receives appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the Prince Edward Island Regiment

ing annual homecomings to Canada where he performs a variety of Royal duties during working visits which largely fly under the media spotlight but which bring enormous assistance and pleasure to many worthwhile organizations. October’s tour found HRH undertaking 32 events in four Provinces in five days! A

CROWN too, to HRH’s newly-appointed Assistant Private Secretary (and tour organizer extraordinaire) Toronto-based **Christopher Carnegie**, also recently appointed Extra Equerry in HM’s Household. As to his devoted wife, **Tania**, appointed Lady-in-Waiting to the Countess of Wessex.

CROWN to Stephane Dion, who referred to himself as “Leader of Her Majesty’s Official Opposition” in opening debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Not quite as good as “Loyal” Opposition, but we’ll give the embattled federal Liberal Leader credit for trying!



Stephane Dion – leads Her Majesty’s Opposition

CROWN to Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty. Informed of the disrepair of the Canada Memorial in Green



Ontario Premier McGuinty offers funds to maintain Canadian War Memorial in London

Park, dedicated by The Queen just 13 years ago, Mr McGuinty said that if the federal government failed in its responsibility, “It’s only \$25,000 a year to maintain a prominently located memorial in London, within view of Buckingham Palace, and we should pick up that tab.” The maintenance of the privately-funded Monument had been provided by Conrad Black, but funding had dried up during his recent legal battles.

CROWN to our friend and correspondent Michael Jackson, CVO, appointed on October 11 to the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the Province’s highest honour. This is a great and deserved distinction for the recently retired long-serving and nationally influential Head of Protocol.

CROWN to the Royal Canadian Mint for launching its 2008 “Vignettes of Royalty” series, bearing effigies of all Canada’s reigning monarchs save Edward VIII, with designs approved by The Queen. We only regret that publicity for the limited-edition 25¢ coin honour-



(left) Royal Canadian Mint – 2007 coin honours the Mother of Confederation (right) Painted Glass Carriage on Mint’s limited edition quarter commemorates Diamond Wedding

ing HM’s Diamond Wedding calls the painting it reproduces “the Glass State Coach of the British Royal Family” – omitting the “British” would have been more appropriate!

MACE to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for airing *Requiem for a Princess* on the anniversary of Diana’s death. The trashy “documentary” attempts to give plausibility to far-fetched theories of the tragic accident, insinuat-

ing collaboration by the British and French governments in covering up a “conspiracy” involving Prince Philip, the intelligence services and the use of blinding laser beams. Some tribute to the joy, hope and strength Diana brought to so many!

MACE to *Globe and Mail* columnist Lawrence Martin, who in July 30 column suggested that by Canada’s becoming a republic, it would shake off “its complacent mentality” and no longer be “a victim of our cult of middleness,” so bettering its performance in global markets. Get serious, Mr Martin – republicans down under used – and failed with – the same argument, that their trading ties with Asia were impeded by Oz’s being a monarchy. Talk instead about productivity, corporate tax regimes and NAFTA. Full disclosure: Lawrence Martin was the chosen reporter to whom some of M. Chretien’s colleagues leaked the celebrated “millennium project” to make Canada a republic in time for the brave new world of 2000. Last time we checked, the project had gone nowhere!

MACE to GEOWAT Innovative Teaching Publishing, producers of resources for elementary teachers in Canada who identified the Governor General as the representative of the British King, as well as being the Head of State, and **Oxford University Press**, Don Mills Division, whose text identified that three parts of Parliament as The Governor General, House of Commons and Senate. How such nonsense can slip through a supposedly sophisticated editing process is beyond us.

MACE to Weetabix Canada for removing the Royal Warrant in its package re-design. In response to a query, the corporation replied “...The seal was taken off as we felt that it dated the item somewhat and our goal was not only to retain current users but engage new consumer in the brand.” Most warrant-holders covet the prestigious designation: why does Weetabix feel it is “dated”? Let’s hope their usually delicious product is not as stale as their illogic!



CROWN OR MACE? We aren’t sure how to react to the announcement that CBC’s **Royal Canadian Air Farce** was re-branded **Air Farce Live** as of October 5th. A sinister republican plot within the bowels of the CBC? A loyal monarchist stealthily removing the unhappy conjunction of the words “Royal” and “Farce”? A desperate marketing executive trying to juice up a show some reckon not as funny as it once was? We are agnostic – on this one, free choice to our ever-discerning readers!



Who Is the Head of State? “A Must-Read for Canadians”

Head of State: The Governor-General, the Monarchy, the Republic and the Dismissal
by Sir David Smith

(Sydney: Macleay Press, 2005; 358 p.)

Review and Discussion by

Dr. D. Michael Jackson, CVO, CD

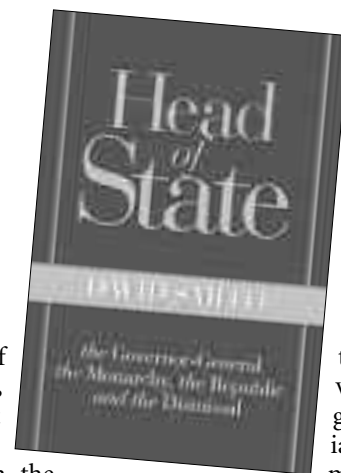
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= approx. \$70 Can.



Introduction

In the last issue of *CMN* (Summer 2007, No. 26), Sir David Smith, KCVO, Official Secretary to five Governors-General of Australia, reviewed the book by Anne Twomey, *The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and Her Australian Governors*. It seems only right to review in turn another, equally fascinating, Australian book, this one by Sir David himself. Honoured by the Queen as a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on his retirement in 1990, David Smith is well known for his role in the controversial dismissal of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and double dissolution of Parliament by the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, in 1975. Since his retirement he has been an active writer, speaker and researcher on the Crown at the Australian National University. He also played a leading role in *Australians for Constitutional Monarchy* as a delegate at the constitutional convention of 1998 and during the 1999 referendum on the republic.

No-one is better placed to tell the story and stories of the Australian Crown. In *Head of State: The Governor-General, the Monarchy, the Republic and the Dismissal*, David Smith provides intriguing insights, tantalizing anecdotes and provocative reflections on the state of play for the monarchy in Australia. Sir David does not purport to be detached and neutral. He is passionately committed to the constitutional monarchy in his native country, and his loyalty to the institution and to the Queen shines through these pages. Sometimes, and understandably, his book takes on a polemical tone, especially when the author deals with the 1998-99 constitutional convention and referendum. This is not to say that *Head of State* lacks objectivity. As well as being an active player himself, Sir David has done thorough research and offers reasoned and coherent reflections on the role of the Queen, the Crown and the Governor-General in the Australian federation. His key contention is that republicans are missing the point when they campaign for an “Australian head of state”, since the head of state is already the Governor-General. We will look at this issue later.

From a Canadian point of view, there



Chorley Park, the Ontario Lieutenant Governor's residence closed in pique by Premier Hepburn

are many interesting parallels. Australia, New Zealand and Canada were the first of what are now 15 Commonwealth realms, adopting the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. Unlike the other realms, however, Australia and Canada are federal states. Both have substantial Aboriginal populations present long before European immigration. Both are now multicultural societies. Both wrestle with the subtleties and complexities of a shared, federal Crown with the Queen as Sovereign.

Canadians are familiar with the challenges to historic institutions posed by post-modern relativism and a seemingly rootless multicultural environment. David Smith is a first-generation Australian; his parents were non-English-speaking, Jewish immigrants from Poland. But there is no doubt in his mind that the system of government of their country of adoption was and is a key to the freedom and tolerance which continue to attract immigrants to Australia from around the world. Sir David's comments in his Introduction will strike chords with many Canadians:

Sadly, our cultural diversity has become, for some Australians, an excuse for rejecting this country's British customs and traditions which have given us our language, our literature, our Constitution and our system of parliamentary government, our laws and our legal system.

Sir David points out that Australia, far from being “a young nation”, is “in fact one of the oldest continuous democracies in the world”, a record it shares with Britain, the United States, Canada, Switzerland and Sweden. Of these six historic democracies, “four (including the United States) are British in origin, and four (including Sweden) are monarchies”. In an argument which applies equally well to Canada, he contends that Australia would be foolish to reject parts of its inheritance like the monarchy in order to cater to immigrants: this he calls “the ultimate cultural cringe”.

Head of State is a collection of essays, some of which had been published before as articles or speeches. The reader should not therefore expect a linear, developed line of argument, and should also be prepared for some repetition. That said, gathering these essays into book format provides a valuable compendium of Sir David's reflections on the monarchy and has the advantage that each chapter can be usefully read on its own.

Canadian readers will gather from this book that in Australia views on the monarchy depend to a large extent on political lines. Australian politics appear to be more ideologically polarized between left and right than in Canada. Labor governments, both federal and

state, have tended to be sceptical of the institution of the monarchy, whereas Liberal and equivalent (=conservative) governments have usually been supportive. While in the current republican debate there are partisans of both sides in both main parties, Labor has launched, backed and now continues the campaign for a republic.

Governors-General – Considerable Controversy

A large portion of the text of *Head of State* (over 40%) is devoted to the Office of the Governor-General of Australia and its incumbents – not surprisingly, in view of the main thrust of the book. Canadians who scrutinize and critique vice-regal appointments in our own country will be interested in Sir David's assessment of the Australian-born governors-general over the last 75 years.

The first Australian appointed as governor-general was a former politician and chief justice, Sir Isaac Isaacs, in 1931, the year of the *Statute of Westminster* and two decades before Canada was to make a similar move with Vincent Massey in 1952. This was subject to some criticism and Australia reverted to British appointees from 1936 to 1947, when the second Australian was named, William McKell, Labor Premier of New South Wales. This caused a controversy, with which Canadians are familiar, over appointing former politicians to vice-regal office. Opposition Leader Robert Menzies at first opposed the appointment, but when he became Prime Minister appreciated McKell's qualities and even recommended him for a knighthood. While Menzies' next three nominees were British, in 1965 he recommended Lord Casey, a distinguished former Australian parliamentarian and minister who had become a British life peer. Thereafter all governors-general would be Australian.

Lord Casey's successor in 1969 was Sir Paul Hasluck, a former public servant and politician of impeccable integrity who had nearly become Prime Minister in 1968. Sir Paul carefully studied as well as practised the vice-regal role, publishing a book, *The Office of Governor-General*, in 1979 after his retirement. He was the first governor-general to represent Australia abroad, a practice that Sir David notes began in Canada as early as 1927. Hasluck was also the first governor-general whom David Smith served as official secretary.

Hasluck was succeeded in 1974 by the Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir John Kerr, nominated by Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and the first Australian non-politician to hold the vice-regal office. His appointment was widely praised. The irony, of course, is that the following year Sir John became

the most controversial governor-general in Australian – and Commonwealth – history when he dismissed Whitlam's government because of a deadlock between the two houses of Parliament. Towards the end of the book David Smith devotes three lively chapters to this episode; but from the outset he vigorously defends Kerr's actions as a valid use of the reserve powers of the Crown to “resolve those crisis situations for which there is no constitutional provision”.

The next governors-general were Sir Zelman Cowen (1977-1982), a law professor, and Sir Ninian Stephen (1982-1989), a high court judge. Both appointments were widely accepted and their tenures were unmarked by controversy. This was not the case for Bill Hayden, Labor politician and former Leader of the Opposition, who served from 1989 to 1996. Nominated by a Labor prime minister, he was criticized not only by Opposition Leader John Howard (later to become Prime Minister) on the grounds of his supposed republicanism, but also by members of his own party for compromising his Labor credentials in accepting the appointment. David Smith notes that Mr. Hayden (the last governor-general he served as official secretary) turned out to be a very good vice-regal representative and not a republican, even if the campaign for a republic began during his time in office. He did express his views on social matters and drew attention to the risks in the proposed presidential system. For this he was lambasted by the notoriously acerbic Australian media.

His successor, Sir William Deane (1996-2001), another high court judge, was nominated by Labor Prime Minister Paul Keating in the dying days of his administration: two weeks after his swearing-in Keating was defeated in the election and Opposition Leader John Howard formed the government. Sir William, who focused on the role of social advocate, is taken to task by the author of *Head of State* for his forays into criticism of the Liberal government. In Sir David Smith's view, he turned the vice-regal office into “the nation's social

Yarralumla, official residence of Australian Governors-General



Yarralumla, official residence of Australian Governors-General



Sir Isaac Isaacs – first Australian-born Governor General



Sir William McKell – union artificer became second Aussie-born GG



Sir Robert Menzies – he came to admire McKell, but then recommended Britons as next three Governors-General



Sir William Deane was said to "cross the line" and intervene in policy matters



Sir Ninian Stephen – uncontroversial as Governor General



Rt Hon Edward Schreyer – only 49 when he left Rideau Hall



Rt Hon Ray Hnatyshyn lacked comfortable relationship with Prime Minister Chretien

conscience and shadow leader of the opposition", crossing the line of intervention in policy matters which in his opinion Bill Hayden had respected.

This takes us into the delicate area of what governors-general should and should not say publicly: Canadians have had a taste of that with some controversial statements by Governor General Michaëlle Jean. A leading scholar of the Crown in Australia, Professor Peter Boyce of the University of Tasmania, in a perceptive review of *Head of State* for the *Australian Journal of Public Administration* (Vol. 6, No. 2, June 2006), finds Sir David too unforgiving of Sir William Deane's "brinkmanship" while forgiving Bill Hayden for similar outspokenness, presumably because the former was pro-republic and the latter turned out to be pro-monarchy. Sir David, on the other hand, maintains that Deane got away in the media with criticizing the government because it was conservative and he was a Labor appointee. He speculates that there would be outrage if the shoe were on the other foot, i.e. a conservative appointee criticizing a Labor government – in other words, there is a vice-regal double standard in the Australian media.

In Sir David's view, this double standard was applied to Deane's unfortunate successor, Peter Hollingsworth (2001-2003), former Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane, with a considerable reputation for grassroots social ministry. Although there was some criticism of Prime Minister John Howard for nominating a member of the clergy, media comment at first seemed favourable – perhaps, suggests Sir David, because Hollingsworth was expected to follow Deane's penchant for political comment. The brief honeymoon was shattered when allegations surfaced that the Archbishop had covered up cases of sexual abuse in his diocese. Then the Australian media turned on him and demanded his resignation. The resulting "media trial", according to David Smith, was backed by "a mixture of republicans, left-leaning liberals, those who would dislike anyone nominated by John Howard" and others with various axes to grind. Eventually Hollingsworth did resign, after only two years in office. The national vice-regal office had been badly tarnished.

The next Governor-General, nominated by John Howard in 2003, was Major-General Michael Jeffery, former Governor of Western Australia. David Smith refrains from evaluating an incumbent governor-general. However, Peter Boyce has commented on the propensity of Prime Minister Howard, purportedly a monarchist, to adopt a presidential style (a criticism that has been levelled at Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper) and so to pre-empt

Governor-General Jeffery of "some of his traditional ceremonial opportunities [...] condemning him to an even lower public profile".

In the final essay of the book, aptly entitled, "What shall we do with ex governors-general?", Sir David deals with vice-regal representatives after they have left office. The Australian-born governors-general all continued active lives, although their ages on retirement varied from 80 (Sir Isaac Isaacs) to 61 (Sir William McKell). Some, like Sir William Deane, were involved in community causes; some served on boards of public companies; some, particularly Sir Paul Hasluck, did considerable writing. Sir John Kerr and Sir Zelman Cowen lived in the United Kingdom for a time after retirement. Sir John was appointed by a Liberal prime minister as Australian ambassador to UNESCO, but resigned after bitter criticism by Labor politicians and the media. Sir Ninian Stephen, on the other hand, served three years for a Labor government as Australia's first ambassador for the environment. David Smith sees this contrasting treatment as yet another example of double standards in the vice-regal business. Interestingly, former governors-general took opposite sides in the republican debate of 1998-99: Sir Zelman Cowen, and undoubtedly Sir William Deane, supported the republican option; Bill Hayden and Sir Ninian Stephen defended the monarchy.

Sir David makes some sensible observations on life after Yarralumla (the Australian Rideau Hall). He questions the wisdom of former governors-general accepting company directorships and particularly cautions against government appointments such as ambassadorships which may be perceived as double-dipping at the taxpayers' expense. There is, he says, "no shortage of challenging things, both remunerated and voluntary, for [ex governors-general] to do". He quotes Sir Paul Hasluck's view that the vice-regal office is the apex for an Australian and "an apex is the wrong shape to be a stepping-stone".

Canadians would do well to reflect on these words. While the Australian-born governors-general have all been over 60 on retirement, Ed Schreyer was only 49 when he left the Canadian vice-regal office in 1984. He then became High Commissioner to Australia, and, after a varied career, ended up running (unsuccessfully) as an NDP candidate in the federal election of 2006. Michaëlle Jean will be 53 when she leaves office. Will she – can she – resume a media career after having been Governor General? What indeed can life be after the "apex"?

Constitutional Crisis

Pundits in Commonwealth realms have often assumed that vice-regal pow-

ers are a mere formality. Events in Australia on Remembrance Day in 1975 proved otherwise. As Sir David says, "by the end of the day the nation would have experienced one of the most dramatic and traumatic days in its constitutional history, with the Governor-General using his reserve powers to dismiss one Prime Minister and appoint another." The story unfolds in three chapters of *Head of State*, one of which is entitled "The Dismissal: setting the record straight". Public and media opinion, influenced by the dismissed Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, and his Labor Party, has tended to paint the actions of the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, as arbitrary and undemocratic. The contrary view given by David Smith illuminates not only the Australian circumstances of 1975 but the whole issue of the reserve powers of the Crown.

The constitutional crisis involved the refusal of supply (funding for the federal government) by the Australian Senate, controlled by the Opposition, to the Whitlam government which had a majority in the House of Representatives. Canadians need to realize that the proportionally-elected Australian Senate plays a much more active role than its appointed counterpart in our country. Deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament is a serious matter. Denying supply would bring government grinding to a halt. David Smith contends that Prime Minister Whitlam was attempting devious, possibly unconstitutional, manoeuvres to get around the parliamentary right to approve appropriations, placing the Governor-General in an impossible position.

In the event, Sir John Kerr, after consulting the Chief Justice, Sir Garfield Barwick, dismissed Gough Whitlam and called on Malcolm Fraser, the Opposition Leader, to form a caretaker government, on the understanding that the Senate would promptly pass supply and other bills which had been blocked and that Fraser would then request a dissolution of both houses of Parliament, which the Governor-General would grant. This is what in fact happened. The Australian electorate gave their democratic verdict: Malcolm Fraser's Liberal Party handily won the ensuing election.

Sir David Smith's blow-by-blow description of the events of November 11, 1975, makes fascinating reading, culminating in his reading of the proclamation of dismissal on the steps of Canberra's old Parliament House, with Gough Whitlam hovering around to grab the microphone from him. In a stroke of great irony, Whitlam tried to get the Queen to intervene and overrule the Governor-General, only to be told firmly by Buckingham Palace that it was an Australian matter, placed solely in the

hands of the Governor-General by the *Constitution Act* of 1900. Whitlam had been Prime Minister for three tumultuous years, during which, as Anne Twomey describes in *The Chameleon Crown*, he attempted other devious manoeuvres to bypass the states in constitutional negotiations to change the Queen's relationship with the state governors. What is the take on these governors in *Head of State*?

State Governors

This reviewer has to admit to some disappointment in reading the chapter entitled "State Governors: An endangered species?" Given their importance to the co-sovereignty of sub-national units, I had hoped for some enlightenment on the role of the Crown in the federal state (see my article elsewhere in this issue of *CMN*, "The Crown in Today's Federal State"). After all, at the time of their confederation in 1901, the Australians deliberately chose not to follow the Canadian example of *lieutenant* governors appointed by the federal government and instead opted for *governors* appointed by the Queen, as an assertion of the continued autonomy of the states. The Sovereign made these appointments on advice of the British government until 1986; since then, under the *Australia Acts*, this advice has been given directly to the Queen by the state premiers. It is a remarkable anti-centralizing device which Canadians should envy.

One would think that this has a major bearing on how the monarchy operates in Australia and should therefore be crucial to the republican debate in that country. However, Sir David has chosen in this essay only to examine the constitutional role of the governors in their states, comparing it to that of the governor-general, which is understandable given the author's long, close involvement with that office. He quotes a Governor of Tasmania as describing three models of governor: interventionist, benign mentor, and mechanical idiot. Sir David recounts uses of the reserve powers in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania in the 1980s to make the point that these powers are not a rubber stamp, nor are governors meant to be "mechanical idiots".

Is the state governor an endangered species? David Smith's final answer is "no", but he deplures efforts to downgrade the vice-regal office by Labor premiers of New South Wales and Queensland between 1996 and 2005. One way to weaken the position is reducing the resources available to the governor; in 1996 Premier Bob Carr removed the Governor from Government House in Sydney, a needless and insulting act from which the vice-regal office in New South Wales

continued on the next page

WHO IS THE HEAD OF STATE?...

continued from the previous page
has still not recovered. The other way can be the choice of governors, who are, as we have seen, appointed in Australia on the recommendation of the state premier. While Sir David carefully refrains from pointing any fingers, some selections by some premiers may have been questionable, notably an egregious case in Tasmania in 2003 where the governor eventually resigned under fire after a new premier took office. On the other hand, Peter Boyce believes that “by and large premiers on both sides of politics have made careful and sensible choices.”

Canadians again should take note, for some provincial premiers have used similar tactics in our own country. Government Houses were closed in Alberta and Ontario in the 1930s, in Saskatchewan in 1945, and in Québec in 1997. Saskatchewan provided minimal resources to its lieutenant governor between the 1940s and 1980s; Alberta and Manitoba still do, although Alberta is building an impressive new Residence for its lieutenant governor. This, as David Smith points out, can weaken the independence of the vice-regal person as constitutional arbiter. It also minimizes the governor's role as symbol and instrument of provincial or state autonomy, which Sir David does not deal with. As for appointments, while some federal choices for Canadian provinces have not been stellar, Australian experience suggests that substituting the patronage of the premiers for that of the prime minister might be no more satisfactory. The method of vice-regal appointments in both jurisdictions in both countries needs careful review.

Making Vice-Regal Appointments

It would have been interesting, then, to have Sir David's suggestions on how appointment procedures could be improved. However, he does not question the present method of appointing the Australian governor-general. Indeed, in his Introduction he commends the way the incumbent is chosen “on the advice of the country's most senior elected public office holder – the Prime Minister”, who can also recommend his or her dismissal to the Queen. “Nothing”, he says, “could be more democratic or more republican”. For, he asserts, evidently in an effort to placate republicans, Australia is really a “crowned republic”, with sovereignty vested in the people according to true republican theory. Given the latent power of the office of governor-general, “the method by which Governors-General are appointed acts as a powerful restraint on holders of that office”.

This may concern Canadians who are concerned about the concentration of power in the office of the prime minister. The position of governor-general is usually viewed as a restraint on that office rather than the other way round. Selection of the holder of the royal reserve powers by the very person who is supposed to be constrained by them is paradoxical indeed. This is not to say that governors-general have automatically knuckled under prime ministerial *diktats* – Sir John Kerr is the obvious example to the contrary. Nonetheless, there will always be suspicion that those chosen by the First Minister will be reluctant to bite the hand that feeds them. This is reflected in an observation by British scholar Vernon Bogdanor in *The Monarchy and the Constitution* (1995) that, despite “a

number of successful exercises of the reserve powers in the history of the Commonwealth [...] a governor-general may well feel constrained in the exercise of his or her reserve powers by the fear of dismissal” – a fear which, of course, hereditary monarchs do not face. (Ironically, Canadian lieutenant governors have much greater security of tenure: for five years they can only be dismissed “for cause assigned” and communicated to both Houses of Parliament, which has only occurred twice in Canadian history.)

The situation is different for governors-general who subsequently deal with a prime minister of the party opposed to the one who selected them. Sir David recounts how Sir William Deane, chosen by a Labor prime minister, made life difficult for his Liberal successor. (Canadians can see parallels in the less-than-comfortable relationship of Trudeau appointee Jeanne Sauvé with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, or that of Mulroney appointee Ray Hnatyshyn with Jean Chrétien.) On the other hand, Labor appointees Sir William McKell and Bill Hayden got on well with conservative prime ministers.

This again raises the advisability of appointing former politicians to vice-regal office. Experience in Canada has not been particularly illuminating when one thinks of the tenures of Ed Schreyer, Jeanne Sauvé, Ray Hnatyshyn and especially Roméo LeBlanc. This is why the appointment of Adrienne Clarkson in 1999 was greeted with such relief. One should not rule out former politicians, though, given that they of all people should well understand the constitutional system. In Australia they have been more successful than in Canada, as shown by Sir William McKell, Lord Casey, Sir William Hasluck and Bill Hayden. In Canada, Roland Michener is a prime example of a good such appointment – a Conservative chosen by a Liberal prime minister (Pearson).

Nor do non-politicians necessarily fare better. Sir William Deane and Peter Hollingsworth come to mind in Australia. Jules Léger, while admittedly hampered by health problems, scarcely impressed the Canadian public. Adrienne Clarkson did exceptionally well, if not without controversy. The jury is still out on Michaëlle Jean: the bizarre method of her selection made for a rocky start and she has been viewed by some as Paul Martin's legacy to Stephen Harper.

How then should vice-regal appointments be made? It is a complex issue which deserves full-scale treatment for both governors-general and governors or lieutenant governors. However, patronage of prime ministers and premiers is being increasingly questioned. The stock answer of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, to have the companions of the Order of Canada select the Canadian governor-general, cannot be taken seriously. Much better is Jacques Monet's idea of having the full Privy Council meet in conclave to make the choice. Selection of Australian state governors or Canadian provincial lieutenant governors requires considerable further thought. All this reviewer can say is, “there must be better way”.

The Governor-General: Head of State?

Two chapters of this book are devoted to the role of the Governor-General. One of them is provocatively entitled “*The Governor-General is Australia's head of*

state”. Similar assertions by Rideau Hall over the past twenty years have raised hackles on the part of loyal Canadian monarchists! What are we to make of David Smith's arguments?

In the chapter “*The role of the Governor-General*”, Canadians find themselves on familiar ground. The author explains clearly how the Governor-General normally fulfils constitutional and statutory functions on the advice of responsible Ministers of the Crown, carries out ceremonial acts and non-ceremonial community duties, and represents Australia abroad. As shown graphically in 1975, he or she acts as a “constitutional umpire” in exercising the reserve powers of the Crown. The roles of commander-in-chief of the armed forces and head of national honours in the name of the Queen are also familiar to Canadians. Where differences appear, however, is in the Australian constitution and the conclusions which David Smith draws from it.

Sir David bases his argument on the text of the constitution and on accumulated precedents since 1901. It is worth citing the relevant sections of *The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900*.

Section 2 A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Section 61 The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Section 61 is for Sir David the crucial text which empowers the Governor-General, while representing the Queen, to be Australia's head of state. To buttress his case he cites numerous scholars, politicians (including, ironically, Gough Whitlam!) and media articles attesting that the Governor-General is indeed head of state, and expresses frustration that it took Aussies so long – until the 1980s and the republican debate – to realize this.

Of particular interest to Canadian readers are the parallels and contrasts Sir David draws with the constitutional situation in Canada and New Zealand. In those two countries, he asserts, the Queen is head of state and there is no equivalent of Section 61 to confer ‘head of state’ powers on the Governor-General. He points out that Australia's “founding fathers had the *British North America Act* to guide them, and the distinctions they made in the Australian Constitution were quite deliberate” (something we have already noted with respect to the status of the state governors). The reason why the actual term ‘head of state’ does not appear in the *Constitution Act* of 1900 is because “no-one would ever have dreamt of describing Queen Victoria as ‘head of state’” – the term was not in use in the British Empire at the time.

Sir David then takes a surprising leap, claiming that the term ‘head of state’ appears in the Canadian and New Zealand constitutions! Yet it certainly does not in the *British North America Act* (now the *Constitution Act, 1867*). Section 9 of

that Act states that “The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen”, but it and Section 12 (powers vested in the Governor General) appear in essence very similar to Sections 2 and 61 of the Australian constitution. Sir David even comments in a footnote that the Letters Patent of King George VI of 1947 for Canada transferred “all the duties of head of state from the monarch to the Governor-General” (the word “all” is questionable – the Sovereign still retains some powers). It seems to this reviewer that the governors-general of Australia and Canada (and presumably New Zealand) are in virtually the same constitutional position. Sir David's thesis risks marginalizing the Sovereign in some sort of nostalgic limbo, reflected in his single chapter on the subject, “*The Queen of Australia*”.

It is pertinent to cite an Australian critique of Sir David's thesis. Professor Peter Boyce, in the book review already cited, says that “recent occupants of Yarralumla have consistently denied that they assumed the formal status (as distinct from the powers) of head of state.” In correspondence with this reviewer, Dr. Boyce notes that Section 61 of the Australian constitution “explicitly states that the executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and that the Governor-General exercises it on her behalf” (as in Canada). The Governor-General is appointed by the monarch and is therefore “not the most senior person in the structure of national authority”. The Governor-General, in exercising powers such as royal assent, “acts specifically in the name of the Queen.”

The most telling comment by Peter Boyce concerns Sir David's effort to convince Australians that the republican option is unnecessary because they already have a domestic head of state in the Governor-General. This, he says in his review, “carries little weight with republicans, who seem more concerned with the symbolism of a monarchy headed by an absentee non-Australian than by any argument about the legal powers of the monarch's Australian representative”. It is likely too late, in his opinion, to “convince pro-republican Australians that any meaningful distinction can be drawn between the functions and status of a monarch who is the ‘sovereign’ and a governor-general who is ‘head of state.’” While commending Sir David for his “well-argued essays” and his “legitimate criticism of media reportage and analysis of vice-regal matters”, Professor Boyce believes it is “a pity that he is labouring a theme which seems to miss the main concerns of the monarchy's critics”.

Conclusion:

Head of State – Misleading Term?

The republican debate in Australia, one which has not happened – yet – in Canada, understandably dominates *Head of State*. One could even say that it hangs like a cloud over the book. In his two chapters dealing with the constitutional convention of 1998, the referendum of 1999 and their aftermath, David Smith is at his polemical best. He recounts with frustration and barely-suppressed anger the devious tactics and misleading statements by the pro-republican side and their attempts to manipulate the convention. He also rails against the blatant, one-sided republican propaganda of the

Australian media. In hindsight, even he must have been surprised at the decisive rejection of the republican option by the Australian electorate in the 1999 referendum.

But of course the story is not over. At time of writing in November, Kevin Rudd, leader of the Australian Labor Party, which seems likely to win the 2007 federal election, has stated that if elected his government would strongly promote the republican option for another referendum, to be held in 2010. Even the deputy leader of the Liberal Party, Peter Costello, would re-visit the republican option. Once again, Sir David and his allies will need to muster their arguments to convince the voters that this option is not in their country's best interests – as will, some day, their counterparts in Canada and New Zealand.

As Peter Boyce says, asserting that the governor-general is already head of state is dubious, and certainly unconvincing to republicans. Furthermore, this argument has a major flaw in that it does not address the federal nature of the Crown. As a Canadian I deplore the persistence of Rideau Hall in promoting the notion of governor general as 'head of state', not only because it marginalizes the Queen, but because it presumes, with centralist arrogance, to marginalize the lieutenant governors as well. In Australia as in Canada, sovereignty is shared between jurisdictions in the federal state. This is constitutionally entrenched. It has not only been confirmed but if anything extended in court decisions in both countries. Calling the governor-general 'head of state' might possibly fly in unitary Commonwealth realms like New

Zealand, but not in the two federal monarchies. The Crown not only reflects but embodies and guarantees the autonomy of the states and provinces, even more explicitly in Australia than in Canada. The "headship of state", if we can call it that, is tripartite: the Queen, the Governor-General and the Governors or Lieutenant Governors.

Perhaps the way out of this conundrum is simply to bypass the term 'head of state'. This is the view of Sir David Smith's Canadian namesake, Saskatchewan's own David E. Smith, emeritus professor of political studies at the University of Saskatchewan and now Senior Research Fellow at the Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy, University of Regina. Dr. Smith is Canada's pre-eminent expert on the Crown. His books *The Invisible Crown: The First Principle of Canadian Government* (University of Toronto Press, 1995) and *The Republican Option in Canada, Past and Present* (University of Toronto Press, 1999) are essential reading.

Dr. Smith notes that the term 'head of state' was an invention of the continental European countries which ceased being monarchies. It was not originally used in the British Empire and the nations which emerged from it, or in other monarchies. Sir David himself asserts in his Introduction that 'Head of State' "is a republican term devised originally to differentiate the president of a nation from the president of a social or sporting club". Both are saying in effect that the 'head of state' issue is misleading, a red herring which obscures the subtle realities of our constitutional monarchy. The Canadian David Smith emphasizes that we have a

Sovereign, a Governor General and Lieutenant Governors at the head of our constitutional order; republican terminology is just not relevant. As we have seen, the Australian David Smith uses this same terminology to claim that the governor-general is head of state; but in doing so he makes the valid point that the vice-regal representatives exercise ultimate constitutional powers in their jurisdictions.

It would seem that supporters of monarchy in both Australia and Canada should stake out their own ground. The proven merits of the existing tripartite system of sovereign, governor general and governors in their symbolic and constitutional roles should be stacked against the hypothetical advantages of an untried presidential system in both realms. The crux of the matter is how the president would be chosen and what this person's powers would be. No-one in either country appears to have come up with a satisfactory, broadly-acceptable alternative which would improve life for the citizenry. They have certainly not dealt with the crucial federal dimension of the Crown.

For those interested in and intrigued by the notion of constitutional monarchy in the 21st century, these stimulating essays by Sir David Smith make compelling reading. For Canadians who want to better understand, and therefore more intelligently support, the Crown in their own country, *Head of State* is a must-read. Even if its central thesis is not convincing to this reviewer, the book as a whole is a gold mine of enlightened monarchical information and opinion. Bravo to Sir David!



NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

**STORM CLOUDS GATHER...
NEW REFERENDUM LIKELY...
REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR
APPOINTED**

Developments in the Antipodean Realms, largely provided by our friends at Australians for Constitutional Monarchy, who recently very generously praised this publication to their members, and appropriated – with our complete blessing – our popular "Crowns & Maces" feature for their own reporting. First Australian Crown went to Prime Minister John Howard, for a November 17 remark that a political foe's conversion espousal of economic conservatism was "about as plausible as me converting to republicanism."

Describing himself as "a staunch republican," Kevin Rudd, then Leader of the Opposition and favoured in polls to become Australia's next Prime Minister, announced on September 23 that a Labour government would re-open the question of the Monarchy, pledging himself to hold a referendum on the subject by 2010. However, the newly-elected Prime Minister stated on Nov 25 that a referendum on the Monarchy, together with other referenda, would not occur in the first term of the Rudd government, "if at all."

Simultaneously, the new Australian Opposition Leader, Dr Brendan Nelson, declared himself a constitutional monarchist. He beat former ARM Chairman Malcolm Turnbull for the position.

In a August 8 letter to *The Australian*, Sir David Smith panned Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce, South Australia's new governor. He wrote that the Admiral "might consider it honourable to accept appointment as the Queen's representative while at the same time advocating the removal of the Crown from our system of government, but many Australians will have a contrary view." Sir David is the nation's leading authority on matters vice-regal, and is the author of *Head of State*.

"Australians have every right to advocate constitutional change, including a change to a republic, but the traditions of vice-regal office require that those who accept the Queen's shilling also sacrifice some of the rights that they might otherwise have as private citizens, at least until they are once again private citizens."



New Australian PM Kevin Rudd: Monarchy referendum after first term, "if at all."

Canada's First Chief Herald: A Tribute

by Bruce Patterson

[Bruce Patterson is Saguenay Herald. Ed.]

As many readers will know, this past summer Robert D. Watt retired as Chief Herald of Canada, a post he had held since the office was created on June 4, 1988. It is unusual in the government of Canada for one person to have held a senior position for such a long period of time, but Robb always retained his belief in the importance of the work of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, which meant that his commitment to the job was as strong in 2007 as it was in 1988. Robert Watt has left an office that has developed in many notable ways over 19 years; he has firmly directed its operations with sensitivity and professionalism; and he has used his expertise in the field to guide the course of heraldry in our country and to create an immense body of heraldic design work. Well over a thousand grants of arms have been made under his signature, and a large proportion of these were his own designs.

I recently delivered a talk about the work of a Chief Herald, identifying three main aspects of the job. The first was that of chief heraldic officer, the person responsible for setting policies and determining heraldic practices. The second is that of officer of arms: like the other heralds, the Chief Herald is responsible for creating new armorial designs. The third is that of manager: the Chief Herald is also responsible for an office within the

government of Canada, and, as such, has to devote much time to dealing with budgetary, personnel and other administrative matters. Robert Watt was able to combine these roles successfully: he had a thorough grounding in the art and science of heraldry, and he was, at the same time, a conscientious public servant and a capable manager.

For Mr. Watt, the place of heraldry within the Canadian honours system and the fact that it is an exercise of the royal



Robert Watt with fellow Heralds at International Heraldic Conference, St Andrew's University, 2006 – carrying a baton, he is wearing dark glasses and his Chain of Office app 6th from right, back row

prerogative have been vital aspects of its identity in our country. Over its history, the Monarchist League of Canada has sought to make the Crown more visible within our dominion and to emphasize the Canadian identity of the monarchy. The monarchy in Canada today is part of a great heritage stretching back centuries and even millennia; at the same time, it is part of 21st-century Canada, its character evolving, shaping and responding to the society in which we live.

Canadian heraldry under Robert Watt's watch has operated under a simi-

lar understanding: it is a system that has developed over centuries and within different societies, and which in Canada today combines this history with the characteristics of a living and developing system of symbols. Robb Watt was keenly aware of the balance between the historic and the current that heraldry needs to maintain. He also realized that, as a part of the Canadian honours system, heraldry has the potential to underline the role of the Crown within Canada. In some cases the connection between the Sovereign and the exercise of heraldry can be made quite evident, especially among the very limited number of grants that included the Royal Crown in the design and thus required the personal approval of Her Majesty The Queen before the grant could be made. For all grants The Queen's armorial prerogative, exercised by her representative in Canada, the Governor General, is mentioned in the text of the letters patent, and each grant document is headed with the crowned Royal Arms of Canada.

When Robert Watt retired, those of us who had the privilege of working with him were heartened to see how great an impact he made on so many people, not only among the many Canadians of diverse backgrounds who came in contact with him, but with colleagues in the field of heraldry around the world. Happily, with retirement come new opportunities, and we look forward to Robb being able to employ his talents for years to come.

Royal Round-up

A Section of News which you might not have seen from this Dominion, the Realms and other Monarchies

BANGKOK, December 5: Royalty from 25 nations joined crowds in saluting the Diamond Jubilee of Thailand's revered King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the world's longest reigning monarch.

LONDON, November 20: The BBC announced that a five-part documentary on the working life of The Queen and Royal Family would be screened in December, despite controversy that had led to resignations within the Corporation after a trailer for the series had been edited to suggest HM had walked out of photo shoot in a huff, when in fact she did not. Profits from the worldwide sales of the series will go to charities selected by the Palace.



WHITEHALL, November 11: For the first time Prince William followed The Queen, Prince Philip and his father in laying a wreath at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day. The occasion was a poignant one for William, as since his graduation from Sandhurst, a friend who was a fellow cadet, and one of his instructors have been killed in action in Basra and Afghanistan, respectively.



Shah of Brunei wins lawsuit against brother

WESTMINSTER, November 9: The Privy Council ruled in favour of the Sultan of Brunei in a long-standing dispute with his brother, Prince Jefri, over misappropriated assets when he was Minister of Finance of the oil and gas-rich state. The Council remains the final court of appeal for the former colony. Some £3 billion was in dispute. Amongst the properties the Prince must restore to his brother, reputed the world's richest man, are hotels in New York and Los Angeles, a London residence, a Singapore mansion and cash and jewels.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, October 17: The All Golds' Rugby Team was received by HM, as Queen of New Zealand, when – for the first time in Royal memory – they performed the traditional rugby “haka” dance in front of Her Majesty.



Prince William to taste life in RN, RAF before deciding on future

CLARENCE HOUSE, October 17: It was announced that Prince William will begin a four-month secondment to the RAF next January, and have a chance to join his father and grandfather in earning his wings. He will then spend the summer with the Royal Navy, working on submarines, surface ships and with the Fleet Air Arm. “He will be able to share the working lives of airmen and sailors” a spokesman said. “...he would now like some familiarization with both the RAF and Royal Navy, given the fact that one day he will be head of the Armed Forces.” After the dual secondments, William will have to decide whether to remain in the Army or to take up a civilian career, or, possibly, to embark on a full-time programme of Royal duties.



Hon Steven Point again dons traditional Windsor uniform to celebrate Douglas Day

VICTORIA, October 1: A Grand Chief of the Skowkale First Nation, Chief Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission and provincial court Judge, Steven Point, became British Columbia's 28th Lieutenant Governor in a ceremony at the Legislative Buildings. His Honour wore the traditional uniform of the Office (which had been worn by one of his predecessors, Eric Hamber, from 1936-1941) as he left

the Legislature for Government House after his Installation. In a Message, Mr Point stated that he took up his work “with great joy. As Her Majesty The Queen's representative in this province, I am honoured to have the opportunity to recognize and celebrate the many great people of British Columbia.” Prime Minister Harper had announced the appointment in September after consultation with BC Premier Gordon Campbell, who called the summoning of an Aboriginal person “hugely significant.” Vowing a populist approach to the Office, Mr Point told a Victoria reporter “I intend not to restrict my agenda simply to those who can afford a gold-plated meal in some fancy restaurant. The hospitals and the schools – the places where people are – is where we should be.”

OTTAWA, September 20: The Parliamentary Office of Hon Rob Nicholson, PC, MP, wrote a constituent that they had “been advised by the office of the Minister of Canadian Heritage that we will be establishing an inter-departmental Diamond Jubilee Committee to develop a strategic, ‘all of government’ approach to mark Her Majesty's 60th Anniversary. Rideau Hall will be a key member of this Committee.”



REGINA, September 17: A publication that celebrates Saskatchewan's identity and honours the province's connection to the Monarchy, *Royal Saskatchewan: The Crown in a Canadian Province*, was launched by Lieutenant Governor Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart and Provincial Secretary Joan Beatty at Government House today. “In Saskatchewan, we recognize and value the important relationship that exists between the province and the Crown,” Barnhart said. “This book will serve as an excellent resource to all those who want to know more about the role of the Sovereign within Saskatchewan and Canada.”

Royal Saskatchewan is a 54-page reference text that illuminates the important relationship between the Crown and the people of Saskatchewan. Included in the interesting information it contains are details about the function of government, the Crown and First Nations people, and heraldry. It is comprised of more than 90 images, including photographs of The Queen and members of the Royal Family during royal visits, the Governors General of Canada and Lieutenant Governors of Saskatchewan, military and law enforcement agencies, community leaders and members of the province's multicultural community.

NEW YORK, September 6: *Forbes*, the business magazine, ranked The Queen 2nd most powerful head of state, 8th most powerful world leader and 23rd most powerful woman on its list of the world's 100 most powerful women.



David Onley at Throne at Installation as Ontario's Lieutenant Governor

QUEEN'S PARK, September 5: Telling a packed Parliamentary Chamber that “I grew up in an environment of great respect and affection for The Queen of Canada as our Head of State,” Toronto broadcaster David Onley took the Oaths of Office as Ontario's Lieutenant Governor. Breaking with tradition, Mr Onley pledged to continue the popular Aboriginal Literacy initiatives of his predecessor, James Bartleman, whom he called “Our Volunteer in Chief”, while adding the new goal of placing a computer “on every school desk of every First Nations community in Ontario.” He also pledged that accessibility would be the overarching theme of his time in office, running beyond physical challenges to those dealing with less visible disabilities such as mental health, intellectual and sensory issues. His Honour usually uses a motorized chair as a result of childhood Polio. Mr Onley had previously worked 22 years for CityTV in a variety of roles including news anchor, weatherman and science reporter.



Guards Chapel, scene of Diana Memorial Service



Prince Harry remembered his Mother in moving address



Three Princes enter the Guards Chapel

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, August 31: The Royal Family joined members of the Spencer family and a host of friends in commemorating the life of Diana, Princess of Wales, at a service organized by Princes William and Harry on the 10th anniversary of their mother's death. Held at the Guards Chapel, the Memorial Service included a Lesson read by Prince William. Dressed in black, Prince Harry gave a brief, moving eulogy, saying, “When she was alive we completely took for granted her unrivalled love of life, laughter, fun and folly... She was our guardian, friend and protector. She never once allowed her unfaltering love for us to go unspoken or undemonstrated.” In his sermon, the Bishop of London explicitly referred to the controversies still surrounding the accident that claimed Diana's life: “Still ten years after her death the princess's memory... is used for scoring points,” he said. “Let it end here. Let this service mark the point at which we let her rest in peace.” It was earlier reported that the Princes had invited Camilla and Jasmine Fayed to the service as a sign of rapprochement between the two families. The televised hour-long service ended with the singing of “I Vow to thee, my country,” Diana's favorite hymn, which had also been played at her wedding and her funeral.



Countess Mountbatten of Burma, awarded MSC on retirement as Colonel-in-Chief of the PPCLI

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, August 28: The Countess Mountbatten of Burma, recently retired from 32 years' service as Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was invested with the Meritorious Service Cross by the Governor General. Hailing her “duty, selflessness and honour”, Mme Jean's speech mentioned Lady Mountbatten's “outstanding encouragement and support” of the PPCLI as she visited her Regiment in 11 detachment bases, 5 training exercise areas, often in Arctic, and in remote and isolated areas on overseas deployments ranging from Kosovo to Cyprus and Germany.



Princess Martha – angel talk?

OSLO, August 17: Princess Martha Louise of Norway revealed that she is clairvoyant and that she would like to help people by teaching them to talk to angels, as she had claimed to be doing since childhood.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 1: Two married privates in 16 Signal Regiment became the first husband and wife to guard The Queen. Stuart and Phan Chapman joined 30 of their



comrades in undertaking the prestigious assignment – both Stuart, 21, and Phan, 27, have served in Afghanistan.

(left) Stuart and Phan Chapman guard The Queen



Prince Frederik and Princess Mary after Isabella's christening

COPENHAGEN, July 1: Isabella, daughter of Crown Prince and Princess Frederik and Mary of Denmark, was baptized in a nationally-televised service also attended by members of the Norwegian, Swedish and Belgian royal families.



Peter Phillips to marry his Canadian sweetheart Autumn Kelly

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 28: The Palace announced that Queen's grandson, Peter Phillips, son of HRH The Princess Royal, is to marry a Canadian, Autumn Kelly. The couple met when Miss Kelly, a management consultant, met at the Canadian Grand Prix in 2003, shortly after which she moved to Britain. No date has been set for the wedding. Phillips is 10th in line to the Throne, and currently lives with his fiancée in a cottage on his mother's estate, Gatcombe Park, in Gloucestershire.

NORMAN WELLS, NWT, July 26: CBC News revealed that in his second Canadian Homecoming of the year, The Duke of York had joined former classmates from Lakefield College in late June and early July on a canoe trip down the Natla and Keele rivers to mark the 30th anniversary of his time at the Ontario boarding school. Dinner host Carolyn Wright remarked that the Prince had told her he "didn't want to get back into his real world one minute sooner than he had to," hence the news embargo on the private excursion.



Father of his country, Afghan King dead at 92

KABUL, July 23: Mohammad Zahir Shah, Afghanistan's King from 1933 until his overthrow in 1973, died in Kabul aged 92. Deposed by a communist coup d'état while he was in London for eye surgery, the former King lived in exile in Rome; but he returned to Afghanistan in 2002 when the Loya Jirga proclaimed him "Father of the Nation," and he moved into a palace within the Presidential compound. As King, Zahir Shah had ended the practice of purdah for women, developed the country's infrastructure and tried to keep a balance between American and Soviet influences in his strategically-located kingdom. Reacting to news of his death, even a Taliban spokesman told Agence France Presse that the Father of the Country had enjoyed a lot of credibility.

LONDON, July 17: A High Court Judge dismissed Robert Brown's application to see Princess Margaret's will and that of The Queen Mother, kept secret under British law. Brown claimed to be Margaret's illegitimate son, but the judge said "there was no rational basis to support it."



Cpl Willy Apiata, first soldier to receive the New Zealand Victoria Cross

WELLINGTON, July 17: Cpl Willy Apiata, a member of the New Zealand SAS, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for carrying a badly-wounded fellow soldier to safety across exposed ground in 1994 during service in Afghanistan. He is the first New Zealander to be awarded the VC since World War II, and also the first to receive the New Zealand VC, established as part of the country's honours system in 1999.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 2: Saying The Queen and family members were "delighted" with the news, the Palace announced that the Countess of Wessex was expecting her second child in December. The baby will be a sibling to Lady Louise, born in November, 2003.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, June 29: In the Canada Day Honours List, the Hon Lynda Haverstock, recently retired as Saskatchewan's Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Member of the Order of Canada.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, June 27: The Governor General announced the appointment of Claire Boudreau as Chief Herald of Canada. With the Canadian Heraldic Authority since 1997, and its Deputy Chief since 1995, Dr Boudreau is the first woman Chief Herald in the Commonwealth.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22: The Queen's Birthday Honours List contained the name of Oleg Gordievsky. Appointed CMG, he was the highest-ranking Soviet spy to defect to the West and act as a double agent for MI5 while serving as KGB Bureau Chief in London. Recalled to Moscow and interrogated, then shadowed, Gordievsky gave his pursuers the slip while jogging, and so managed to flee the Soviet Union. Amongst other honours were knight-hoods for author Salman Rushdie and cricketer Ian Botham, and a CBE to David Starkey, author and frequent host of television specials, for services to history.



Queen lays last stone in cairn honouring fallen Falkland soldiers



Lady Thatcher, frail but resolute, at Pangbourne service

PANGBOURNE, BERKS, June 22: In a ceremony attended by a tearful Baroness Thatcher and some 600 veterans of the South Atlantic War, The Queen marked the 25th Anniversary of the liberation of the Falkland Islands by laying the final stone of a memorial cairn consisting of 255 stones, one for each British life lost. The stones had been gathered from the major battlefields of the conflict. The widow of the hero of Goose Green, Colonel "H" Jones, VC, was also present, remarking that it was also a day for "celebration and pride in what was achieved." After The Queen left the cairn, Lady Thatcher, now 81, was assisted across the grass by Prime Minister and Mrs Blair so that she could pay her respects to the fallen. Meanwhile, some 2800 veterans, led by the Duke of York, assembled on Horse Guards Parade, then marched down the Mall, for the London observance of the anniversary. Baroness Thatcher received a considerable ovation when she took her place in the VIP section.



The Duke of York, helicopter pilot in the Falkland War, leads comrades at 25th Anniversary Commemoration Parade



Hon Peter Liba served Manitoba with distinction as Lieutenant Governor

LAKE OF THE WOODS, June 21: Hon Peter Liba, Manitoba's Lieutenant Governor 1999-2004, died suddenly at his country home aged 67. The former CanWest executive had reportedly suffered some heart problems after knee surgery earlier in the Spring. David Asper told reporters that it had been Mr Liba – then Executive Assistant – who had told his father, the defeated provincial Liberal leader Izzy Asper "Well you know you're out of work... maybe you want to go into television" – from which inspiration the CanWest media empire was born. In a September 17 speech at the awarding of the Peter M Liba Memorial Bursary, his successor as Queen's Representative, Hon John Harvard, stated: "Throughout his term as Lieutenant Governor, Peter Liba championed youth. He dedicated himself to inspiring young people. He continually urged them to learn and grow, to make a difference in their community and in their world. He was a very enthusiastic supporter of the Lieutenant Governor's Youth Experience Program and of countless other programs dedicated to excellence, leadership and achievement." Mr Liba took pride in having opened up Government House to more public accessibility (Manitoba Lieutenant Governors have their office in the Legislative Building) and to holding a series of small, informal, off-the-record dinners where he gathered a diverse spectrum of the province's population to hear their concerns and opinions so he could keep in touch with the pulse of Manitoba.

CLARENCE HOUSE, June 19 – July 1: Princes William and Harry were "extremely disappointed" that Channel 4 ignored their appeal not use "distressing" photographs of their mother in the wreckage after the 1997 Parish car crash that took the Princess' life. Their Private Secretary, Jamie Lowther-Pinkerton, asked senior executives of the television broadcaster "If it were your mother or my mother dying in that tunnel, would we want that scene broadcast to the nation?" As if in reply, the young Princes gave their own television interviews. Speaking to NBC, William revealed that he and his brother think about the crash "every single day" while Harry said "I'll never stop wondering" what happened in the tunnel. In a BBC appearance before the July 1 mega-concert the Princes organized to celebrate Diana's life, they asked that "people remember the good things our mother did... She's not here to defend herself... this is the best way of us getting that across..." The Concert for Diana was itself a smash success. A \$95 ticket price and broadcast rights raised millions for Diana's charities. At Wembley Stadium, a galaxy of entertainers including Elton John performed for over six hours to a worldwide audience estimated in the hundreds of millions. Taped segments included tributes from President Clinton and Tony Blair, who praised the Princes' initiative and said that "in William and Harry, the qualities that made their mother special live on." The Princes spoke movingly at the beginning and end of the Concert, Harry saying "We look forward to following the example of both our parents and helping others," with William concluding "this has been the most perfect way of remembering her, and how she would have wanted to be remembered."



OUP Launches VIP (Very Interesting People) series on British Historical Figures – Elizabeth I and George III

Elizabeth I – by Patrick Collinson, OUP 2007 \$12.95 ISBN 978-0199213566
George III – by John Cannon, OUP 2007 \$10.95 ISBN 978-0199213577

Review by Alain Bartleman

If there is one thing one can say both of George III and Elizabeth I, it is that neither's reign was uneventful or dull! Equally true is the generality that short biographies are not worth reading, much less of such important characters; that any attempt to condense the lives of great Britons into short, accessible forms is likely doomed to failure. That said, these works, among the first released in OUP's new "VIP" series, constitute a clear exception to the rule.

Elizabeth I

Elizabeth I marches through her life, mentioning, though not contextualizing,



all its major events and affairs. The Spanish Armada is dealt with in three pages, in the same as Elizabeth's succession is explained in four. While all pertinent information is conveyed, a change in writing style into something less dense would likely have served the interests of the reader just as well as placing the various treaties and acts into perspective- odds are that readers, even those well versed in history, will have no idea as to what exactly are the Throckmorton conspiracy or the Treaty of Nonsuch. So why not define them and place them within the appropriate context?. It is this contextual failure that lim-

its *Elizabeth I's* utility. For while it is condensed enough for non-specialized readers, the stylistic elements sacrifice reader enjoyability in the interests of condensation.

George III

On the other hand, *George III* flows much better. The chapters are clearly labelled with the themes to be examined, and Cannon focuses equally on the personal and political aspects of George's reign. Curiously George's mental illness- a seminal feature of a good part of his reign – is alluded to throughout the work, yet only briefly dealt with. Seeing as how most know George III for his illness, this is either a blessing or a curse: a blessing in that it provides a broader face than the stereotype of "the mad king" but a curse in that those expecting a more in-depth analysis of how King dealt with his



illness and the role it played in his reign may be slightly disappointed.

In both volumes, the reader will no doubt be somewhat overwhelmed at times with the barrage of information presented, but these works are more a complement to other, more comprehensive works, a soupçon of delights to come in lengthier, authoritative biographical works. The principal weakness is the lack of contextual information needed by many. Nonetheless, each provides a valuable source of basic knowledge about two of Britain's most long-reigning monarchs.

The Maple Leaf Forever: A Celebration of Canadian Symbols

Book Review by Robert D. Watt,
Rideau Herald Emeritus

[As reported elsewhere in this issue, Mr Watt retired several months ago as first Chief Herald of Canada – Ed.]

Donna and Nigel Hutchins
 The Boston Mills Press, 2006
 ISBN: 978-1550464740 \$59.95

For all those interested in Canadian symbols at first glance this appears to be a must-have book. First the pluses. It is beautifully produced and the illustrations are superbly photographed, entirely in colour, and in a large enough format that the detail of virtually all of the objects is clear. It has many of the hallmarks of a handsome coffee table volume. In the foreword, Wesley Mattie, who was responsible for developing the folk art collection at the National Museum of Man [now the Canadian Museum of Civilization], notes that "Donna and Nigel provide the reader not only with a feast of visual images but, also, with a comprehensive history of the symbols and their use in Canada."

Without question, the book is a visual feast and there is much to interest the student of Canadiana. It is not, however, a comprehensive history but, rather, a colourful illustrated essay of the authors' thesis that "... these three symbols of the maple leaf, the beaver and the Mountie hold the greatest historical significance for all Canadians." I would put this a slightly different way. Based on their assiduous collecting efforts and some exploration of museum collections, they conclude that the maple leaf, the beaver and the Mountie are the symbols that individuals have turned to most often since the mid 19th century to express the idea of Canada and Canadianness.

The great majority of the objects used to buttress this thesis are from the authors' own collection and it is a rich and diverse group indeed. As Donna Hutchins remarks in the introduction, "... I suggested to Nigel that we redirect

our collecting by changing our focus from the exceptional to Canadian symbols in all forms, kitsch, high art, folk art and commercial branding." The results of this redirected effort are organized in this book into seven main chapters: Symbols, Commerce, Politics, Travel, Entertainment, At Home and Artistic Expression. In each chapter dozens of objects are featured, almost all using the beaver, maple leaf or Mountie symbol or all three to visually underscore the main idea. The majority of objects are identified, however minimally. It was these "labels" and other sweeping statements of analysis or fact that I stumbled over. A few examples will suffice. One page 21 it is stated "The fact that his [Alexander Muir's] song [The Maple Leaf Forever] was never popular in Quebec may have something to do with the lyrics "God Save our Queen and bless the Maple Leaf Forever". Surely the problem was that until very recently there were no French lyrics to accompany Muir's beautiful melody and worse still, the opening lines "In days of yore, from Britain's shore, Wolfe the dauntless hero came and planted firm Britannia's flag on Canada's fair domain" would be a little difficult for a French Canadian and later a Québécois to get enthusiastic about.

There are frequent signs that analysis was rushed, research cursory and important sources overlooked. On page 24 there is the statement that the Hudson's Bay Company was founded by the English in 1671, when in fact it was created by a charter of Charles II in 1670, clearly dramatized in the beautiful magazine cover shown four pages later. On page 36 there is a reference to the Metis Nation in 1779 when surely such a body



did not ever exist. Perhaps the authors meant to refer to some of the Metis people. The authors struggle with dating and describing the heraldry that is part of a number of objects, including, on page 83, the coats of arms of the provinces that were drawn together to form a large shield in the fly of the Red Ensign. A quick referral to the relevant pages in Swan's 1977 study, *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty*, would have allowed them to speak

with precision about the dating of these symbols.

There are curious inclusions and omissions. The Nabisco Shredded Wheat box historical figures are interesting but feature no beavers, maples leaves or Mounties in any apparent way. On page 195, there is a photo portrait of a Mounted Police officer in uniform taken in a Sydney, Cape Breton studio. It seems to me that this is less iconic and more an actual record of a serving member of the force. In the label to the striking reproduction of a CPR. poster showing the period "logo" on the front of the diesel locomotive, there is the explanation that it was designed by Peter Ewart in 1952. Then there is an intriguing statement about the various evolutions of the emblem from 1886 to the present, which often included the beaver. However, no other examples are shown, although I suspect that the Hutchins found some.

Overall, I would have liked the authors to have provided more information about each item including some of the standard curatorial references to materials from which the objects are made, dimensions and greater detail about the company or individuals issuing, making or crafting the item. While this volume is not supposed to be a catalogue of a museum exhibition, more rigour and a systematic approach to the

descriptions of each object would do much to ensuring this work was not only attractive and colourful but a solid and authoritative reference work.

For readers of *Canadian Monarchist News*, a word must be said about the Royal Crown which, of course, appears on quite a number of the objects from The York Pioneers and Historical Society membership certificate (page 66) to the Royal Automobile Club of Canada badge (page 98) to the three penny beaver stamp (page 103). In my experience, many formal and informal Canadian emblems from the mid 19th century onward featured the Royal Crown, often in association with the maple leaf and the beaver. While the Royal Crown is not an exclusively Canadian symbol, its presence with those that are the main focus of this book deserves mention. The Canadians creating the symbols would have found them incomplete without the Crown.

In summary, the Hutchins have made a good beginning and I suspect that further research and collecting will uphold the primacy of the maple leaf, beaver and the Mountie as Canadian symbols used in an enormous range of objects. Others can certainly build on what they have provided in this beautiful book and ask more searching questions. How did the maple leaf evolve as a symbol of Canada? How did its representation reflect a period style? Has the beaver suffered a terminal decline as a national symbol? Hopefully authors, historians and collectors in the future will move this important research forward.

It may well be that the Hutchins themselves decide on a sequel. In that event, I would urge them to match their passion and collecting expertise with some further historical research so that the quality of the objects and their presentation is matched by the quality of the text.

The Tower Menagerie

Book Review by John Wilkes

The Tower Menagerie: The Amazing 600-Year History of The Royal Collection of Wild and Ferocious Beasts Kept at The Tower of London, by Daniel Hahn: New York, Jeremy P. Tarcher/Penguin – ISBN 1-58542-335-1 – Can \$39.00

Did you know that there was once a menagerie in the Tower of London? The author didn't until two years before he wrote this book. To quote the author in the preface "The Menagerie is a prism, if you like, for examining many things, whether the birth of modern surgery, development in artistic technique, the rise of journalism, our changing perception of animals and the natural world, or (of course) the stories of the tower itself and its fortunate and less fortunate inhabitants". The story begins in 1235 and ends in 1835 when the Duke of Wellington, the Constable, had the last animals moved out. Fortunately the reader has available a Chronology of Reigns at the beginning of the book.

The story begins as a bestiary, a medieval treatise on beasts, at a time when many creatures were restricted to the national imagination. Over the years the gradual realization that many of those mythical animals actually existed came much sooner due to the series of animal gifts from heads of foreign states that were presented to the English Crown and, of necessity, were housed in the Tower of London.

Other sources of knowledge, not always reliable, were the pictures and sto-



ries brought back by British voyagers which sometimes became the gospel truth. One example was Sir John Mandeville's tall tale that elephants were blue and lived near the lions and the unicorns! Up to the eighteenth century the keepers in the Tower believed that elephants should be given nothing but wine to drink. It was found that many creatures in the Tower lived very short lives, especially the larger ones. This was often embarrassing for the royal family of the time when the givers of the gifts learned of these early deaths.

Unfortunately the Tower was a most unsuitable place to house animals, especially the large ones, as they were crowded into one small area which was often under repair. Neither was it very suitable from the visiting public's point of view. In the early days only private visits by special invitation were allowed. Over time the general public was allowed in and were generally provided for, so that it became one of London's well known sites for both locals and visitors.

An unintended feature of the book is the variation of the English language, from its American spelling, having been printed in the USA, to the quotes from both recent and medieval British writings.

I found this book to be an unusual historical tale of an almost unknown part of one of London's most famous and oldest buildings. A must read for anyone interested in the history of England, especially its Royal history, and that of the world's animals.

Books in Brief

Please note, the Monarchist League of Canada does not offer for sale books reviewed in CMN. Check with your local bookstore, or on-line at amazon.com, abebooks.com and similar web sites.

A Royal Affair
George III and his Scandalous Siblings
by Stella Tillyard
Random House US \$26.95
ISBN 978-1400063710

Tillyard's central thesis is that George's family troubles in the early decades of his reign account for his mishandling of the rebellion in the American colonies. Eight siblings presented him with endless headaches in contrast to his own dutifully sacrificial life. These included his brother's affairs with prostitutes and the Duke of Cumberland's disguising himself as a Welsh farmer to pursue a dalliance with Lord Grosvenor's wife. But chief distraction – and the book's preoccupation – is the tale of his sister Caroline Mathilde. She became Queen of Denmark, leading her country to chaos, her German reformer lover to the block and herself to imprisonment. One rather thinks it a mercy that five of this difficult lot were dead by 1775. No wonder angry colonists had escaped the King's full attention!



George III was preoccupied with difficult siblings

Princess Margaret: a Life Unravelled
by Tim Heald
Weidenfeld & Nicolson £20, US\$42.15
ISBN 978-0297848202

Incredible beauty and an inquiring mind did not bring Margaret happiness. But there was much more to her than a

tragically blighted love for Peter Townsend followed by an unhappy marriage and a series of affairs. The tone of Heald's balanced memoir suggests many of the Princess' friends cooperated in the work. Thus it reflects Margaret's many and complex facets, including loyalty to friends and deep spirituality, rather than focusing on the pervasive sadness of her life suggested by many other biographers and commentators.

The Last Princess:
The devoted life of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter

by Matthew Dennison
Weidenfeld & Nicolson £20
ISBN 978-0297847946

Born when Victoria was 38, Beatrice had only turned four when the Prince Consort died suddenly. Thus it was to her that the Queen looked to for emotional support. It was not until she was 28 that this "dear, unselfish companion" fell in love with Henry of Battenberg. He would die 10 years later, and so Beatrice once again returned to support her mother's final years – and, notoriously, to take on the task bequeathed her of editing Victoria's journals for publication, a task done with a heavy hand for the next three decades. It



Victoria with her "devoted" Beatrice, 1860

is hard to realize that she lived until 1944, and a world so entirely different from that into which she had been born. British reviewers found that Dennison tends to dwell on the quotidian occupations of a dutiful and rather dull life, though calling the book "well researched and pleasantly written."

Sully paints Victoria, daughter wears Crown

Queen Victoria and Thomas Sully
by Carrie Reborra Barratt

(Princeton University Press in association with The Metropolitan Museum)
ISBN 978-0691070346\$39.95

by Katharine Lathrop

This book is an entrancing study of an event in the life of the young Queen, after ascending the throne but before her crowning, in the eleven or so months spanning October 1837 and September 1838, during the painting of her portrait by the then eminent American portrait painter, Thomas Sully. It was written by Barratt, distinguished curator of American art at the Metropolitan Museum, in conjunction with an exhibit of this full-length portrait held at the Metropolitan in 2002. At the same time a journal kept by Sully moved from private hands into a public institution (the Historical Society of Pennsylvania) and so was available for



close study – and a remarkable journal it is. Thomas Sully, born in England of actor parents who soon moved to the United States, studied painting with the great American portraitists, Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West. In his

lifetime he painted over 2000 images. In mid-career he had planned and was about to embark on a study trip to England, accompanied by daughter Blanche when almost the day before leaving he received a large commission from the Society of Sons of Saint George to paint the Queen full length for their assembly hall. This presumably wealthy charity supported "indigent English emigrants and their families". We have to recall that the United States was still only decades from the Revolution, thus we imagine the US receiving most of the country's newcomers from England.

To finance his trip the very savvy artist, a "shrewd entrepreneur and meticulous technician", had rounded up sever-

al thousand dollars worth of commissions to support his wife and children at home and to fill his travelling purse!

The book is a combination of scholarship and a very human glimpse into the manners and mores of a 19th century tourist, albeit and educated and sophisticated one! The enchanting glimpses of Sully's sittings with the Queen – and all the finagling that had to precede this, as well as the day-to-day problems of surviving a winter in London lodgings, the social round, the fogs and rain, even daughter Blanche's constant colds, follows the rich and vivid descriptions, generously illustrated, of Sully's portraiture and of that of the young Queen.

The avid reader, the art connoisseur, the follower-of-royals, the history buff, all will enjoy this lavishly illustrated book as a tranche in British – American relations. Not the least is the charming scene when as a stand-in for Her Majesty, Blanche Sully dons the robes and Crown, thus becoming the only American ever to wear the Crown Imperial

And – by the way – the portrait is on permanent loan in New York's great Metropolitan Museum.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Princess Arthur not double HRH...
Queen was created Duchess of
Edinburgh in her own right
before Philip given Dukedom...
Size of type in CMN**

*From George Kinloch, Montreal –
Royal Historian:*

For accuracy I might add to the late Strome Galloway's article in your last issue. HRH Princess Arthur of Connaught was not a double HRH. She was born in 1891 HH Princess Alexandra of Fife, granddaughter of HM Edward VII in the female line, and so HH was her correct style at that time.

Her Mother was HRH The Princess Louise, The Princess Royal, 1867-1931, who in the 1880's married the Earl of

Fife. He had old Royal blood on his natural side. At this marriage Queen Victoria upgraded him to Duke of Fife, and his wife was created Duchess of Fife in her own right in a special creation which also allowed the Dukedom to descend through the female line. (As it subsequently did.)

Only when HH Princess Alexandra married her mother's first cousin HRH Prince Arthur of Connaught (1883-1938) did she become HRH. When her mother died in 1931, she also became 2nd Duchess of Fife, but this did not add another HRH as it was then, as now, not a "Royal" Dukedom.

When she died in 1959, the son of her sister HH Princess Maud – James Carnegie (Southesk) became the 3rd Duke of

Fife, thereby outranking his own father the Earl of Southesk two degrees in the peerage.

It is interesting to note that something similar will happen in the future. When 60 years ago HM George VI created Lt Philip Mountbatten Duke of Edinburgh, the King carefully created our present Majesty Duchess of Edinburgh in her own right a short time earlier. HRH the Prince Edward will probably become Duke of Edinburgh, but this can only happen after the death of each of his parents as they individually hold the Dukedom.

On another note – with Gordon Brown as UK Prime Minister now carefully referring to "the British people" rather than "the English people" we may

now hope to be spared the endless error of the media (not you) referring to Her Majesty as Queen of England. Our Monarch has many, many titles but Queen of England is not one of them.

From Peter Jones, Lachine, QC:

I was glad to receive the latest edition of the *Canadian Monarchist News* as it contains so much of interest. However, as the text is so, so small, I cannot read much of it. The effort is too great. It seems a pity to put the paper away with three-quarters of it unread due to the microscopic text. The back page is a lot easier to read as the text is larger and the spacing between the lines helps a lot. I wonder how many other readers agree with my views.

FROM THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE MESSAGE BOARD

A selection of commentary from the liveliest monarchists around: Members welcome to participate at www.members.boardhost.com/monarchist/

November 5 – From Andrew Ellsworth, Sackville, NB

(Reacting to media reports on a possible referendum about Senate abolition)

I hope members of this League will oppose such a move. [Jack Layton] recently described it ... as an outdated institution that has no place in a modern democracy. The above statement is very dangerous in that it may be applied to other institutions as well, such as the Monarchy. If such a deep rooted institution within our system of Government is able to simply vanish – then anyone who denies that the same thing may happen to the Monarchy is simply in denial.

From Yvan Chamblymor, Ottawa

I worry that taking an overtly anti-reformist stance on the issue of the Red Chamber will serve to do more injury than good to the monarchist cause. A particular trap that monarchists tend to fall into (and that, more than anything, republicans gleefully exploit) is of appearing to be opposed to evolution or change in the structure of government. Defending the Senate would give the impression of the MLC – which is the leading front for the defence of our constitutional monarchy – as an immobile political lobby, deeply opposed to any and all change... we must behave prudently and in complete consciousness of our roles as defenders, not of our current constitutional arrangements, but of the ancient and illustrious institution that is the Crown. Maybe there are more subtle ways of dealing with this issue, but my feeling is that a great show of monarchist solidarity with an institution that the politicians have managed to make into a pariah would severely damage the credibility of the cause, and of the monarchy, in the eyes of the people.

October 27 – From Jane Rowland, Ottawa

(Commenting on a post complaining about the Speech from the Throne)

I too am tired of the partisan nature of the Throne Speech; it is supposed to be...a list of things the government would like to implement as is done in Britain. The Liberals started this trend and the present Tory government knows it is too good for them to abandon.

October 13 – from Nathan Tidridge, Ancaster, ON

I was at Rideau Hall today with a group of students. The grounds were beautiful and the multimedia display in the gift shop explaining the role of the Canadian Crown, the Queen, and the Governor General was good. I was disappointed that Rideau Hall offers no printed material to explain the role of the governor general – my students had all kinds of questions and yet there was nothing there for them to take home, or to school. This is a small thing, but I noticed that LeBlanc's lion is still being used on most of the products available in the shop.

September 14 – from Jed Johns, Ft Vermilion, AB

(Reacting to news that the giant portrait of HM which used to hang in the Winnipeg Arena is languishing in storage in Whitby, ON)

Seems the CBC has reported on one of the largest portraits of Her Majesty and that the owners are currently looking for a place to hang it. Personally I believe having it in pieces in a storage room is not where it should be at the moment. Any ideas on what we as an organization can do?

From Eric McEachern, Victoria: I just saw this on this on the news. I live in Victoria and thought this would look great hanging in our new Airport expansion. We pride our selves on our loyalty to the Crown and I thought this would be a nice fit, after all this is "Victoria" right down to our double decker buses.

From John McLeod, USA:

Are there any reserve officers out there who'd like to see it in their armoury?

September 7 – from Benjamin Jewiss, Huntsville, ON

(On a suggestion that the Act of Settlement be amended)

A great number of the posts deal with whether the UK could/would/should act unilaterally to amend/repeal the Act of Settlement and other acts of succession, but what if it did? Imagine this: The three children of the reigning sovereign are Princess Jane, Prince Joe and Prince John. Joe is a Catholic; Jane and John are not. New Zealand has made it so the eldest child, irrespective of gender and religion, will inherit the throne. The UK has repealed the business about Catholics not inheriting the throne. Canada has done nothing. Since each realm has acted (or not acted) unilaterally but are equal due to the Statute of Westminster, would Jane become Queen of New Zealand, Joe King of the UK and John King of Canada?

July 10 – From Duncan Pike, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay

(About a Petition to "Royalize" CF Names)

The petition to reinstate the name "RCN" to Canadian Forces Maritime Command could potentially hurt the Monarchist cause as a whole. What many will see is a longing for a romantic connection to something from the past. There is no more Navy. How can it become the Royal Canadian Navy? Canadian Forces have a unified command structure...What exists, because the HM Canadian Government, and the DoD want it to exist, is the Canadian Forces. NOT a Navy, Air Force and Army... So why push to name things that don't really exist the way that these names would suggest? The Canadian Forces' Command in Chief is vested in HM Queen Elizabeth II, and so it is the Canadian Forces that should be called "Royal." It ought to have been, from its beginning, the Royal Canadian Forces. RCF Maritime Forces Command. RCF Land Forces Command. RCF Air Forces Command. Let's honour the institution we have with the distinction Royal, not the institutions we remember.

July 3 – From Jonathan Bradshaw, Toronto

(On news that the RCAF Museum was dropping "Royal" from its name)

I just phoned them and my complaint was basically dismissed. I was told that it was being changed to better reflect the members today. I countered with well what about Veterans from before 1968? and they said they're renaming the Museum park Royal Air Force Park which seems a cop out to me, a bone to throw at Monarchists because when they made this decision they knew they'd get calls like ours. They gave me an address to write to the Board of Directors; it might be a good idea to follow a call up with a letter as well: PO Box 1000, Astra, ON K0K 3W0

June 30 – From Prof Graeme Garrard, A Canadian teaching at Cardiff University, Wales

(In response to revelations that a Dominion Institute Poll "correct answer" called the Canadian Head of State "Queen of England")

It seems like 75% of the postings here are about the misuse of "Queen of England", "British Queen" and "Queen of Canada" in the press. The poll reveals that the problem is so much more serious than that issue. 8% is a disaster. The Monarchist League has its work cut out for it, and Canadian monarchists have a lot to do. Pointing out every time a journalist says "Queen of England" rather than "Queen of Canada" probably doesn't reflect the seriousness of the problem. It is a matter of priorities.

Tittle Tattle with the Titled – Part II

by *Strome Galloway*

[Colonel Galloway was co-Founder of the Monarchist League of Canada, a distinguished soldier and a prolific author. This is the second of a four-part serialization of reminiscences of a by-gone era, written in his characteristic style, which the Colonel sent to CMN shortly before his death in August, 2004 – Ed.]

Beatrice Lillie's house party...

Sir Philip Gibbs...

Encounter with Randolph Churchill in a slit trench...

Defying Monty's smoke and drink ban...

One day my Commanding Officer stopped me and asked if I were free that evening. Quite naturally I replied that I was. "Well," he said, "I've an invitation to a house party near Tunbridge Wells and the hostess has asked me to bring along a couple of my officers. I thought you and Frank might like to come along. It's at Lady Peel's." "Lady Peel's," I echoed, "isn't that Beatrice Lillie, the famous Canadian comedienne?" "Yes," he said, "meet me here at eight-fifteen, sharp."

Lady Peel's home was not a country mansion, but a modest yet elegant residence such as the English call a villa. It was just an evening of chatting and singing. At the time the Germans were dropping a new devilish device from the air called a time-bomb. This fell to earth unexploded with a clockwork which set it off at some time after landing, making it a very dangerous job for the bomb disposal units seeking these deathly items to disarm them before they exploded with widely devastating effect. There was also a nursery song of some years back, almost universally known, which began, "There's a fairy at the bottom of my garden." As the evening wore on, someone asked our hostess if she would favour us with a solo. She agreed, saying it would be her newest number, and then proceeded to sing "There's a time-bomb at the bottom of my garden." Such was the spirit of the remarkable English of those days. Beatrice Lillie, of course, was born in Toronto.

On another occasion, my Commanding Officer told me to go to the railway station and meet an Englishman who

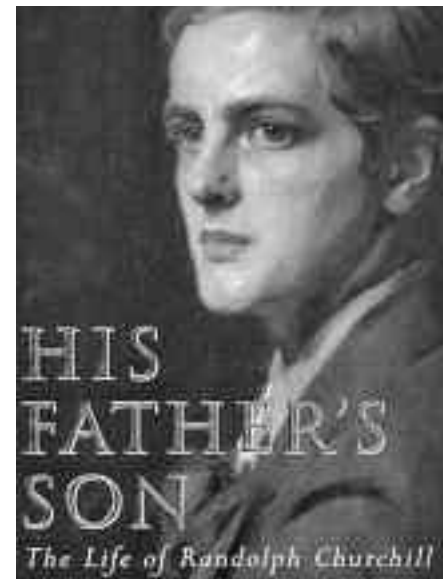
was to lecture to the troops on why we were at war or some such topic. I was to take him to the mess, offer him a sherry and entertain him until lecture time in the nearby parish hall. I was astonished when the lecturer got off the train, recognizing him at once. He was Sir Philip Gibbs, one of the leading journalists of his day. He was the most famous war correspondent of the Great War, author of *Now it can be Told* and *More that can be Told*, two devastating accounts of the conduct of the war which were published in the 1920's. He then became a best-selling novelist with his *Blood Relations*, based on the rise of Hitler and predicting an early outbreak of war between the 1914-1918 protagonists. Sir Philip was one of my boyhood heroes, due to my having read his autobiographical *Adventures in Journalism* in my youth. We spoke of his books as we polished off the sherry, sitting together on a sofa.

While Randolph Churchill, ebullient son of Winston, was untitled, he was not far removed from almost becoming the 11th Duke of Marlborough. In the early 1900's, Winston Churchill was heir presumptive to his cousin Charles, the 9th Duke. However, fortunately the 9th Duke married a Vanderbilt heiress who provided him with a son, thus putting Winston out of the running. Had no son appeared on the scene, the great parliamentarian would have become the 10th Duke and his political career denied him. What is more, Randolph would have become the 11th Duke. So, although Randolph Churchill was only "Captain Churchill" when I met him, he might have been a duke!

It was in Tunisia in April, 1943, when for some five or six hours I shared a rather large slit trench with the Prime Minister's son. He was burly and needed a haircut, was wearing a khaki pullover and manning a wireless set. I too was manning a wireless set. As a Canadian officer, I was attached for three months to the British First Army for battle experience. I was the Irish Brigade's liaison officer with a reconnaissance unit named the North Irish Horse. Churchill was the North Irish Horse's liaison officer. They sent their situation report to his wireless set. He told me by word of mouth where



Sir Philip Gibbs



Randolph Churchill

they were and what they were achieving. I re-posted it over my set to Brigade Headquarters. When no messages were coming through we smoked and chatted. He told me he had been at Casablanca with his father and President Roosevelt a few weeks before. Then, noticing my Canadian badges, he said "Why isn't the Canadian Army out here in Africa instead of sitting back in England?" I think my answer was a good one. "Why don't you ask your father" I replied, "I'm sure he knows far better than I do."

Well, the Canadians didn't stay in England. In July, back with my own regiment, I had waded, up to my armpits in the Mediterranean waters, to land on the coast of Sicily. Having chased the Italians well inland, and not having met up with any Germans, we halted for a brief rest. At this juncture the great commander of the British Eighth Army, of which the Canadians had become a part, visited us. The six company commanders, of which I was one, were introduced to our Glorious Leader (Sir Bernard Law Montgomery) who was told that I had served in North Africa. "In what division?"

Montgomery queried me. "The 78th," I replied. "Oh, Evelegh's crowd. Great fellow Evelegh. He's in my Army now." This in reference to the 78th's commander, General Sir Vivian Evelegh, whose division was about to arrive in reserve in North Africa and join us in the Sicily fighting.

The next time I spoke with Monty was in Canada several years after the war. He was visiting the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston, Ontario, where I was a member of the Directing Staff. It was following a Mess dinner, and although I do not recall what passed between us, I do know that I was smoking a cigarette right under his nose and drinking a scotch as well. Well known during the war for both his ban on smoking in his presence, as well as his being a teetotaler, it was a rather remarkable performance on my part. After all, he had forbidden Eisenhower to light up when travelling with him in his car. "Do you mind if I smoke?" the Supreme Commander had asked. "Not at all," the Field Marshal replied, "but not in my car."

To be continued in next issue



Bernard Law Montgomery, irascible war leader detested smoking and drinking



Beatrice Lillie

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RCMP HERITAGE CENTRE OPENS IN REGINA: TWO VIEWS

Some Royal Influence in Displays



by Luke Coupal
[Luke Coupal is a member of the Monarchist League of Canada who lives in Saskatoon, and who kindly visited the Centre on behalf of CMN. Ed.]

Regina, Saskatchewan, home of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police training depot, now also boasts having the RCMP Heritage Centre, a museum dedicated to sharing the history and contemporary workings of Canada's national police force. As a citizen who was ignorant to such concepts, the center was an informative display but I was there to examine the relationship between our mounted police and our sovereign.

The RCMP, then known as the North West Mounted Police, was founded in 1873, well after confederation. Surprisingly enough though, it was not the Sovereign, British Parliament, or the Governor General who sought the creation of this paramilitary organization. The RCMP more so owes the credit of its birth to our first prime minister, Sir John A. MacDonald, and he had a very specific vision for the organization. As displayed in the heritage centre, Sir John A. MacDonald believed, "The North-West Mounted Police should be a purely civil, not military, body with as little gold lace, fuss and feathers as possible". As such, the RCMP has a very different tradition from that of Canada's military. Nor does the RCMP have a British counterpart they can claim as an

ancestor (although their organization was based upon the Royal Irish Constabulary). But still, as a Canadian icon and institution, the RCMP does recognize the Monarchy as Sovereign and the Heritage Centre does present this.

Visitors to the sight will come across countless preserved honours and awards bearing the face of Queen Victoria and her heirs. There are also items and pictures from Her Majesty's visit in 1973. At that time, Queen Elizabeth II presented the RCMP with a trophy commemorating their centennial. At the same event, the Mounted Police presented Her Majesty with "Centennial", a beautiful horse. The entire event is recalled in a display.

The centre also dedicated a beautiful walkway to the monarchy; "The Princess Royal Walk". The RCMP centre itself is an outstanding building with beautiful grounds; The Princess Royal Walk is a walkway found under the tallest peak of the building. It is surrounded on one side by columns and on the other by a glass wall. The walk was commemorated June 3, 2007, when Her Royal Highness Princess Anne last visited Regina.

The full tour also has visitors visit the chapel and the parade hall, including the traditional display of Her Majesty standing beside the Canadian flag.

Overall, the centre might have less dedicated to the Sovereign than one might expect. Still, visitors must realize that the heritage centre exists to present the history of the RCMP and their accomplishments throughout the life of our country, as to opposed to the monarchy's role in the Force's development.



An Overview of the RCMP Heritage Centre



by Amber Parillo
[Amber is a Monarchist League member from Grenfell, SK, and a student at the University of Regina. She visited the Centre to share her impressions with CMN readers. Ed.]

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Heritage Centre, officially opened on May 23, 2007, is an impressive structure to be seen from driving westward on Dewdney Avenue, in Regina, Saskatchewan. The unique, curved shape of the top of the building completes a picturesque setting with Depot Division and 'F' (Saskatchewan) Division in the background. This \$40 million, 70,000 square foot project was designed by Arthur Erickson and P3Architecture Ltd and construction was completed by PCL Constructors Inc.

Walking into the building on July 22, 2007, I found the entrance was very open with streams of sunlight coming in. Luckily, I had a friend with me and she told me before we left that a friend of hers was working at the front desk so I was able to ask lots of questions. There is

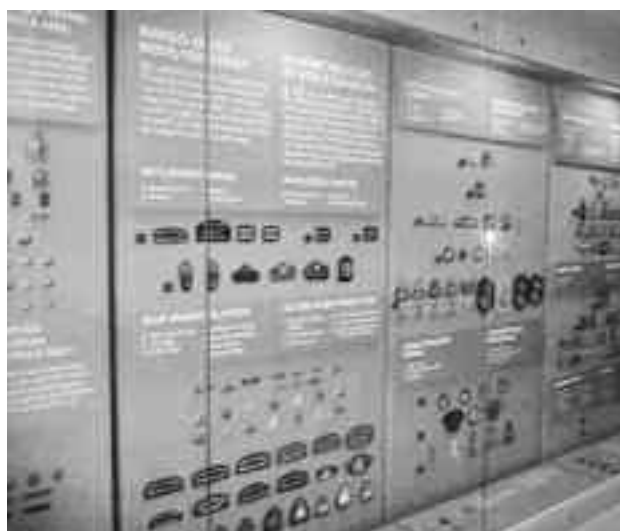
a sitting area with a wall of donors (individuals and companies), a gift shop with clothes and memorabilia, food concession, as well as the requisite Mountie stuffed animals you could get your picture taken with. I asked the girl at the front desk what was around the corner

where two other employees were walking out of and she told me it was a 124 seat theatre with a 27 minute long presentation, "Tour of Duty", which played every half hour in alternating languages. An empty space just before you enter the museum is used for gatherings of large groups such as schoolchildren.

Upon entering the exhibition, one immediately notices the "March of the Mounties" which stretches 30 meters in lengths and shows the progression of transportation the Mounties have used and currently use. It's a great photo op area. The main exhibition area has floor to ceiling windows letting in vast amounts of light. I was amazed at how spacious the area felt; there is lots of room for large groups or people in wheelchairs or scooters to move about without feeling squished in.

The main exhibits all surround the "March of the Mounties" and each have their own area for you to go into. There is "Creating a Mounted Police", "Maintaining Law and Order in the West", "Protecting the North", "Serving all of Canada", "Answering Duty's Call", and "Cracking the Case". While most of the exhibits have a historical theme, by far, the most exciting exhibit is "Cracking the Case". In this exhibit, there is a case with three possible suspects. You must go through the same investigation techniques as the RCMP does when they are preparing a case. You look for clues at the crime scene (checking to see if you are right), compare fingerprints, use black light to find any blood samples, etc. In the end, you guess who murdered the victim and see if you are correct. I noticed many families partaking in this exhibit and I believe it would remain just as fun every time you visited the Heritage Centre. Towards the back, there is a display of all the different and medals and ranks which I found to be quite informative. There is also a room for traveling exhibits which I thought was an excellent idea as it would allow for some variety for local visitors or RCMP members who will visit the Heritage Centre numerous times in the future.

Overall I was very impressed with the Centre, although I was disappointed there were not more items on display as the RCMP has many historical items. I hope there will be more will be show now that the Force has the spacious Centre. I predict the Heritage Centre will become a focal point for tourism for RCMP cadets, Regina citizens, and Queen City visitors, and urge you to plan to visit this wonderful historical and cultural addition to Canada's national police force.



My Summer at Buckingham Palace

by Eugene Berezovsky

[The League's 2005 Summer Intern in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Eugene continued to work part-time for His Honour until September, 2006. After his exciting summer at Buckingham Palace, he is now engaged in his final year studies at the University of Toronto. Ed.]

The annual Summer Opening of the State Rooms of Buckingham Palace has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in London. Since the Palace first opened its doors to the public in 1993 over 4 million people have passed through its wide hall and beneath its high ceilings.

With an overly protracted summer vacation at my disposal and a "why-not" attitude, I set out to join the ranks of the summer staff who welcome and guide visitors every year. My goal was of course fraught with complications, not least of which was the fact that I was a foreigner with no place to live in England, and no right to work there; however, I assumed such little problems would sort themselves out in time. The Palace recruits about 300 staff each summer, 100 of

whom are returners and the rest new hires like me. For those 200 spots there were 3500 applicants and 1000 interviews. On April 7th, 2007 I arrived at the Palace side door to claim one of them. Having flown 3000 miles at great expense for an interview was making me nervous enough, but being in the Palace certainly put me into panic territory. Fortunately my interview was successful and a few weeks later I was offered the job of Warden for the summer season.

The second part of my journey began in July when we reported for training. Sitting on the steps of the Grand Entrance we slowly grew used to the idea of working in Buckingham Palace. We were also fidgeting in our new uniforms. Gentleman's attire consisted of a three-piece, double breasted suit made of heavy English wool: smart but itchy. My colleagues were for the most part university students who came from all parts of the UK and represented nearly every segment of British society. I was the only person who actually came from overseas for the purpose of the job. Nearly a month of intensive training at Buckingham and St. James's Palaces soon followed. Since St. James's Palace is not



Eugene Berezovsky –
only Canadian Palace Warden

open to the public, we had the rare treat to be allowed to see the Staterooms of the old Tudor residence. The Palace's Throne Room holds the Queen's actual Throne bearing her Cypher. (Thus the expression familiar to diplomats accredited to "the Court of Saint James's.") A second Throne Room, this one in Buckingham Palace, contains the Queen's Coronation chair.

Our duties as Wardens were varied depending on the area of the Palace we were trained to specialize in. While all Wardens worked part of the week inside the Staterooms, they spent the other part in one of several administrative division of the Palace which allow the opening to take place. My own "specialty" was Visitor Entrance where we allowed people through the Palace gates and prepared them for the beginning of their visit. Over the course of the summer nearly 310,000 visitors came through the building and it was our job to ensure that each one received the highest standard of care we could provide. The job wasn't always easy. Working outside in the sun, standing for many hours at a time, straining our voices to be heard over the crowds often took its toll. Sun stroke and heat exhaustion were common problems.

For most of the Wardens it was the days spent working in the Palace Staterooms that proved most rewarding. With 19 major rooms, the original John Nash designed spaces, the staterooms are magnificent. Redecorated to their current state by King Edward VII following his Accession, their wealth of contents – mainly pictures and china, each with its own story – also make for long and protracted memorizing for the summer staff. At the beginning of our training we were presented with a several textbooks of material with which we were expected to be familiar with.

This year the Palace ran two special exhibitions in the Staterooms to commemorate The Queen and Prince Philip's Diamond Wedding Anniversary as well as a collection of honours accumulated during their married life. The Ball Supper Room, site of all such displays, contained rare memorabilia from the Queen's wedding. The object of greatest fascination was the actual wedding dress Her Majesty wore on that chilly day in November 1947, alongside the dresses and uniforms the bridesmaids, bride's parents and Prince Philip. In addition, it featured many of the thousands of gifts presented to the newly-wed couple. From the "People and Government of Canada"

was a large silver cup manufactured in Quebec in 1720. Other notable items included fabulous jewellery, ivory tables from India, a Singer sewing machine and a prototype HMV record player.

In the Ballroom next door was mounted an extensive collection of the insignia of the many orders, honours and decorations The Queen and Prince Philip have received over the past 60 years. Some 130 different awards from 90 countries make up the collection. From Canada were the Sovereign's Badges of the Order of Canada and the Order of Military Merit. As well, on the then Princess' medal bar – the one she wore during the war – is the Canadian Forces Decoration, the only non-British medal in that sequence. At the other end of the Ballroom was a display of artifacts and medals commemorating the 60th anniversary of Indian independence, featuring Indian Imperial orders and their history.

The most exciting parts of working at Buckingham Palace necessarily took place outside of working hours. The most eagerly anticipated part of the day was lunch, served to us from the Palace cafeteria normally reserved only for the live-in staff. Three courses of the most wonderfully prepared cuisine was our daily entitlement, and we made full use of it! As Palace employees we were also permitted to join the Royal Household Football and Social Club. Membership; allowed to use the Palace swimming pool and tennis courts; and also had access to the Clubhouse at Kensington Palace. The latter was also the site of several football matches where the summer Wardens took on the Household staff. Out of respect for my colleagues I won't reveal the score. At the end of the season the Club also threw a huge black-tie dinner party for us on a boat on the River Thames. We sailed from Westminster to Greenwich and back again while partying on the top deck.

One question I am often asked is whether I saw the Queen or any of the other Royals. The answer is I did. From a distance. Just like everyone else. Although there were persistent rumours during our training period that The Queen would come down to say hello to us, it never transpired. We saw her only when she, along with much of the rest of the Family, came to London on Labour Day for the Princess Diana Memorial Service. The event took place in the Guard's Chapel across the street from the Palace and we were delighted to see the Queen's motorcade pass us by while she gave the crowd her signature gloved wave.

My summer in London created memories which could fill several editions of this periodical and still not do justice to the amount of fun and excitement I experienced. The friends I made there and the experience of working for Her Majesty as directly as any 21 year old could left a profound impression which I will carry with me for a long time. Even the simple feat of arranging to live in (modest) digs in London, a city teeming with history and culture to which I have always felt drawn, proved a terrific boon. As Samuel Johnson observed, "when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." That exciting location, and its centrepiece the Palace where I worked, never tired me one instant!

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LEAGUE NOTES

Diana Princess of Wales

Statement on the 10th Anniversary Of the Death of Diana Princess of Wales

Robert Finch, Dominion Chairman

Today, many Canadians will join in remembering the life of the late Diana Princess of Wales.

Ten years after her tragic passing, Diana's legacy lives on through the passion and compassion she had for causes close to her heart; through instilling in Princes William and Harry a balanced sense of duty and responsibility; and through helping to create a warmer, kinder Monarchy well suited for the 21st century.

Perhaps the best way we can celebrate the life of this remarkable woman is to give back to the community by donating to charity or by simply performing random acts of kindness on this day, especially for those on the margins of society.

Let us keep her sons in our thoughts and remember the many positive aspects of Diana's life.

Lord Chatfield

Ernle David Lewis Chatfield, Second Baron Chatfield of Ditchling, died in Victoria in his 91st year on September 30. Born into a Naval family, he was son of the late Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, and grandson of Vice-Admiral John Chatfield after whom Chatfield Island was named by Lady Dufferin – for the Governor General and she had cruised the inside channels of British Columbia aboard *HMS Amethyst*, commanded by then Captain Chatfield, in the Summer of 1876. This is a rather large island, just to the



The late Lord Chatfield: gentleman and monarchist

NE of Campbell Island and due E of New Bella Bella. Ernle remembered his father, a former First Sea Lord, riding in the Coronation Procession of the present Queen. Ernle himself served for several years as a permanent ADC at Government House, Ottawa, and in conversation painted vivid pictures of the personalities and mores of that more staid and gracious era. He was a quintessentially modest man, devoted to home, church and garden, whose gentle wit and intellectual energy belied his years, his ready smile wreathed in a wonderfully full beard and whiskers. For many years Lord Chatfield and his wife Elizabeth graciously hosted a party in the wonderful English garden of their home in Oak Bay for members of the Victoria Branch of the Monarchist League. Their positive and always timely support was gratefully received by the Branch as by the Dominion League, and it is with great sorrow that members in Victoria and beyond heard of his passing. Our hearts go out to Lady Chatfield and the rest of his family. AP & JLA

Strategic Plan Being Drafted

A meeting of the League's leadership team in November reviewed a first draft of a Strategic Plan which had been drafted by a Director and long-time member, Christopher Smith. The purpose of such a Plan is to outline goals for the League that constitute dynamic, feasible and measurable challenges for its medium-

term future (perhaps 3-4 years). Experienced both in the advantages and pitfalls of this process as a result of his employment in the corporate world and his service as a Board Member of Ryerson University, Christopher's document received extensive feedback from the officers. The next draft will be sent to many of the League's key volunteers and special friends for their input before it is highlighted in a future *CMN* with copies offered for all interested members to discuss – so leading to a final draft, it is hoped by the Spring or early Summer of 2008.

Website Updates

Webmaster Borden Rhodes has been busy in recent months tidying up sections of the League web site with its varied coding and other anomalies, the inevitable result of the great work of a number of volunteers who have worked on the site down the years. In addition to making factual revisions as Branch leadership changes or events come and pass by, Borden and Education Coordinator Nathan Tidridge have severally mounted all the missing issues of *Canadian Monarchist News* to form a complete archive of the periodical, updated the membership application form, mounted a newly-archived informational text on Canadian Honours, installed a new page on the Order of Canada and an informational timeline of the Canadian Monarchy, and begun the process of banking Royal obituary front pages against the inevitable toll of time and circumstance. Current projects include heightening the accessibility of the new Education section to web crawlers and so to students' search engines, and implementing online purchase and donation capability via PayPal.

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 2007 Annual General Meeting of the Monarchist League of Canada will be held on Monday, December 31, at 9 am at 240 Leighland Ave, Oakville, Ontario for the purpose of a) Receiving and Approving the Report of Directors for 2006-07; b) Receiving the Report of the League's Outside Accountants for fiscal 2006-07; c) Electing Directors for a two-year term, nominations additional to those of the Board being received subject to the By-Laws; d) Appointing the League's Outside Accountants for fiscal 2007-08; e) Approving changes to the By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors on December 8, 2007 (text on request to domsec@sympatico.ca) including, for greater certainty, re-affirming the Resolution and removing any defect stemming therefrom re: the vote of the October 14, 1988 Annual General Meeting changing the head office of the League from Westmount, Quebec to Oakville, Ontario; f) Transacting any other business which may properly be brought before the Meeting.

Dominion Chairman Addresses Fraternal Organizations

On Tuesday November 20th, 2007, the annual Bowmanville Brotherhood was held at the Royal Canadian Legion in Bowmanville. This is a yearly evening dinner event featuring a gathering of local Fraternal Organizations such as the Orange Lodge, Masonic Lodge, In-



MW Bro Dean thanks Robert Finch at Bowmanville gathering.

dependant Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Columbus. The guests also included the MPP John O'Toole (PC Party), the Mayor of Clarington, and a guest speaker. This year, the Bowmanville Loyal Orange Lodge was the host.

Robert Finch, Dominion Chairman, was invited by the Orange Lodge to give a talk on Canada and the Crown and what this means to Canadians. According to a member present, "the audience of 150 were completely rewarded and enlightened on the facts and the myths of the Constitutional Monarchy by this excellent speaker and were further given an opportunity to ask Mr. Finch questions that were so eloquently and professionally answered."

Rt W. Bro. Dennis Glazier introduced Mr. Finch and he was then thanked on behalf of all the brethren by M.W. Bro. Dean Polley.

Commemorating Diana, Princess of Wales

In Saskatchewan the Anniversary was commemorated with a Choral Evensong at St. Luke's Anglican Church, Regina, on Sunday, August 26. Hosted by St. Luke's, and sponsored by the **South Saskatchewan Branch**, the Service was a fitting tribute to someone who has left behind a legacy of service to the needs of others, especially those with AIDS and the scourge of landmines. The Service was planned by Branch Chairman, Fr. Derek Nicholls, who also preached. Fr. Nicholls in Honorary Assistant at St. Luke's. Parts of the liturgy included hymns and a reading used at Diana's Funeral Service on September 6, 1997, and special prayers written by Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Rowan Williams for this occasion were used during the closing part of the Evensong. Following the Service Branch members hosted a simple reception for all who were present.

Summer Intern Reflects on Experience at Ontario Lieutenant Governor's Office

by Ted Williams

[A Torontonion and co-Chairman of the League's Young Monarchist group, Ted completed his summer internship on Labour Day, and subsequently took up a contract position at the Vice-Regal Suite until Christmastime, while on leave from his undergraduate studies at Dalhousie University, Halifax. – Ed.]

This past summer I was given the opportunity to be the the League's summer intern at the Office of the the

Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. It was a great honour to work there: I contributed over 400 hours of service to the office on behalf of the League. To thank the League for their support, I would like share some of my experiences.

When I started to work in the office at the end of June, The Hon. James K. Bartleman was finishing his term as the Queen's representative in Ontario. As a result, I had the opportunity to witness and help in the transition of one Vice-Regal Representative to the next. In other words, it was busy! I assisted with various tasks around the office. If one of the staff members needed help, whether it was to sort a few leftover books, to sign guests into the suite, or answer research questions, I was there to give it.

My first few days were especially memorable because several important events occurred. Firstly, a new Chief Justice and Administrator of the province was announced, The Hon. Warren Winkler, who replaced former Chief Justice. Secondly, the official portrait of The Hon. Michael Harris that will be hung in the Legislature Building was unveiled. Each of these events was held at the grand staircase of the Legislature Buildings with the Lieutenant Governor and several hundred people in attendance, who subsequently came to receptions hosted by Lieutenant Governor the Suite. It was humbling to be in the midst of such a galaxy of lawyers, judges, politicians and other notable citizens.

Lastly, and most importantly for the office, there was an awards ceremony where the many book drive volunteers were presented with the Lieutenant Governor's Literacy pin. These volunteers either took part in organizing of the two Book Drives, or they gave extra time and effort in the collecting and sorting of the books.

Soon enough, The PMO announced that the new Lieutenant Governor was to be David Onley. While I continued to work in tying up loose ends from the latest book drive, I also observed preparations for the new incumbent. In general, this process was detailed oriented. For example: Mr Onley, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Ann Onley would often visit the suite to be briefed on their new duties; a new website needed to be developed – it also needed to be a more accessible website; and the installation ceremony needed to be organized which required coordination between The Lieutenant Governor's Office, The Premier's Office, Office of Protocol and International Relations; the Canadian military, and various security officials. All in all, a massive undertaking.

The date of Mr. Onley's installation was fast approaching. A summer that began with the witnessing of historical events would finish with another. In His Honour's speech he discussed the continuation of the LG's Literacy program, with an emphasis on computer literacy. One of the greats assets of our system of constitutional monarchy, we monarchists are apt to say, is the stability it provides to our country through successive governments. By continuing his predecessor's literacy program, His Honour Mr Onley has shown how the vice-regal office can be a force of continuity socially.

Overall, working at the Lieutenant Governors has shown me at first-hand how the Canadian Crown operates, and for that I am grateful.

BRANCH NEWS



Classmates and Principal pose with Premier's Award winner Josh Traptow (holding plaque)

Halifax members anticipated renewed energy and activity for their Branch with the appointment of the new co-Chairman, Lt(N) Scott Nelson... **Kings-ton** Branch became first to show fruits from its vigorous participation in the League Recruiting campaign, with ever-bullient Branch Chairman *Marlene McCracken* already having solicited ten new memberships in the community... Guelph-Grand River Chairman *Martin Vierula* announced the Branch would be re-named **Waterloo-Wellington** Branch, the more clearly to identify the fast-growing communities its territory encompasses... **London** Branch bade welcome to its new Chairman, *Mark Ambrogio*, and a fond farewell to its long-serving co-Chairmen, *Sandra Barker*, who remains an active member, and *Fr Gordon Maitland* who is moving to the Windsor area with his wife, also a member of the clergy... Members expressed their concern and good wishes to long-serving Branch Treasurer *Eleanor Pearce*, battling some health problems... Gordon Maitland met in November with **Windsor** Contact Group Chairman *Christopher Lucki*, with a view to exploring ways to provide activities for members in the area possibly commencing next Spring... **London, Regina** and **Calgary** were three of many branches planning celebrations to honour the Diamond Wedding of The Queen and Prince Philip as this issue of *CMN* went to press... **Winnipeg** Branch welcomed former *Governor General Ed Schreyer* as its speaker in mid-October. Mr Schreyer spoke about his time at Rideau Hall and the visit of Charles and Diana whom he had hosted... Branch Chairman *Darcie von Axelstierna* spoke eloquently on CBC about the 10th anniversary of the Princess' death. May 24th found the **Calgary** Branch holding a Victoria Day service at St. John the Evangelist Church, followed by a well-attended dinner featuring *Nigel Hannaford* as guest speaker, Mr. Hannaford, a member of the *Calgary Herald* editorial board who writes a Saturday column on politics, social issues and the military, spoke about Queen Victoria's

life and the history of the holiday... **Vancouver** Branch Chairman *Keith Roy* defended the Monarchy eloquently on CBC's *BC Almanac* and critiqued the biased question posed in the Angus Reid poll on the Canadian Crown... Keith also was featured on Global National News discussing Prince Harry's presence in Canada... **Victoria** Branch presented a Dogwood Tree to Government House on Thursday June 5 to commemorate the 6 years *Iona Campagnolo* served as Lieutenant Governor Chairman *Bill Blore* led the presentation, after which Her Honour kindly invited the assembled members to Tea.

CONGRATULATIONS TO...

Calgary Branch youth director **Josh Traptow** on being one of fifty grade 12 graduates from across Alberta to win the Premier's Citizenship Award. Josh was co-president of his school's student council, on behalf of which he hosted the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta in September of 2007. He is currently taking a year off from his studies to work and travel. When he returns to school he will be pursuing a Bachelor of Arts in political science.

Former GG Addresses Winnipeg Monarchists

by *Darcie von Axelstierna*,
Branch Chairman

Mr. Schreyer began his speech by speaking about the first time that he met the Queen. It was as the Premier of Manitoba and he said the one of the duties of a Premier is to greet the Monarch whenever he or she arrives on provincial soil. On this occasion it happened to require a bit more effort than usual as the Queen along with Prince Phillip, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were to arrive in Manitoba far up in the north of the province in Churchill. They had planned some activities for the Royal Family in that area and someone had suggested to Mr. Schreyer that perhaps they could borrow the velvet ropes used in a bank for queuing to be used along the walking

route that Prince Philip was to travel during a visit to a mine. Mr. Schreyer accompanied the Prince to the mine and a few thousand curious and scruffy looking miners watched in curiosity as the Prince and Mr. Schreyer made their along the route marked out by the velvet ropes. At one point someone in the crowd of miners shouted, "Holy ##!***?, Hey Ed! What the ##**!!? Are you doing here? To which the Prince relied to Mr. Schreyer with a smile, "You seem to have some rather enthusiastic friends here I see."

The former Manitoba Premier also recounted a wonderful story during one of Princess Margaret's homecomings when she was staying at Rideau Hall. HRH asked if she might have some private time with the Governor General after a family supper. "My sister The Queen," she told His Excellency, "wonders if your letters might come monthly and be rather shorter [*Mr Schreyer had been writing longer letters every two months*], and not focus so much on economics, which she can read in *The Globe and Mail*. Instead, what she really wants to know is all about Pierre and Margaret!"

One delightful incident took place during the Schreyers' visit to Sandringham House just after his appointment. The Queen Mother very much took them in hand and made them feel at home, even walking upstairs and seeing them settled in their bedroom, unpacking their clothing and asking if they'd like a bath! The Schreyers had brought with them ingredients for a traditional Ukrainian dish, which they wished to share that evening with the Royal Family. Having explained the recipe to the chef, it was duly served at dinner, except that Queen Elizabeth began to put it on top of her pie. On being told by Mr Schreyer that traditionally it was eaten separately, the conversation on that topic ended with finality as, with her characteristically disarming smile, Her Majesty said words to the effect that "Well, I think it is ever so delicious served this way, don't you?"

Mr. Schreyer and his wife remained particularly close to The Queen Mother, and corresponded with her more than with any other member of the Royal Family. They were always expected at Clarence House when in London. Mr.



Winnipeg Branch Chairman *Darcie von Axelstierna* with former Governor General *Ed Schreyer* who recently addressed members.

Schreyer described one visit in particular. Both he and Mrs. Schreyer arrived at Clarence House at 10 o'clock in the morning on a Sunday when The Queen Mother immediately made all of them what she described as a "martini" – however, she never used any vermouth in the drinks – and so they had potent cocktails first thing on a Sunday morning!

The great interest that surrounded the first visit to Canada of the newly married Prince and Princess of Wales in 1983 remained vivid in Mr Schreyer's memory. The Princess appeared very thin and slight in person. Outdoors on a particularly windy day, Mr. Schreyer commented that she might blow away, to which the Princess replied that she was much stronger than she looked. The Schreyers had been guests at the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Schreyer said that they love looking at pictures from the wedding to try and spot themselves in the vast group of wedding guests in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Schreyer also mentioned that The Queen had encouraged him to undertake more visits outside of Canada as HM felt that when she travelled she was always associated with the United Kingdom by people that saw her. A Governor General of Canada would make an impression on people that would be distinctly Canadian. He still receives a Christmas card from The Queen and her Christmas cards always arrive by registered mail. If The Queen comes to Canada and official dinners are on the schedule, Mr. Schreyer will still be invited.

During a brief question period following his remarks, one member asked Mr Schreyer about his involvement in the recent federal election when he stood as an NDP candidate. He replied that there was precedent for Governor Generals to return to politics after their time in office, so he felt that there was nothing out of the ordinary in his decision.

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*

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 _____.



BC Lieutenant Governor addresses Victoria Branch at Tree-Planting & Farewell Tea

MONARCHIST LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN

GRAND PRIZE

Round-Trip Airfare to London

(for one or two persons – see below)

AND

Dinner at a typical British restaurant or Tea at a luxury London Hotel

hosted by League member Jake Lindsay

**IN ADDITION – FOR ONTARIO MEMBERS:
Earn Complimentary Companion Tickets
to The Accession Sunday Luncheon,
Toronto, February 3, 2008
See Sidebar Below**



This is a good time to recruit new members and re-build the League's base of adherents. Many first joined in the 1970's and thus a certain natural attrition has set in over the last 5-10 years. To this end, we have produced a new, inexpensive flyer for recruiting purposes.

The League challenges **you** to recruit new members. We will send you as many copies of the flyer and application forms as you wish: *please see below*. These application forms will be coded to you – and as a result each returned application will entitle you to be entered in a **prize pool** to include several **Life Memberships** in the League, several **complimentary one-year membership renewals** and the **Grand Prize**, detailed below. The Prize eligibility period runs from now until February 1, 2008. Winners will be notified promptly – and the list publicized in the first edition of *CMN* in 2008.

To participate and request recruitment packages, please complete the form below. Thank you for your interest and support!

GRAND PRIZE DETAILS

If you choose to fly in peak or shoulder season:

Grand prize is one round-trip airfare

If you choose to fly in low season, then bring a loved one or friend:

Grand prize is two round-trip airfares

Every recruited member gives you one chance to win a Prize! Every five members recruited gives you a bonus chance to win a Prize. All Prizes will be drawn by Dennis Thacker, CA, the League's long-serving External Accountant, from amongst the coded membership forms (and any bonus chances awarded) received by the League at its Oakville address by twelve o'clock noon EST on February 1, 2008. All League members except Dominion Officers are eligible to enter!

Terms & Conditions for the Grand Prize Winner

The Grand Prize winner (or companion, if applicable) must be of the age of majority in the Province of residence, and furnish the League with correct name of every traveler as it appears on passport, together with preferred date/s and alternate destination/s (if desired and if flights available to a lower-rated destination than London, United Kingdom, the League may try to accommodate the request) along with any other information legally required to complete the booking. Any change in any of the foregoing details of the reservation/s, if possible (usually not permitted), and the cost thereof, is the responsibility of the winner.

Before booking, the League will contact the winner and offer to purchase travel and medical insurance (the former usually must be purchased at time of ticketing) at the winner's discretion and expense. The winner is strongly encouraged to do so. Failure to purchase such insurance is solely the winner's responsibility.

The League assumes no liability for the winner's failure to provide correct information or to have

the necessary passport, visa or any other documentation required by the airline or immigration authorities. Choice of carrier and class of travel is at the option of the League. Departure and return city is the major Canadian airport offering direct international service nearest to the winner's home, as identified in the records of the League. At the League's option, a less expensive departure destination may be requested by the winner. Advance seat selection, the provision of meals and any other desired service/s may or may not be available. It is the winner's responsibility to be aware of and adhere to the airline's check-in time, baggage and other regulations, any deviation from which is solely at the winner's expense and risk. In the event of a delayed or canceled flight, the winner is responsible for dealing directly with the airline to make alternate arrangements. The League takes no responsibility for the provision of the flight beyond purchasing the ticket/s for the winner. Travel to and from the departure airport, and all expenses in transit and while overseas, are solely the winner's responsibility.

The dinner with Mr Lindsay is table d'hote at a restaurant of his choosing and subject to his availability in London on a mutually-convenient date to be arranged directly between him and the winner. Afternoon Tea at an exclusive London hotel may be substituted, if the winner prefers, again by mutual arrangement. No liability or alternate award of this part of the Grand Prize is incurred or available if Mr Lindsay and the winner cannot arrange such a date.

The winner will be drawn in Oakville, Ontario, during the month of February, 2008, from amongst all identifiable sponsored memberships received at the League Post Office Box in Oakville, Ontario, by twelve o'clock noon, EST, on February 1, 2008. The drawing will be supervised by the League's External Accountant, Dennis Thacker, CA. The winner must be a member in good standing of the League at the time of drawing.

The winner will be contacted by telephone and/or e-mail, and must be subsequently contactable at a previously-arranged time to be asked by telephone a time-limited skill-testing mathematical question in order to complete eligibility for the prize. If the winner has not responded to the notification of the prize within two weeks (fourteen days), the League reserves the right to select a new winner.

The prize must be taken by February 1, 2009, and has no cash value. If the winner is unable to accept the Grand prize as offered, the League will offer two Life Memberships to the winner and a designee.

The Monarchist League of Canada ANNUAL ACCESSION SUNDAY LUNCHEON

Sunday, February 3, 2008 ~ 1:15 for 1:45 pm

The Vanity Fair Ballroom

Le Royal Meridien King Edward Hotel, Toronto

In celebration of the 56th Anniversary of The Queen's Reign

SPECIAL FREE TICKET CHALLENGE

FREE COMPANION TICKET OFFER

As a further incentive to participate in the League membership recruitment drive, we are pleased to offer A FREE COMPANION TICKET TO THE ACCESSION LUNCHEON to any member who registers for this special challenge and recruits at least *three* new members by January 15, 2007.

If you already have coded application forms – all you need do is to send an email to domsec@sympatico.ca stating that you wish to participate in the Luncheon Challenge.

If you do not have these forms, or wish an additional supply – complete the Recruitment Package Request above, and state that you wish to participate in the Luncheon Challenge.

Thank you for your support and interest!

TERMS & CONDITIONS

1. Any member in good standing of the Monarchist League of Canada is eligible to receive a complimentary companion ticket to the Accession Sunday Luncheon upon a) registering for the Luncheon Recruitment Challenge by email as per the notice above; and b) ensuring that three paid membership applications bearing the code number assigned the sponsoring member are received at the League's mailing address, PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9 no later than Tuesday, January 15, at 12:00 o'clock noon.
2. Upon receipt of the three paid memberships, the League will immediately notify by email the sponsoring League member of eligibility for a complimentary companion ticket to the Luncheon. The notice will also specify an address to which and date by which the sponsoring member must forward payment for paid Luncheon ticket/s and the name of the guest receiving the complimentary ticket. The complimentary ticket is only valid for one guest accompanying a sponsoring member who pays the regular or Patron's ticket price for one or more Luncheon tickets. The guest with the complimentary ticket will be seated at the same table as the sponsoring member and receive the same amenities.
3. A sponsoring member is eligible to receive one complimentary companion ticket for every three paid, coded membership applications received as per clause 1, per paid Luncheon ticket, to a limit of five complimentary tickets.
4. Sponsoring members may combine applications to reach multiples of three, but must so indicate, and all sponsoring members must pay for an individual luncheon ticket. (For example, Mrs X and Mr Y each pay for their own luncheon ticket and indicate they are combining their recruiting efforts. Mrs X recruits two members and Mr Y recruits four members for a total of six. They receive two complimentary Luncheon tickets.)

ENTRY FORM RECRUITMENT PACKAGE REQUEST

MAIL TO: The Monarchist League of Canada,
PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9
or E-MAIL TO domsec@sympatico.ca

Please send me ___ flyers and application forms to recruit new members and make me eligible for prize drawings.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____