



# Canadian Monarchist News Les Nouvelles monarchiques du Canada

Spring/printemps 2014 — No. 36

An occasional Newsletter for members and friends of The Monarchist League of Canada

Publications Mail Agreement No. 40030314

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:

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THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE OF CANADA – 44th ANNIVERSARY 1970-2014

## Charles & Camilla Come Home to Canada in May

**May 18-21 tour to include Nova Scotia, PEI & Manitoba**

**Royals mark beginning of “a five-year period of significant national celebrations” – PM**

A warm statement by the Prime Minister on January 14 confirmed the news released by Rideau Hall that the Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall would return to Canada this May.

Mr Harper said that “I am pleased that Their Royal Highnesses will be joining us in a few months time as Canada enters a five-year period of significant national celebrations, beginning with the centennial of the outbreak of the Great War and the 150th anniversary of the Charlotte-



town and Québec City Conferences, which led to the creation of the Dominion of Canada,” said the Prime Minister. “Canadians look forward to having Their Royal Highnesses with us for these and other important moments in the history of our country.”

While more details were not available at press time, the outline itinerary shows that the Royal couple will undertake engagements in Halifax and Pictou County, NS (May 18-19); in Charlottetown, Bonshaw, and Cornwall, PEI (May 19 and 20) and in Winnipeg (May 20-21).

“Of course we always wish Charles and Camilla could remain longer in Canada,” remarked Monarchist League Dominion Chairman Robert Finch, “but it’s perhaps more important that they come frequently. And to see them here about every year and a half is wonderful – a real commitment to Canada by the Prince of Wales!”

### JUSTIN TRUDEAU’S FIRST WORDS ON CANADA’S MONARCHY

TEXT OF TRUDEAU LETTER: Thank you very much for taking the time to write to me regarding the monarchy in Canada. I would also like to thank you for your kind words of congratulations [on his becoming party leader].

At the 2012 Liberal Party Convention, delegates were invited to introduce, debate, and vote on Liberal policy. Delegates explicitly rejected a motion to include severing Canada’s ties with the monarchy as part of Liberal

policy. My view is that severing our centuries-old connection to the monarchy is not a decision to be made lightly. The monarchy remains a cornerstone of Canada’s foundation, and any debate surrounding changes to this institution must include as many Canadians as possible in the discussion.

Thank you again for taking the time to write. I always appreciate the opportunity to hear the thoughts and

opinions of Canadians. It is through such exchanges of ideas and opinions that I can best represent not only my constituents, but all Canadians.

Sincerely,

Justin P. J. Trudeau  
Member of Parliament for Papineau  
Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

### JUSTIN TRUDEAU ÉXPRIME SON AVIS SUR LA MONARCHIE CANADIENNE

#### COMMENTARY: MONARCHIST LEAGUE’S VIEW OF THE TRUDEAU LETTER

“...neither negative nor personally or institutionally a ringing endorsement...”

by Robert Finch,  
Dominion Chairman, the Monarchist League of Canada

As you will see from the letter above sent to a League member, for the first time, insofar as I am aware, the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada has gone on the record about his view of Canada’s constitutional monarchy. I want to share with you my impressions of this letter, both positive and negative.

Before doing so, however, it is important that we should remember that the League has always been, and will remain, a non-partisan organization. Naturally, we have been delighted at the record of the Harper Ministry insofar as the Canadian Crown is concerned: it is one of carefully-thought out and ef- continued on page 2



Justin Trudeau: views on Canadian Crown ambivalent?  
Trudeau – ambivalence à l’égard de la Couronne?

#### COMMENTAIRE

par Robert Finch,  
président nationale de la Ligue monarchiste du Canada

En lisant la lettre ci-haut envoyée à l’un de nos membres (qui était écrite en anglais, donc nous ne l’avons pas traduite, afin de préserver la signification exacte de M. Trudeau) vous allez constater que, pour la première fois à ma connaissance, le chef du Parti libéral du Canada a exprimé publiquement son avis sur la monarchie constitutionnelle du Canada.

J’aimerais vous faire part brièvement de mes premières impressions de cette lettre – positives et négatives.

Mais auparavant, cependant, il est important de se rappeler que la ligue est, a toujours été, et sera toujours, un organisme non partisan. Naturellement, nous nous félicitons du bilan du gouvernement Harper en ce qui concerne la couronne canadienne: il s’agit d’une série de mesures mûrement réfléchies et réalisées avec efficacité qui visent à accroître la visibilité de la monarchie suite à la page 2

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# CHARLES INVESTS IN HIS FUTURE REALM

## THE PRINCE'S CHARITIES IN CANADA ON THE MOVE

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

The frequent returns to Canada by the Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall are not only the result of Ottawa's enthusiasm for the Canadian Crown. They mark a refreshed, visible commitment on the part of Charles that he values the Maple Realm and fully intends one day to be its King. With wise counsellors both new and old having his ear here, he also realizes that there is no substitute for his regular, physical presence in the country. But more – and as significant – he has invested a great deal of thought and energy in bringing to Canada the vehicle that in no small measure has been the engine of his rehabilitation – together with the faultless, sensitive public role of his devoted wife – in the affections of Britons; namely, his passionate involvement with and practical facilitation of numerous good works which are assembled under the banner of The Prince's Trust.

The Prince's Charities in Canada, still in its relative infancy, forms the analogous grouping in this land. As monarchists, as Canadians, as admirers of Charles, we think its imaginative energy and diverse outreach deserve to be better known and to succeed – for its good works' sake, yes; and as much for how it can assist in re-developing the bond between Prince and Canadians which we felt so keenly in his youth and early adulthood – remember his asserting our Northern sovereignty with that dive into frigid Arctic waters? And how he looked all the world like the Michelin tire man when he re-emerged?

Time and circumstance went on to take their toll. But it is not too late to rejuvenate an appreciation of a remarkable man of restless energy and determined mien, who merits, in the fullness of time, being welcomed and hailed – not merely tolerated in expectation of better things – as our King and head of the nation, as opposed to simply being head of state, a distinction made in a related context in Michael Jackson's book reviewed later in these pages.

Hence, as our small contribution to that future, *CMN* devotes a deal of space in this issue to providing our readers with an overview of the Prince's Charities in Canada. We hope that it will encourage the interest and involvement of our readers in feeling profound respect for Charles and the visionary work he effects every day that is now made far more manifest in this Realm.

## TRUDEAU ÉXPRIME...

*suite de la page 1*

et à améliorer la compréhension et l'enthousiasme des Canadiens et Canadiennes à l'endroit de cette institution qui est au cœur de notre esprit national.

Cependant, nous nous sommes toujours engagés à faire valoir la couronne et à entrer en contact avec la direction, le caucus et les membres de tous les partis politiques fédéralistes. Nous avons souvent mis en garde contre le danger de voir la couronne comme étant la « propriété » d'un seul parti de sorte que l'on en fait une soi-disant pomme de discorde. Et nous sommes parfaitement conscients que le prochain gouvernement ne sera peut-être pas aussi favorable à la couronne et qu'il ne se sentira peut-être pas appelé à maintenir, et à plus forte raison renforcer, l'admirable bilan pro-monarchie de monsieur Harper et ses ministres. Et nous avons été particulièrement ravis d'apprendre que quelques-uns de nos jeunes membres sont du nombre de ceux qui ont organisé des activités visant à faire rejeter le républicanisme lors du congrès politique auquel la lettre de monsieur Trudeau fait allusion.

En votre nom, j'ai également communiqué, et je continue à communiquer, en coulisses avec les cabinets des chefs du NPD et du PLC afin de créer des liens utiles et pour montrer que la ligue est le seul organisme national dont le but unique est de promouvoir la compréhension et de renforcer le soutien de la couronne de manière rationnelle – que nous ne sommes pas, comme certains médias sont très portés à caractériser les monarchistes, que ce soit avec « m » majuscule ou minuscule, des

« observateurs » de la famille royale, des « adorateurs de la reine », des sycophantes, « pro-britanniques », des gens de bonne société, des « WASP » (blancs protestants d'origine anglo-saxonne), voire des « Tories » (conservateurs) anglicans.

En réalité, nous les monarchistes sommes un group de Canadiens et Canadiennes aussi diverses que l'on peut s'imaginer. Comme la plupart des électeurs et électrices engagés, nous ne sommes pas toujours d'accord et il nous plaît de discuter des questions du jour, mais nous restons unis sous la grande tente de la couronne – ou, comme l'a si bien exprimé l'ancienne gouverneure générale Adrienne Clarkson en faisant référence aux premiers alliés canadiens de la couronne, nous faisons parti du « cercle des premières nations qui s'agrandit pour nous accueillir tous et toutes ».

En ce qui concerne les aspects positifs de la lettre de monsieur Trudeau, d'abord il fait allusion à la décision du congrès du PLC. Ainsi, il ne tire pas le rideau sur cette décision ni la déforme ni en diminue l'importance. En effet, il se sert du mot « explicité » en parlant de la prise de position du parti. D'ailleurs, le chef libéral reconnaît que la couronne est fondamentale au Canada et un fait d'importance que l'on ne saurait changer à la légère.

Pour ce qui est des aspects de la lettre qui semblent moins positifs, relevons d'abord et avant tout chez monsieur Trudeau le manque de toute affirmation sans équivoque de loyauté personnelle ou d'appui pour la monarchie. D'ailleurs, il utilise

## TRUDEAU ON CROWN...

*continued from page 1*

fectively-executed steps to strengthen the visibility of the Monarchy, and to increase Canadians' understanding and enthusiasm for it as a core institution of our nationhood.

At the same time, we have always been committed to promoting the Crown to and making contact with the leadership, caucus and rank and file of all federalist political parties. We have warned against the danger of the Crown being seen as the "property" of any one party, and thus used as a so-called "wedge issue" in the partisan political arena. And we have known that a future Ministry – whether led by a Tory successor to Mr Harper or a Prime Minister of another party – may well not be as favorable to the Crown, or feel called to maintain, let alone build on the admirable pro-monarchy record of Mr Harper and his Ministers. And we were especially delighted that some of our YM's were amongst the leaders of activity which organized the rejection of republicanism at the Liberal Policy Convention to which Mr Trudeau's letter alludes.

I also have reached out on your behalf, and continue to make contact with the NDP and Liberal party officials behind the scenes in order to develop useful liaisons and demonstrate that the League is the only national organization whose sole purpose is to promote understanding of and support for the Crown in a rational way – that we are not, as some media love to mischaracterize monarchists of both big and small "m" variety, "royal-watchers," "Queen worshippers," sycophants, "pro-British", a dining-out society, "Wasp" or for that matter, "Anglican Tories."

In fact we monarchists are a group of Canadian folk who are as diverse as one can imagine, and who like most engaged voters disagree and enjoy arguing about the issues of the day, but who remain united under the big inclusive tent of the Crown – or as former Governor General Adrienne Clarkson put it so aptly with reference to the Crown's first Canadian allies, we find ourselves part of "the Aboriginal Circle widening to include us all."

The positive aspects of Mr Trudeau's letter seem to me to be, first, that he references the decision of the Liberal Convention, and so does not sweep it under the table, misrepresent its views or diminish its importance. Indeed, he uses the word

"explicitly" in reference to the Party's decision. The Liberal leader also shows respect for the Crown as foundational to Canada, and a matter of importance which cannot lightly be changed.

The parts of the letter that seem less positive include, first and foremost, the lack of any definite affirmation of personal loyalty to and support of the Monarchy by Mr Trudeau. Moreover, the language employs the common misnomers of referencing "ties" and "connection" to the Monarchy – which may more reflect the media's typical misuse of these terms thus ingrained in the minds of his staff than any hostility on Mr Trudeau's part – but which – as we often remind Canadians – suggests not the inherent nature of our country as deeply-rooted in constitutional monarchy but more as some sort of appendage, colonial relic or other attachment that could be severed rather as a surgeon might neatly remove an appendix. Finally, Mr Trudeau's writing about a "debate" including many Canadians could seem to suggest, albeit cautiously and without advocating such a process, that the decision of his Party Convention is not conclusive, and that there could be some wide-ranging debate on its future.

In sum, I feel it is not a negative letter, nor do I believe it is intended to be so. But neither is it – either personally or institutionally – a ringing endorsement of the Crown.

I can assure you that my colleagues and I will continue to reach out to Mr Trudeau as well as to Mr Mulcair in ways you may not always hear about but which I regard as basic to my responsibilities as Chairman. We have also been delighted as the positive response of all-party spokesmen to the birth of Prince George as evidenced in their House of Commons tributes. And it is encouraging that many NDP and Liberal MPs, together with Tory parliamentarians, regularly request large numbers of the League's educational booklets, in English and French, for use in their constituencies.

I would be very interested to receive readers' thoughts about Mr Trudeau's letter and any advice you might have on the Monarchist League's strategy on this matter going forward. Thank you for your engagement, support and assistance.

des termes inappropriés en parlant des « liens » et de notre « rattachement » à la monarchie. Peut-être s'agit-il là d'un reflet du vocabulaire mal choisi qu'utilisent les médias et que son personnel a fait sien plutôt que d'une hostilité de la part de monsieur Trudeau. Mais comme nous l'avons souvent rappelé aux Canadiens et Canadiennes, ce choix de mots ne fait pas jaillir le fait que notre pays est profondément enraciné dans la monarchie constitutionnelle. Au contraire, ce langage suggère que celle-ci est une sorte d'appendice, un vestige de l'ère coloniale ou un autre accessoire que l'on pourrait découper comme un chirurgien procéderait à une appendicectomie. Enfin, que monsieur Trudeau parle d'un « débat » auquel participeraient beaucoup de Canadiens et Canadiennes semble suggérer, même avec caution et sans prôner un changement, que la décision du congrès de son parti n'est pas définitive et qu'il pourrait y avoir un large débat sur l'avenir de la monarchie.

En résumé, je crois que ce n'est pas une lettre négative et qu'on n'a pas voulu qu'elle

le soit. Par contre, elle ne représente pas – ni sur le plan personnel ni sur le plan institutionnel – un appui sans réserve de la couronne.

Je peux vous donner l'assurance que moi et mes collègues continuerons à communiquer avec messieurs Trudeau et Mulcair et leurs collègues de façons qui ne vous seront pas toujours évidentes mais que je compte parmi mes responsabilités en tant que votre président. De plus, la réponse des porte-paroles de tous les partis à la naissance du prince George, comme le témoignent les hommages rendus à la Chambre des communes, nous a ravis. Et je suis encouragé de ce que nombre de députés du NPD et du PLC, comme les parlementaires conservateurs, font régulièrement des demandes de livrets pédagogiques de la ligue en anglais et en français à l'usage de leurs électeurs et électrices.

Je serais intéressé à avoir vos réflexions sur la lettre de monsieur Trudeau et à recevoir tout conseil que vous auriez quant à une stratégie éventuelle relative à cette question.

# LATEST OATH CHALLENGE REJECTED BY COURT PLUS RÉCENT DÉFI AU SERMENT À LA REINE REJETÉE PAR LA COUR

## Le serment de citoyenneté est constitutionnel

Mr Justice Edward Morgan of the Ontario Superior Court ruled on September 20, 2013, against the application of three non-citizens to find the Oath of Canadian Citizenship unconstitutional. The learned Judge's decision came shortly after the preceding issue of *Canadian Monarchist News* (available online) had treated extensively the long and unsuccessful legal history of republican attacks on the Citizenship Oath and other Oaths to the Sovereign, both in terms of the present application and some of its predecessors.

*CMN reprints below the greater part of Mr Justice Morgan's decision – readers who are not lawyers may be surprised at how intelligible it is to the non-legal mind – and how valuable its reasoning is for all who are called on to debate this perennial issue in public or amongst family and friends. As customary, the decision is available only in the language of the pleadings.*

Le fait d'obliger les candidats à la citoyenneté canadienne à prêter serment à la reine Élisabeth II n'enfreint pas la Constitution, selon une décision rendue par la Cour supérieure de l'Ontario le 20 septembre. Ce sujet est traité entièrement dans le dernier numéro de cette publication (svp voir en ligne). Les demandeurs ont décidé de faire appel de la décision malgré bon nombre de tribunaux ayant rejeté ces arguments sur une période de quelques dizaines d'années.

*Nous ré-imprimons ci-dessous la plupart de la décision du juge Morgan. Les lecteurs qui ne sont pas des avocats peuvent être surpris de comment c'est intelligible à l'esprit non juridiques – et combien son raisonnement est valable pour tous ceux qui sont appelés à débattre cette controverse vivace soit en public ou entre famille et amis. Comme d'habitude, la décision de la Cour a été rendue uniquement dans la langue des plaidoiries.*

**CITATION:** McAteer et al. v. Attorney General of Canada, 2013 ONSC 5895  
**COURT FILE NO.:** 05-CV-301832-PD3  
**DATE:** 20130920  
**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
BETWEEN:**  
Michael McAteer, Simone E.A. Topey,  
and Dror Bar-Natan  
Applicants  
*Peter Rosenthal, Michael Smith,  
Selwyn Pieters, and Reni Chang,*  
for the Applicants  
– and –  
The Attorney General of Canada  
Defendant  
*Kristina Dragaitis and Ned Djordjevic,*  
for the Defendant  
**HEARD:** July 12, 2013 Morgan J.

[1] Under section 3(1)(c) of the *Citizenship Act*, RSC 1985, c C-29 (the "Act"), a person over 14 years old must take an oath of citizenship in order to become a Canadian citizen. Section 12(3) of the Act provides that a certificate of citizenship issued to a new Canadian by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration does not become effective until the oath is taken.

[2] The form of oath is authorized and set out in section 24 of the Act and the Schedule thereto, as follows:

*I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.*

[3] The Applicants submit that the oath to the Queen violates sections 2(b) (freedom of expression), section 2(a) (freedom of religion), and section 15(1) (equality rights) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Constitution Act, 1982, Schedule B to the Canada Act, 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11 (the "Charter"). They further submit that the oath does not constitute a reasonable limit on those rights under sec-

tion 1 of the Charter. The Respondent takes the position that what the Applicants are seeking is a positive right to citizenship, which is not a right protected by the Charter; accordingly, the Respondent submits that the oath to the Queen does not violate any of the constitutional rights of the Applicants.

[4] For the reasons that follow, the Application is dismissed. The oath to the Queen, as required by the Act, is a form of compelled speech that prima facie infringes the Applicants' freedom of expression under section 2(b) of the Charter. At the same time, the oath is a reasonable limit on the right of expression and is therefore saved by section 1. The oath does not violate either section 2(a) or section 15(1) of the Charter.

### I. The Applicants' claims

[5] All three of the Applicants are permanent residents of Canada who wish to become Canadian citizens. Other than their failure to take the oath of citizenship, they have each resided in Canada for more than the number of years required to become new citizens and depose that they have otherwise qualified for citizenship under the Act.

[6] The Applicant, Michael McAteer, immigrated to Canada from Ireland. He deposes that his family fought for Irish independence from the British Crown and that he holds republican beliefs that prevent him from 'taking an oath of allegiance to a hereditary monarch who lives abroad...' He further states in his affidavit that swearing an oath to the Queen, as required by the Act, would amount to "a betrayal of my republican heritage and impede my activities in support of ending the monarchy in Canada."

[7] The Applicant, Simone Topey, immigrated to Canada from Jamaica. She explains in her affidavit that she adheres to the Rastafarian faith. She deposes that to Rastafarians, the "current society is Baby-

lon" and that the Queen is regarded as the "head of Babylon". She further states that it would violate her religious belief to take an oath to the person who is the head of such a society.

[8] The Applicant, Dror Bar-Natan, immigrated to Canada from Israel. He deposes that the oath is "repulsive" to him because "it states that some people, the royals and their heirs, are born with privilege." He further states that "it is a historic remnant of a time we all believe has passed", and that it would violate his belief in equality of all persons to swear allegiance to "a symbol that we aren't all equal and that some of us have to bow to others for reasons of ancestry alone."

[9] The Application was initiated by Charles Roach, a prominent Ontario lawyer who passed away in October 2012. He had immigrated to Canada from Trinidad and Tobago in 1955 and became a lawyer in 1963. Cullity J. set out the salient features of Mr. Roach's case in a reported decision in his judgment denying certification of the present claim as a class action. *Roach v Canada (Attorney General)* (2009), 74 CPC (6th) 22, at paras 18-21; aff'd 84 CPC (6th) 276 (Ont Div Ct).

[10] In 1988, Mr. Roach was informed by the Law Society of Upper Canada that he had to become a citizen by July 1, 1989 in order to continue practicing law in Ontario. Mr. Roach applied for citizenship at the time and went so far as to attend a citizenship ceremony, during which he asked the presiding judge whether he could become a citizen without swearing an oath to the Queen. He received a negative answer whereupon, due to his conscientious objection, he refused to take the oath and the certificate of citizenship was withheld from him.

[11] As it turned out, before the expiry of the Law Society's deadline the Supreme Court of Canada rendered its decision in *Andrews v Law Society of British Columbia*, 1989 CanLII 2 (SCC), [1989] 1 SCR 143 striking down the requirement of Canadian citizenship for those seeking to be called to the bar. Under amendments to the *Law Society Act* that came into force on February 27, 1989, the criteria for admission to the Ontario bar were amended to bring the law into compliance with the *Andrews* ruling. Mr. Roach was therefore permitted to continue practicing law despite not having sworn the requisite oath to become a citizen of Canada.

[12] It is fair to say that Mr. Roach's stance as an objector to the oath, although not successful in its previous legal iterations, see *Roach v Canada (Minister of State for Multiculturalism & Culture)* 1994 CanLII 3453 (FCA), (1994), 113 DLR (4th) 67 (Fed CA); *Roach v AG Canada, supra*, brought prominence to the issue at hand. He was very active in the political movement to abolish the monarchy for Canada. In addition, the case of Charles Roach illustrates that there are real costs to a long-time member of Canadian society remaining a permanent resident rather than becoming a citizen. As Cullity J. pointed out, at para 22 of his judgment:

He has turned down an invitation to apply for appointment as a provincial judge because of a requirement to take the oath of allegiance, he is unable to vote or run for public office, he is no longer eligible for Canada Council grants that, as a poet, he

previously received, and he is unable to travel on a Canadian passport.

### II. Legislative history

[13] Although the concept of Canadian citizenship itself originated in 1947 with the *Canadian Citizenship Act*, SC 1946, c 16, s 1 (the "1947 Act"), the taking of an oath to the sovereign by new subjects of the Crown pre-dates Confederation. The *Québec Act*, 1774, 14 Geo III c 83, enacted in the wake of the transfer of Lower Canada from the French monarch to the English Crown, took into account the sensitivities of the Roman Catholic population of Québec to the fact that the form of oath at the time made reference to the Protestant faith. It provided a secular alternative for the first oath specific to persons newly naturalized in Canada: "I [name] do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George..."

[14] An oath to the Queen as a condition of naturalization across the country was introduced in the very first parliamentary session following Confederation. Section 4(2) of *An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization*, 31, V, c 66 (1869), provided that every alien, in order to be naturalized as a British subject resident in Canada, had to swear (or affirm) "that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada..."

[15] The requirement of taking an oath to the Queen as a condition of citizenship was re-enacted and imposed on every applicant for citizenship, whether a British subject or not (except for a limited class of

*continued on page 10*

## STOP PRESS: Court of Appeal hears republicans

On April 8, as this issue of *CMN* was going to press, the Ontario Court of Appeal heard an appeal from Justice Morgan's decision in the case described above. Both sides had appealed: lawyers for the Federal Government argued that no violation to free speech should have been found, stating that the applicants live voluntarily in Canada, and that their religious and political views – even if anti-monarchy – enjoy constitutional protection. The Queen forms the apex of Canada's constitutional regime and thus represents the right to dissent. Its factum states that "Each of the appellants objects to taking the oath because of their subjective belief that the Queen, Canada's constitutional head of state, is a symbol of tyranny, colonial oppression, racial prejudice and similar attributes ... The court below found that these views were mistaken and were based on a misinterpretation of the meaning of the oath to the Queen." The appellants' brief repeats their initial argument rejected by Justice Morgan, that "The oath requirement imposes a coercive burden on the appellants to express meaning and content to which they are fundamentally opposed."

# The Prince of Wales' Canadian Charities



The Prince of Wales is one of the world's foremost social entrepreneurs.

In the UK alone, The Prince's Charities raise over \$200 million a year and employ 1800 people.

The Prince founded his first charity the Prince's Trust (now the largest of the UK charities) in 1976 using his separation pay from the Royal Navy.

750,000 youth have been helped by The Prince's Trust since its founding.

## The Prince's Operation Entrepreneur

The Prince's Operation Entrepreneur is a unique, made-in-Canada program that provides transitioning military personnel with the education, mentorship and financing required to start their own business.

The Prince's Operation Entrepreneur builds on two of The Prince of Wales's life-long interests:

- Support for the Canadian Forces
- Encouraging Entrepreneurship
- Three "Based-in-Business" entrepreneurial boot camp locations delivered at Memorial University, The Paul. J. Hill School of Business at the University of Regina and a French language site at Université Laval
- 70 graduates of "Based-in-Business" since 2012
- More than 145 participants have taken our one-day "Be Your Own Boss" introduction to entrepreneurship workshops since 2013

- Participants come from all ranks, services and backgrounds. Some of the successful businesses started through the program include: Real Estate, Photography, Survival School, Bed & Breakfast, Software Developer, Premium Dog Products, Messenger Service, Defence Consulting, Custom Yarn, Equipment Rental, Author, Bicycle Shop, Fishing Charter, Concert Logistics, Gym and Animal Kennel.

## The Prince's Seeing is Believing

The Prince's Seeing is Believing is an experiential program for senior business leaders created by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to close the gap between the boardroom and the community.

Outcomes have included:

- Creation of an Aboriginal youth hiring initiative in Toronto that has already led to 11 substantial job placements
- Development of a professional taskforce to help charities determine social return on investment
- \$100,000 contract for video production from a social enterprise
- Internship and mentorship opportunities developed in all cities visited
- New awards program for socially responsible business developed by the London Chamber of Commerce
- New business-oriented board members for charities supporting at-risk children

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# Les oeuvres de bienfaisance du Prince de Galles au Canada

*Une introduction à l'état d'avancement de bonnes oeuvres du Prince du Galles au Canada au moment où nous préparons à accueillir son Altesse royale et la duchesse de Cornwall en mai pour leur retour au pays.*

## Le prince de Galles et ses œuvres de bienfaisance

Le prince de Galles est des entrepreneurs sociaux les plus réputés au monde.

Au Royaume-Uni seulement, les Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince recueillent plus de 200 millions de dollars par année et donnent de l'emploi à 1 800 personnes.

Le prince a fondé sa première œuvre de bienfaisance, le Prince's Trust (maintenant la plus importante organisation caritative au R.-U.) en 1976 au moyen de l'indemnité de départ que lui a versé la Marine royale.

Depuis sa création, 750 000 jeunes ont bénéficié de l'aide du Prince's Trust.

## L'Opération Entrepreneur du prince

L'Opération Entrepreneur du prince est un programme unique conçu au Canada qui vise à outiller les membres sortants des Forces canadiennes en leur donnant accès à la formation, à l'aide financière et à l'encadrement dont ils ont besoin pour lancer leur propre entreprise.

L'Opération Entrepreneur du prince repose sur deux thèmes chers au prince de Galles :

- le soutien aux membres des Forces canadiennes
- la stimulation de l'esprit d'entreprise
- Trois camps d'entraînement « Based-in-Business » ont été offerts à l'Université Memorial, à la Paul. J. Hill School of Business de l'Université de Regina et à l'Université Laval, où les activités se déroulaient en français.
- 70 diplômés du programme « Based-in-Business » depuis 2012.
- Plus de 145 participants ont suivi notre atelier d'entrepreneuriat d'un jour « Soyez votre propre patron » depuis 2013.
- Les participants, aux parcours variés et provenant de différents secteurs au sein des Forces, y ont appris les rudiments de

l'entrepreneuriat. Voici quelques exemples des types d'entreprises lancées dans le cadre du programme: Immobilier, Photographie, École de survie, Couette et café (Bed & Breakfast), Développement de logiciel, Produits pour chiens haut de gamme, Service de messagerie, Services de consultations pour la Défense, Fil personnalisé, Location d'équipement, Rédaction, Boutique de vélos, Forfait pêche, Organisation de concerts, Salle d'entraînement et Chenil.

## Le programme du prince

« Le voir, c'est le croire »

Le programme du prince « Le voir, c'est le croire » a été créé par Son Altesse Royale le prince de Galles. Il s'adresse à des dirigeants d'entreprise chevronnés et vise à rapprocher le monde des affaires du monde communautaire.

Quelques exemples des résultats obtenus :

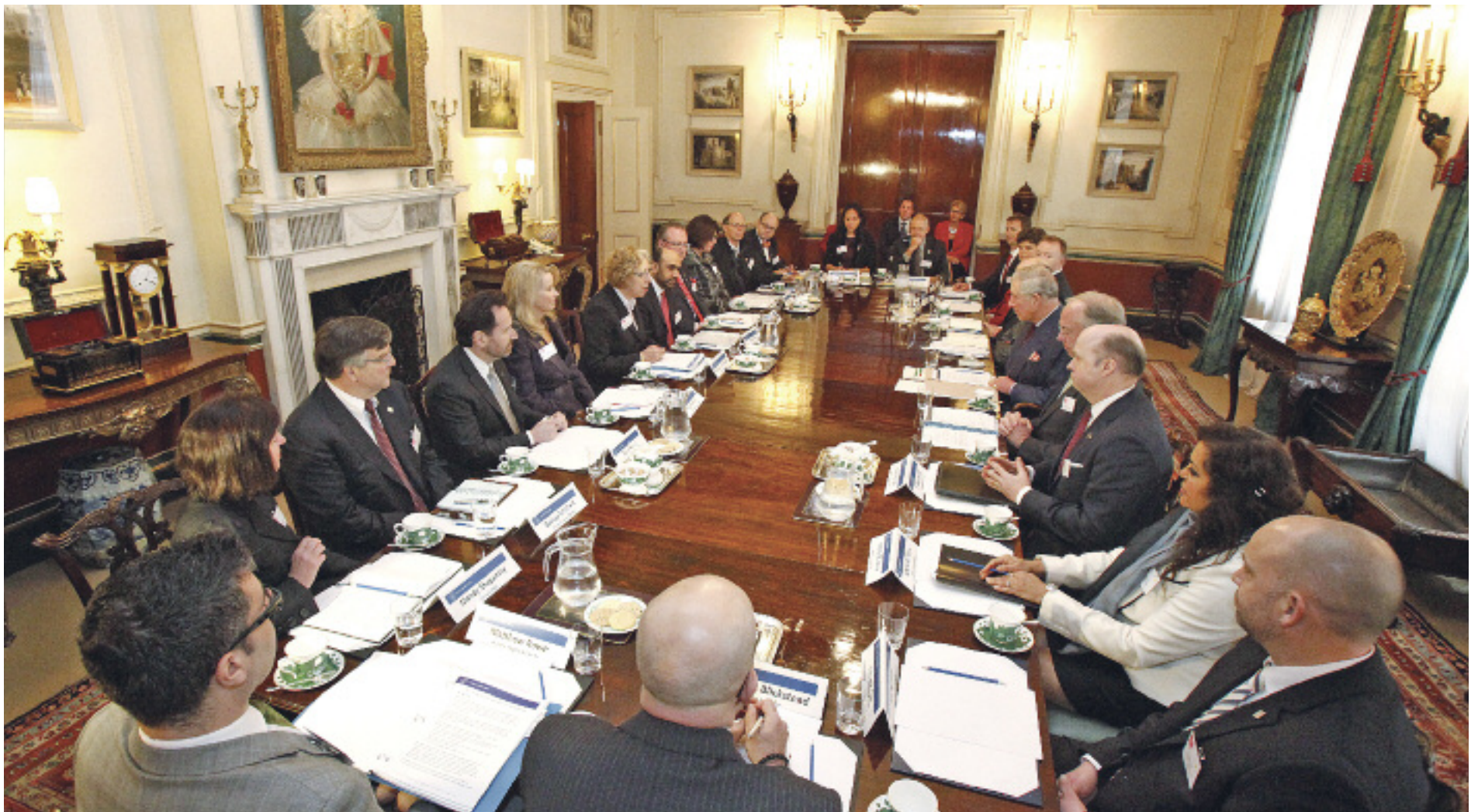
- Lancement d'une initiative visant à embaucher des jeunes Autochtones à Toronto; Il jeunes ont déjà décroché un emploi stimulant gr,ce à ce projet.
- Formation d'une équipe professionnelle pour aider les organismes de bienfaisance à évaluer le rendement social des investissements.
- Contrat de 100 000 \$ d'une entreprise sociale en vue de produire un vidéo.
- Activités de stages et de mentorat organisées dans toutes les villes visitées.
- Nouveau programme de prix remis à des entreprises socialement responsables, mis sur pied par la London Chamber of Commerce.
- Recours à des membres de conseils d'administration issus du monde de la gestion pour guider les organismes de bienfaisance œuvrant auprès des enfants à risque.
- Dons en argent, en compétences et en nature pour une campagne visant à créer des espaces verts destinés aux enfants à risque.

Depuis 2012, six visites communautaires dans le cadre du programme du prince « Le voir, c'est le croire » ont été

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# The Prince of Wales' Canadian Charities...



*continued from page 4*

– Money, talent and in-kind donations for a capital campaign to provide green space to at-risk children

There have been six Prince's Seeing is Believing community visit days featuring 65 corporate and community leaders since 2012:

London, Ontario  
Regina & Weyburn, Saskatchewan  
Toronto, Ontario (3)  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Select CEOs also participated in the annual Seeing is Believing Royal Report Back in London, UK at St. James's Palace and had a private audience with The Prince of Wales at Clarence House to discuss corporate social responsibility in Canada in January 2013.

## Learning through the Arts

A program of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Canada, Learning through the Arts (LttA), uses performing artists to train classroom teachers in the use of arts-

based activities to teach core curriculum; LttA offers lesson plans for all primary school academic subjects including math and science. The Prince is Patron of the Royal Conservatory.

Prince's Charities Canada is facilitating the export of this renowned Canadian educational program in order to provide UK primary school children with the opportunity to benefit. LttA is a prime example of sharing Canadian best practices within The Prince's global network of organizations.

Currently a pilot program is underway at two "at-risk" schools in London, UK with plans to expand to additional school locations by next year.

## The Prince of Wales Prize for Municipal Heritage Leadership

The Prince of Wales Prize is the only Canadian award of its kind, honouring municipalities for their commitment to heritage preservation.

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*suite de la page 4*

organisées, auxquelles ont pris part 65 représentants du monde des affaires et communautaire. Elles ont eu lieu à :

London (Ontario)  
Regina et Weyburn (Saskatchewan)  
Toronto (Ontario) (3)  
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Des chefs d'entreprise triés sur le volet ont également participé à une séance visant à dresser le bilan du programme à Londres, au St. James's Palace, et ont eu l'honneur d'avoir une audience privée avec le prince de Galles à Clarence House afin de discuter des enjeux liés à la responsabilité sociale des entreprises au Canada, en janvier 2013.

## Apprendre par les arts

Apprendre par les arts (APLA), un programme du Royal Conservatory of Music du Canada, fait appel à des artistes de la scène pour offrir aux enseignants une formation sur le recours aux arts pour enseigner les principales matières du programme d'études. APLA propose des plans de leçon sur toutes les matières enseignées au primaire, y compris les sciences et les mathématiques. Le prince est un mécène du conservatoire.

Les Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince facilitent la diffusion de ce programme éducatif canadien de renom afin de permettre aux enfants des écoles primaires du R.-U. d'en profiter. APLA illustre bien comment les pratiques exemplaires du Canada peuvent être mises à profit au sein du réseau d'organisations du prince.

Un projet pilote est en cours dans deux écoles « à risque » de Londres. L'objectif vise à étendre l'initiative à d'autres écoles d'ici l'an prochain.

## Le Prix du prince de Galles pour le leadership municipal en matière de patrimoine

Le Prix du prince de Galles est le seul du genre au pays. Il a pour but de recom-

penser les municipalités qui s'engagent à préserver leur patrimoine.

Il est remis tous les ans aux municipalités qui ont su protéger leurs lieux historiques et qui ont fait preuve d'un dévouement indéfectible à cet égard. Les autorités locales doivent s'être dotées de moyens pour soutenir la préservation de leur patrimoine, notamment de règlements et de politiques, d'un financement et de mesures de gouvernance exemplaires.

Le gagnant du Prix du prince de Galles pour le leadership municipal en matière de patrimoine de 2013 est : Owen Sound, en Ontario

Les gagnants des années antérieures sont:

Saguenay (Québec)  
Peterborough (Ontario)  
Oakville (Ontario)  
Edmonton (Alberta)  
Aurora (Ontario)  
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)  
Annapolis Royal (Nouvelle-Écosse)  
Charlottetown (Î.-P.-É.)  
Perth (Ontario)  
Québec (Québec)  
Saint-Jean (Nouveau-Brunswick)  
Victoria (C.-B.)  
Markham (Ontario)

## La Fondation du prince pour la construction des communautés Canada

La Fondation du prince pour la construction des communautés a pour but de transformer des vies grâce à la mobilisation, à l'éducation et à la responsabilisation des citoyens.

Du 13 au 15 mai 2013, la FPCC, en partenariat avec les OBPC, a tenu un colloque professionnel à Toronto pour favoriser un échange sur l'investissement dans un urbanisme de qualité, tenant compte de la mondialisation et des changements climatiques.

Le colloque, s'adressant à des spécial-

*suite à la page 6*





*continued from page 5*

Given annually to municipalities that have demonstrated a strong and sustained commitment to the conservation of their historic places. The local government must have a record of supporting heritage preservation through such means as regulation, policies, funding and exemplary stewardship.

The 2013 winner of The Prince of Wales Prize for Municipal Heritage Leadership is: Owen Sound, Ontario

Past Winners of the Prize include:

Saguenay, QC  
 Peterborough, ON  
 Oakville, ON  
 Edmonton, AB  
 Aurora, ON  
 St. John's, NL  
 Annapolis Royal, NS  
 Charlottetown, PE  
 Perth, ON  
 Québec City, QC  
 Saint John, NB  
 Victoria, BC  
 Markham, ON

### The Prince's Foundation for Building Community

The Prince's Foundation for Building Community focuses on transforming lives through engaging, educating and empowering people.

From May 13-15, 2013 PFBC in partnership with PCC held a professional symposium in Toronto to facilitate a conversation about investing in quality urbanism in the context of global urbanization and climate change.

Oriented to the land development, design & planning audience, the symposium introduced professionals, land developers, government representatives, and civil society organizations to the sustainable urbanism ethos of HRH The Prince of Wales and the activities of his Foundation.

### The Prince of Wales Award for Sustainable Forestry

The prize is presented annually by the Canadian Institute of Forestry to recognize the achievements of an outstanding young

*continued on page 7*

*suite de la page 5*  
 istes de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire, rassemblait des professionnels, des urbanistes, des représentants du gouvernement et des organismes de la société civile afin de leur présenter les principes d'urbanisme durable que préconise Son Altesse Royale le prince de Galles et les activités de sa fondation.

### Le Prix du prince de Galles pour une gestion durable des forêts

Le Prix est remis chaque année par l'Institut forestier du Canada afin de souligner les réalisations exceptionnelles d'un jeune professionnel de la forêt au Canada.

Le trophée est une sculpture en bois de chêne récupéré des forêts administrées par le duché de Cornouailles.

Jocelin Teron de Campbell River, en C.-B., a remporté le Prix en 2013.

### Initiatives autochtones

La Couronne et les Premières nations ont tissé des liens étroits qui remontent à quelques siècles avant la création du Canada. Même si Son Altesse Royale a de nombreuses occasions de travailler avec les communautés autochtones du Canada, elle n'hésite jamais à établir des relations plus personnelles avec ces dernières par le truchement de ses œuvres de bienfaisance.

En voici quelques exemples:

- Formation d'un partenariat entre la First Nations University (FNU) à Regina et la Prince's School for the Traditional Arts (PSTA) au Royaume-Uni.
- Soutien à une initiative d'emploi autochtone mise sur pied par des dirigeants



d'entreprise ayant participé à l'initiative du prince « Le voir, c'est le croire ».

- Élaboration d'une initiative visant à offrir des livres pour enfants en langues autochtones pour soutenir les efforts consacrés à l'alphabétisation.

### La Prince's School of Traditional Arts

Un professeur de la First Nations University commencera à enseigner et à étudier à la Prince's School of Traditional Arts à l'automne 2014.

### Soutien du Canada aux travaux de la PSTA

La Prince's School of Traditional Arts combine l'enseignement des techniques associées aux arts et métiers traditionnels et la transmission des principes sur lesquels ils sont fondés.

Une initiative canadienne, facilitée par les Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince au Canada, soutient le programme d'études supérieures de la PSTA, qui porte sur:

- les techniques de peinture traditionnelles

*suite à la page 7*



# The Prince of Wales' Canadian Charities...

continued from page 6

forest professional in Canada.

The award trophy is carved from salvaged oak from Duchy of Cornwall managed forests.

Jocelin Teron of Campbell River, BC is the 2013 award winner.

## Aboriginal Initiatives

The Crown and First Nations communities have a close association dating centuries before the creation of Canada. While HRH has many official opportunities to work with Canada's Aboriginal communities, he is keen to connect with First Nations on a more personal level through his charitable work.

These include:

- Developing a partnership between First Nations University (FNU) in Regina and the Prince's School for the Traditional Arts (PSTA) in the United Kingdom - Supporting an Aboriginal employment initiative developed by CEO participants of The Prince's Seeing is Believing
- Developing an initiative to provide children's books written in First Nations languages to support literacy efforts

## The Prince's School of Traditional Arts

A First Nations University Professor



will start teaching / studying at The Prince's School of Traditional Arts in the Fall of 2014

## Canadian Support for the Work of PSTA

The Prince's School of Traditional Arts combines the teaching of the practical skills of traditional arts & crafts with an understanding of the philosophy inherent within them.

A Canadian initiative facilitated by Prince's Charities Canada supports the postgraduate educational program at PSTA including:

- Traditional Painting Techniques
- Architectural Crafts
- Ceramic Ornament and Surface Design
- Traditional Geometry
- Contextual Studies

## Partnership Between PSTA and First Nations University

Following His Royal Highness' visit to First Nations University in 2012, discussions began between the school's faculty of art and PSTA. A partnership between the two schools was developed to provide PSTA with a unique and valuable opportunity to learn from Canada's Aboriginal artistic traditions while giving FNU faculty and students access to PSTA's unique approach to teaching traditional art and the philosophy behind it.

PSTA and FNU have since signed a memorandum of understanding that will see reciprocal faculty and student exchanges starting in the Fall of 2014.

## Duchy Originals

Launched in 1990 by The Prince of Wales, Duchy Originals was one of the first major all-organic food brands. Often using produce grown on the royal estates including The Duchy Homefarm at Highgrove, Duchy products follow a charter that ensures every product: - Is good - Is produced in the right way

- Does good - Supports communities and charities
- Tastes good - Is produced with the finest ingredients

Every Duchy Product sold in Canada benefits the Canadian charitable work of The Prince of Wales.

For more information on where to find Duchy Originals products near you visit: [www.dovetalecollections.com/products/brands/duchy-originals](http://www.dovetalecollections.com/products/brands/duchy-originals)

## Public Sector Outreach

As the official Canadian charitable office for HRH The Prince of Wales, Prince's Charities Canada regularly meets with vice-regal representatives, politicians of all

parties and government officials to keep them informed about the Prince's Canadian charitable initiatives.

Public figures often join business leaders on our Prince's Seeing is Believing community visit days, speak at Prince's Operation Entrepreneur boot camps or otherwise get involved in our different initiatives.

## Special Events 2013

Throughout the year Prince's Charities Canada takes part in and hosts special events to promote our initiatives, recognize our donors, bring our partners together and raise awareness about the charitable work of HRH The Prince of Wales in Canada.

- Delegation of Canadian CEOs to London to take part in the Prince's Seeing is Believing Royal Report Back at St. James's Palace
- Reception for Parliamentarians hosted by the Speaker of the House of Commons in his Centre Block Chambers
- Presentation to the annual Chiefs of Protocol Conference
- 'Leadership in the 21st Century: Dark Times Ahead', a discussion featuring General (ret'd) Rick Hillier and other special guests at Canadian Forces College in Toronto
- Annual Prince's Charities Canada Holiday Party.



suite de la page 6

- les arts architecturaux
- la céramique décorative et l'ornementation de surfaces
- la géométrie traditionnelle
- les études contextuelles

## Partenariat entre la PSTA et la First Nations University

Les représentants de la faculté des arts de l'université et de l'école ont entrepris des discussions à la suite de la visite de Son Altesse Royale en 2012. Un partenariat entre les deux écoles a été formé afin d'offrir à la PSTA une occasion unique et précieuse de découvrir les traditions artistiques des Autochtones du Canada, tout en offrant au personnel et aux étudiants de la FNU la possibilité de se familiariser avec l'approche pédagogique de la PSTA et sa philosophie.

La PSTA et la FNU ont depuis signé un protocole d'entente qui encadrera les échanges d'étudiants à partir de l'automne 2014.

## Duchy Originals

Lancée en 1990 par le prince de Galles, Duchy Originals est l'une des premières marques d'aliments entièrement biologiques. Les produits employés sont souvent récoltés sur les domaines royaux, notamment à la ferme Duchy Homefarm de Highgrove, et respectent une charte qui veille à ce que chaque produit:

- soit sain - confectionné à partir de procédés sains
- soit bénéfique - appuie les communautés et organismes de bienfaisance
- soit délicieux - créé à partir des meilleurs ingrédients.

Les profits découlant de la vente des produits Duchy Originals au Canada sont remis aux œuvres de bienfaisance du prince de Galles.

Pour trouver les produits Duchy Originals près de chez vous, visitez: [www.dovetalecollections.com/products/brands/duchy-originals](http://www.dovetalecollections.com/products/brands/duchy-originals)

## Secteur public

Le personnel des Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince, l'organisme officiel des œuvres caritatives de Son Altesse Royale le prince de Galles au Canada, rencontre régulièrement des représentants de la royauté, des politiciens de tous les partis et des fonctionnaires afin de les tenir informés des initiatives des Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince.

Des personnalités publiques se joignent souvent aux chefs d'entreprise lors des visites communautaires « Le voir, c'est le croire ». Ils sont souvent invités à prononcer des allocutions dans le cadre des camps d'entraînement Opération Entrepreneur du prince ou à participer à nos différentes initiatives.

## Événements spéciaux en 2013

Tout au long de l'année, les représentants des Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince participent à divers événements, ou les animent, afin de promouvoir ses initiatives, de remercier ses donateurs, de réunir des partenaires et de faire connaître les œuvres caritatives de Son Altesse Royale le prince de Galles au Canada.

- Délégation de chefs d'entreprise canadiens à Londres pour participer à la séance visant à dresser le bilan du programme « Le voir, c'est le croire » à St. James's Palace.
- Réception pour les parlementaires organisée par le Président de la Chambre des communes, dans ses quartiers de l'édifice du Centre.
- Présentation de la conférence annuelle des chefs du protocole.
- « Leadership in the 21st Century: Dark Times Ahead », une discussion mettant à l'honneur le général (à la retraite) Rick Hillier et d'autres invités spéciaux au Collège des Forces canadiennes.
- Soirée annuelle des Fêtes des Œuvres de bienfaisance du prince au Canada.



# The Provincial Crown: focus of important new book by Michael Jackson, CVO

*The Crown and Canadian Federalism*  
by D. Michael Jackson  
Dundurn Press, 2013  
Available via CMN's Sales – see back page



review by Aldin

Michael Jackson lived through an unequalled tranche of practical experience in the complicated realpolitik world of Canada's often-vexatious federal-provincial relationships. Serving as Chief of Protocol of Saskatchewan for decades, his influence was wide and knowledge of the Canadian Crown deep; but many in Ottawa disagreed with his views and resented his status as an outspoken national authority and fearless bureaucratic warrior in respect of the Crown, Honours and a variety of allied matters. Both his extensive knowledge and differences with Ottawa emerge clearly from this seminal work.

It is not surprising, then, that his take on the Maple Monarchy is clearly spelled out in the first paragraph of the Preface to his book: "...the Canadian Crown belongs to the provinces too and is an integral part of their constitutional existence." The need for a work on the Crown written from the provincial point of view is justifiable on many grounds, of which only one is that to this day the first half of his seemingly-obvious assertion remains quite sufficient to set hackles stiffening in the corridors of many federal officials along the Rideau.

Jackson begins his work with a series of good history lessons about the planting and inculturation of the colonial and then gradually more-national Crown, providing both useful information (Macdonald's desire to have Canada named a kingdom presided over by a Viceroy) and vignettes such as the origin of the term "Canadian" for both major linguistic groups: it was first so applied in 1792 by Edward, fourth son of George III – "Let me hear no more of the odious distraction of English and French. You are all his Britannick [sic] Majesty's beloved Canadian subjects." Jackson shows how the First Nations were key players in clarifying the distinction between Crown (to which subjects owe a duty of loyal support) and its Ministers (with whom we can quarrel!); and much later in Lord Denning's JPC ruling of the settled divisibility of the Crown, wherein he declared that it was the Canadian, not the British Crown, that had inherited responsibility for the Treaties concluded with First Nations prior to Confederation.

Moving next to consider Crown, Parliamentary Democracy and Royal Authority, the author suggests that it is the Royal Prerogative, as exercised by the political executive, that is key to understanding "what makes Canada tick." But it is not to be confused with the reserve powers of the Crown, the mere existence of which are all



Prince Edward 1792 – sought reconciliation, dubbed French and English as "Canadians"

the stronger in that they are hardly ever used. Jackson makes some interesting comments on recent dissolution situations faced by Mmes Clarkson and Jean. And reminds us of the "dubious" resolution of Parliament dictating that a Prorogation of more than seven days would require the Commons' assent – which seems as *ultra vires* and legally inconsequential as the Nickle Resolution, but every bit as capable of making mischief in some unforeseen future!

In discussing the evolution of the Provincial Crown "from subordinate to coordinate" Jackson points out something often forgotten: that the rulings of the JCPC were not the sole heroes/villains of the process. Canada became far more decentralized that many of the Fathers of Confederation might have intended due to the quest for responsible government, notably embodied in many sections of the Quebec Resolutions, the common law heritage of three of the uniting colonies and the placing of property and civil rights in the – unusually – enumerated provincial powers of the BNA Act. Of interest, too, is his observation that major national social programs stemmed from federalism: they were first tempered in the intensely local and reasonably flexible fulcrum of provincial politics before they came about a brief generation later to Ottawa.

One of Jackson's Saskatchewan-centered "case studies" emerges in Chapter IV, which focuses on the office of Lieutenant Governor. This particular focus transcends being merely provincial given his intimate knowledge of what went on behind the scenes, and it is happily bolstered by the author's research and broad connections so that the book contains no less absorbing tittle-tattle, and many significant examples, from the other nine provinces. National, too, is the scope of his consideration of the breadth of vice-regal appointments over the last several decades of "revival" – and of the insightful reminder that not always do those asked to serve accept the Prime Minister's invitation – a situation, one hears, that led Mr Harper to avoid making calls to more candidates for the thankless position of Lieutenant Governor of Quebec once he had been turned down several times! The fortunes of various Government Houses are also treated in this part of the book, probably one of its most interesting chapters as Jackson had first-hand knowledge of so many of the players and personalities: a rich cast indeed.

More compelling information not generally remembered now, nor little revealed at the time, is provided in the seemingly-coterminous Chapter V on the contemporary Provincial Crown. Fascinating anecdotes illuminate the state of play between Crown and politicians – of BC's Lieutenant



Lord Denning ruled Canada inherited British obligations to First Nations



David Lam – BC Lieutenant Governor adroitly smoothed path for Premier to resign, avoiding constitutional crisis



Letters Patent of 1947 permitted flexibility, did not bar Sovereign from exercising Canadian powers



Ed McWhinney – "don't proclaim so the monarch doesn't reign" theory discredited



2002 Jubilee Medal certificate, above, added infelicitous GG reference. The 2012 certificate, below, each one of 60,000 signed by the hand of the Governor General, focused on The Queen



Governor David Lam's adroitly manoeuvring out of office a discredited Premier (Jackson does not mention that he possibly earned himself the Royal Victorian Order in the process). Then he treats the much-vexed issue of Special Warrants (the lovely story of the Alberta snow-ploughing contract is curiously omitted) as well as of vice-regal infelicities in speech (a famously-outspoken Manitoba LG might well have been included). This is the stuff in which sentimental, Hello-reading monarchists will revel, but each instance proves consequential in building up a picture of the day-to-day realities behind the quotidian workings of the Provincial Crown.

The same chapter moves on to consider Provincial Honours, in the rapid development and ultimate acceptance of which by Ottawa the author was intimately involved, and the development of the vice-regal office to move from a largely-constitutional and ceremonial role to one concentrating on issues of civil society. It is perhaps to be regretted that in rehearsing with enthusiasm the many admirably-conceived initiatives on the part of recent Lieutenant Governors who almost invariably seek "to make a difference" in several areas of community concern, Jackson does not confront the potential danger: that in adopting "causes" there is always a possibility that a vice-regal can run close to the line of political involvement and as well, be subject to the perception that he is focused on one or two issues to the detriment of the wider general outreach and communicating with a broad swath of the populace at large.

Jackson ends his focus on the contemporary Provincial Crown by making suggestions for both informal and constitutional changes in the vice-regal position. These range from important ones, such as the provision of competent staffing, to the more trivial – according the Lieutenant Governors the title of "Your Excellency" indicating their direct representation of the Sovereign. Jackson surprisingly skates on thin ice in justifying the latter partly on the basis that the term "Excellence" is already in common informal use in the Province of Quebec – but as a professional translator he should perhaps consider the difficulty in shades of meaning and the dangers of aural similarity confused as carrying identical meaning, a situation which will be familiar to any Anglophone on first being confronted with "Je demande" – which in fact is as gentle a request as could be!

Chapter VI poses the provocative question – whether Canada is a federal monarchy or a federal republic? It begins by retracing a time of declining fortunes for the Maple Crown with an indifferent government, hostile Cabinet Ministers such as

Mitchell Sharp, and governors general – Leger, Sauvé – who were indifferent or even opposed to the monarchy. Later, it returns to a dismal catalogue of republicanism within Rideau Hall – a situation not yet disappeared despite the explicit loyalty of Mr Johnston, the best Governor General since M. Vanier. Jackson rather delightfully provides an indication of the sea change by providing photographs of the certificates accompanying the award of Jubilee Medals in 2002 and 2012. That of 2002 includes a reference to the 50th Anniversary of "Canadian Governors General" – with its accompanying nasty implicit suggestion that somehow – to name but a few – Buchan and Stanley were not authentic Canadians. That of 2012 focuses properly and singularly on The Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Mr Johnston signed every one of these by hand. Jackson also shows how the 1947 Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General has been deliberately misconstrued in an attempt to justify limiting the Sovereign's exercise of her powers in Canada rather than simply permitting the Governor General to fulfill most of them as convenient. He also takes a well-deserved and clearly-explained swipe at the now-discredited McWhinney proposal that Canada could abolish the Monarchy simply by failing to proclaim Charles as King on the death of Elizabeth.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this final chapter's most interesting section focuses on the meaning of the term "head of state," and of the monarch's (and thus her representatives) assuming a second, more informal – one might even call it grandmotherly or parental and avuncular – role as "head of the nation" which Jackson endorses. Sir Anthony Jay describes this evolutionary moniker as "one with a much more personal dimension...concerned with behaviour, values and standards, the ones which earn the respect, loyalty and pride of the people." This seems the sort of intuitive, welcoming and humane monarchy, and

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

# WILL YE NO COME BACK AGAIN?

We love Prince Harry. And why not? There were some patchy times in late adolescence, ill judgments and late hours. But he has emerged as the grinning face who is thoroughly devoted to supporting his elder brother, a warrior who experienced real danger, a humanist who cares deeply for the complex and challenging issues confronting the African people, a loyal friend who put paid to the bullying of one of his Army mates, a tough egg who logged to the South Pole on a charity trek but made sure the focus was on the wounded warriors alongside him. "Antarctica jumped up and bit me on the ass," the Prince admitted in a tv interview. Not the language we normally associate with royalty, but all the more real for it. As a cockney cab driver would say, "he's a bit of all right."

As the spare for the heir in a Royal Family which will slightly shrink unless the Prince of Wales down the road enlists the help of some cousins and nephews and nieces in performing the ever-growing demand for Royal duties, Harry is an essential part of the human fabric which binds all of us to the Crown. He is someone



Harry showed himself a brave warrior in Afghanistan. Why MIA in Canada?

all of us can identify with in their own way. Yet, we never see him in Canada – the brief stop in Whistler as a boy and few merry moments with barmaids during British Army training exercises near Medicine Hat not really germane. Essential bonding with Canada inexcusably, did not happen during either William or Harry's gap years. He is able to journey to the US to raise money for worthy causes. Spend many hours in Africa promoting Sentebale, his charity and his passion. Visit the Antipodes. But despite what we understand have been concerted efforts by the Government of Canada, we have yet to welcome the Prince here in his own right, and make him – and us – feel he is one of us in a way that William and Catharine did – and must keep doing – with frequent returns to this large and thinly-loyal Realm.

A member of the Royal Family known for her outspoken and usually spot-on candour once remarked in our hearing that what we call Royal Homecomings are good and encouraging medicine for the Canadian Crown – but like an antibiotic that seems to have dulled the toothache, is not completely ingested and so the infection returns. Republicanism is a bit on the run in Canada. But we won't always have Jubilees and Prince George births and a pro-monarchy government. We need Harry as part of our Royal Family. Good medicine, as our First Nations friends might say. A good bloke. A good friend. A frequent homecomer. Then see how we'd embrace him in our national family. How about it, Harry?

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vice-royalty, with which most Canadians easily identify and which demands no political science degree to grasp.

Michael Jackson has written a work of significance, reflecting extensive research into his subject, a broad knowledge of the Canadian Crown and a lifetime of profound professional and personal devotion to Queen, nation and his beloved Saskat-

chewan. It is eminently readable as it combines scholarship with insight and "good tales" about the human foibles that often have strengthened, sometimes weakened the institution. In an optimistic conclusion, he reflects that "The Crown focuses our gaze on who we are and whence we come, on what values we hold dear and on how we will pursue our future." Well said – and well done!

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## Feds award QC's on Statute of Westminster Day

### Le gouvernement fédéral confère titres de conseiller de la reine

On December 11, 2013, the Government of Canada recognized seven lawyers in the federal public service as Queen's Counsel (QC). Formally styled "Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law," the federal QC honours lawyers who demonstrate exemplary service to the Canadian justice system.

The individuals receiving this honour, also known as "taking silk", are members of the federal public service who have demonstrated great skill in oral and written advocacy, acuity and learning in legal policy development, and wise counsel in service to the Canadian Crown.

The QCs were appropriately conferred on the anniversary of the coming into force of the Statute of Westminster which took place on December 11, 1931. The Statute of Westminster was ratified by the British Parliament and granted the Dominions greater legal and foreign policy autonomy.

"It is fitting that the honour of Queen's Counsel is being bestowed on the anniversary of the signing of the Statute of Westminster at the end of the diamond jubilee anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's coronation," said Peter MacKay, P.C. Q.C., Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. "The people receiving this designation today have conducted themselves in the finest traditions of the legal profession, and the Government is pleased to recognize their exemplary service within the public service."

The individuals were designated as federal QCs by the Governor-in-Council, upon recommendation of the Minister of Justice with the assistance of a Department of Justice advisory committee chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice. Individuals were identified and considered according to a number of factors, including the length of service as members in good standing of provincial bar associations, their contributions to the development of the law, and leadership in their professional and personal lives which has raised esteem for the legal profession.

Le gouvernement du Canada reconnaît

le 11 décembre sept avocats de la fonction publique en leur conférant le titre de conseiller de la reine (c.r.). Auparavant appelé « conseiller de Sa Majesté en loi », le titre fédéral de c.r. rend hommage à des avocats qui offrent des services exemplaires au système de justice canadien.

Le titre de conseiller de la reine est conféré à des avocats du secteur public fédéral qui font montre d'une grande compétence en plaidoirie orale et écrite, d'acuité et de distinction dans l'élaboration des politiques juridiques, et de sagesse dans les conseils qu'ils prodiguent à la Couronne canadienne.

Le titre de c.r. est décerné à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la signature du Statut de Westminster qui a eu lieu le 11 décembre 1931. Le Statut de Westminster, qui a été ratifié par le Parlement britannique, a conféré aux membres du Commonwealth une plus grande autonomie en matière de droit et de politique étrangère.

« Il est approprié que l'honneur d'être nommé conseiller de la reine soit conféré à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la signature du Statut de Westminster et à la fin de l'année du jubilé du sixième anniversaire du couronnement de la reine Elizabeth, a déclaré Peter MacKay, C.P., c.r., ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada. Les personnes qui reçoivent ce titre aujourd'hui se montrent dignes des plus pures traditions de la profession juridique, et le gouvernement est heureux de reconnaître leur service exemplaire dans la fonction publique. »

Ces personnes ont été nommées conseillers de la reine fédéraux par le gouverneur en conseil, sur avis conforme du ministre de la Justice aidé d'un comité consultatif du ministère de la Justice présidé par le sous-ministre de la Justice. Elles ont été choisies et prises en considération selon un certain nombre de facteurs, dont leurs états de service comme membres en règle d'un barreau provincial, leurs contributions à l'égard de l'élaboration du droit, et le leadership dont elles font preuve dans leur vie professionnelle et personnelle et qui rehausse l'estime dont jouit la profession juridique.



At a Reception for Monarchist League Members held at the Vice-Regal Suite on March 12, Ontario Lieutenant Governor David Onley, Patron, presents Anthony Hylton, Chief of Staff and Private Secretary to His Honour, with a Honorary Life Membership certificate in the League. Anthony has mentored all the League's interns during the last 16 summers, and been the indispensable friend and bridge between the Vice-Regal office and the League.

John Gross, Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

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British subjects who had already been resident in Canada for 5 years and were 'grandfathered' as automatic Canadian citizens), when Canadian citizenship was first introduced in the 1947 Act. Thirty years later, the oath was once again reconfirmed in the revisions brought about by the *Citizenship Act*, SC 1974-75-76, c 108. It is this version of the Act that contains the oath of citizenship in its current form.

[16] As for the Queen's stature as head of state, the ancient common law recognized the monarch as the repository of English sovereignty prior to the Norman conquest. The courts elaborated on and confirmed monarchical authority in the late middle ages in response to a series of questions posed to them by Richard II. See Stanley Bertram Chrimes, "Richard II's questions to the judges 1387", 72 *Law Q Rev* 365-90 (1956). This took into account the limits on royal powers imposed by Magna Carta, 1215, which was itself followed by the gradual emergence of habeas corpus and other relevant enactments and common law restraints on royal power. See 9 W. Holdsworth, *A History of English Law* 112 (1926). With all of this, the courts nevertheless confirmed in *Godden v Hales* (1686), 2 Shower 475 (KB) that the Crown sits at the sovereign apex of the legal and political system.

[17] The monarch as head of state was further entrenched by the *Act of Settlement, 1701*, 12 & 13 Will III, c 2, which set out the rules for succession to the Crown of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Scotland). This conception of sovereignty and executive authority was inherited by Canada in the *Constitution Act, 1867*, 30 & 31 V, c 3, section 9, which provides that, "[t]he Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen". The role of Her Majesty as sovereign has also been reinforced in section 41(a) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, which requires unanimity of the federal and all provincial legislatures in order to enact any amendment to the constitutional status of "the office of the Queen, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of a province".

[18] Of course, sovereign powers in the Anglo-Canadian tradition reside not in the executive alone but in the legislature as well, as reflected in William Blackstone's articulation of the "king-in-parliament". Sovereignty, according to this view, vests "in the king's majesty, sitting there in his royal political capacity, and the three estates of the realm; the lords spiritual, the lords temporal... and the commons". W. Blackstone, *1 Commentaries* 149. Again, this conception of executive and legislative sovereign authority was inherited by Canada in its founding constitution. Section 17 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* provides that, "[t]here shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, or Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons."

[19] Actual royal power, certainly, has "gradually relocated from the Monarch in person to the Monarch's advisors or ministers". *Black v Canada (Prime Minister)* 2001 CanLII 8537 (ON CA), (2001), 199 DLR (4th) 228, at para 32 (Ont CA). Nevertheless, the Queen retains authority over "the prerogative of mercy, the grant of honours, the dissolution of Parliament and the appointment of ministers" and other matters commensurate with her stature as national sovereign, *Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service*, [1985] 1 AC

374, 418 (HL), even if most of the prerogative powers are today exercised on advise of the Prime Minister and subject to the *Charter. Canada (Prime Minister) v Khadr*, 2010 SCC 3 (CanLII), [2010] 1 SCR 44, at para 36.

[20] The preamble to the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, 22 Geo V, c 4 (UK) identifies Canada as one of "His Majesty's Governments". Likewise, the recently enacted *Succession to the Throne Act, 2013*, SC 2013, c 6 describes Canada as one of "the Realms of which Her Majesty is Sovereign". In Canada's system of constitutional monarchy, the sovereign, like all institutions of state, exercises power within constitutional limitations. But there is no doubt that Her Majesty the Queen is Queen of Canada, the embodiment of the Crown in Canada, and the head of state. *Royal Title and Styles Act*, RSC 1985, c R-12, section 2.

### III. Freedom of Expression

[21] As the Supreme Court of Canada pointed out in one of its earliest judgments under section 2(b) of the *Charter*, "[t]he content of expression can be conveyed through an infinite variety of forms of expression: for example, the written or spoken word, the arts, and even physical gestures or acts." *Irwin Toy Ltd. v Québec (Attorney General)*, 1989 CanLII 87 (SCC), [1989] 1 SCR 927, at para 43. Certain behaviours such as a labour strike, *Reference Re Public Service Employee Relations Act (Alta.)*, 1987 CanLII 88 (SCC), [1987] 1 SCR 313, acts of criminal violence, *RWDSU v Dolphin Delivery Ltd.*, 1986 CanLII 5 (SCC), [1986] 2 SCR 573, at 588, and the display of commercial wares, *R v Sharma* reflex, (1991), 77 DLR (4th) 334, at para 19 (Ont CA), have been specifically excluded from the ambit of the constitutional right; otherwise, "s. 2(b) of the *Charter* embraces all content of expression irrespective of the particular meaning or message sought to be conveyed." *R v Keegstra*, 1990 CanLII 24 (SCC), [1990] 3 SCR 697.

[22] Accordingly, "if the activity conveys or attempts to convey a meaning, it has expressive content and *prima facie* falls within the scope of the guarantee". *Irwin Toy*, *supra*, at p. 969. Protected speech therefore includes not only the spoken word but the choice of language, *Ford v Québec (Attorney General)*, 1988 CanLII 19 (SCC), [1988] 2 SCR 712, and the right to receive or hear expressive content as much as the right to create it. *Little Sisters Book and Art Emporium v. Canada (Minister of Justice)*, 2000 SCC 69 (CanLII), [2000] 2 SCR 1120. Section 2(b) also guarantees the right to possess expressive material regardless of how repugnant it may be to others or to society at large. *R v Sharpe*, 2001 SCC 2 (CanLII), [2001] 1 SCR 45.

[23] Most significantly, "[f]reedom of expression encompasses the right not to express views." *Rosen v Ontario (Attorney General)* 1996 CanLII 443 (ON CA), (1996), 131 DLR (4th) 708, at para 16 (Ont CA) [emphasis added]. As explained by Lamer J. (as he then was) in *Slaight Communications Inc. v Davidson*, 1989 CanLII 92 (SCC), [1989] 1 SCR 1038, at para 95, "[t]here is no denying that freedom of expression necessarily entails the right to say nothing or the right not to say certain things. Silence is in itself a form of expression which in some circumstances can express something more clearly than words could do." A statutory requirement whose effect is "to put a particular message into the mouth of the plaintiff" would run afoul

of section 2(b) of the *Charter. Lavigne v Ontario Public Service Employees Union*, 1991 CanLII 68 (SCC), [1991] 2 SCR 211, at 267.

[24] Indeed, the right not to express the government's preferred point of view extends to those who oppose socially positive messages such as health warnings, *RJR McDonald Inc. v Canada (Attorney General)*, 1995 CanLII 64 (SCC), [1995] 3 SCR 199, at para 124, and includes even the right to refrain from expressing objective, uncontested facts. *Slaight Communications, supra*, at para 95. As Chief Justice Lamer explained in *Committee for the Commonwealth of Canada v Canada*, 1991 CanLII 119 (SCC), [1991] 1 SCR 139, at para 18, individuals are not only protected from having to articulate a message with which they disagree, but are also guaranteed the correlative right not to have to listen to such a message.

[25] The Applicants submit that imposing on them, as a condition of citizenship, a requirement to swear an oath with which they do not agree curtails their expression in the very way that the courts have said it may not be curtailed. As Cullity J. pointed out in *Roach v AG Canada, supra*, at para 22 quoted above, the burden that the oath places on their speech, or their desire not to speak the words prescribed in the Act, is a rather steep one. In a celebratory statement issued in 2011, the then Minister of Immigration and Citizenship reconfirmed the weight of that burden, declaring that "[f]ew things in this world are more precious to us than our Canadian citizenship." *Statement - Minister Kenney celebrates Citizenship Week*, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, October 17, 2011, <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/statements/2011/2011-10-17.asp>.

[26] Despite the Respondent's surprising argument to the contrary in its factum, the inability to become a citizen is not the kind of "state-imposed cost or burden [that is]...not prohibited [because]...the burden is trivial or insubstantial." *R v Edwards Books and Art Ltd.*, 1986 CanLII 12 (SCC), [1986] 2 SCR 713, at para 97. The fact that the Applicants can remain in the country as permanent residents does not devalue the benefit that they are unable to access without speaking words they do not wish to speak. Iacobucci J. put as high a price as possible on it in *Benner v Canada (Secretary of State)*, 1997 CanLII 376 (SCC), [1997] 1 SCR 358 at para 68: "I cannot imagine an interest more fundamental to full membership in Canadian society than Canadian citizenship." The burden on the Applicants' speech - putting citizenship out of their grasp - is real and substantial.

[27] The Respondent contends that the Applicants' Charter claim in effect seeks a "positive right" rather than a "negative right", and that section 2(b) guarantees only the latter form of right. Quoting the Supreme Court of Canada in *Baier v Alberta*, 2007 SCC 31 (CanLII), [2007] 2 SCR 673, at para 41, the Respondent submits that here "what is sought is 'positive government legislation or action as opposed to freedom from government restrictions on activity in which people could otherwise freely engage...'"

[28] It is literally correct to say, as the Respondent does in its factum, that "the status of citizenship is not an 'activity' in which [the Applicants] could otherwise freely engage without government enablement". That, however, does not mean that the burden imposed on their expression is not a coercive one.

[29] L'Heureux-Dubé J. pointed out in *Haig v Canada (Chief Electoral Officer)*, 1993 CanLII 58 (SCC), [1993] 2 SCR 995, at para 79, that "[t]he distinctions between...positive and negative entitlements, are not always clearly made, nor are they always helpful." That observation certainly describes the arguments made here.

[30] On one hand, the Respondent is right that the Applicants' Charter challenge strives to attain a legislative change permitting them to access a government-created "platform" - the hallmark of an unprotected "positive right". *Baier, supra*, at para 36. On the other hand, the Applicants' challenge strives to avoid being coerced into words of fidelity to the Queen - the "platform" of citizenship is not the goal of their speech/silence but rather represents the club or carrot which the government holds out to them.

...  
[32] While the positive/negative question can thus be looked at in two ways - i.e. either as an access-to-platform claim or a denial-of-benefit claim - the courts have already determined that citizenship criteria are subject to *Charter* scrutiny. It does not matter that there is no constitutional right to citizenship per se. See Lavoie v. Canada, 1999 CanLII 9351 (FCA), [2000] 1 FC 3, at para 11 (Fed CA); aff'd 2002 SCC 23 (CanLII), [2002] 1 SCR 769. Charter challenges to citizenship criteria or to the citizenship application process do not seek citizenship, they seek an end to a burden imposed on a recognized Charter right. Citizenship cannot, in effect, be a prize that the Act rewards to applicants who give up a right such as freedom of expression that exists outside of the citizenship process.

[33] It is as much of a Charter violation to compel speech by denying a statutory benefit as it is to censor speech by imposing a statutory punishment; the former "positive"-looking right is really just the flip side of the latter "negative"-looking right. A person who cannot access the benefit of citizenship as a consequence of a rights-infringing provision in the Act deserves a constitutional remedy unless the impugned provision is saved by section 1. *Augier v Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)*, [2004] FC 613, at para 25 (Fed TD).

[34] Accordingly, the guarantee of freedom of expression contained in section 2(b) of the *Charter* is *prima facie* infringed by the statutory requirement that the Applicants recite an oath to the Queen in order to acquire citizenship. The oath of citizenship is a form of compelled speech that is only permissible if it can be shown to be a reasonable limit on the right of expression within the meaning of section 1 of the *Charter*.

### IV. The citizenship oath as a reasonable limit on expression

[35] Since the Applicants have established that the Act's requirement of an oath to the Queen is a *prima facie* breach of section 2(b) of the *Charter*, it is for the Respondent to show that it the oath is, in the words of section 1, demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society. Needless to say, the proof at this stage of the analysis need not be definitive; indeed, it probably could not be in the usual courtroom sense of the word "proof". The Supreme Court of Canada has acknowledged that, "[d]ecisions on such matters must inevitably be the product of a mix of conjecture, fragmentary knowledge, general experience and knowledge of the needs, aspirations

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and resources of society". *McKinney v University of Guelph*, 1990 CanLII 60 (SCC), [1990] 3 SCR 229, at 301.

[36] Nevertheless, the court is mandated under section 1 to investigate the justifications for a Charter breach. The present case does not, of course, involve criminal justice or entail the potential incarceration of any person, but rather represents a choice made by Parliament in fashioning the process of citizenship acquisition. It therefore need not, and probably could not, be "tuned with great precision in order to withstand judicial scrutiny". *R v Edwards Books & Art Ltd.*, 1986 CanLII 12 (SCC), [1986] 2 SCR 713, at 776. The Respondent must, however, provide what McLaghlin CJC has called a "reasoned demonstration" that the breach is a justifiable one. *RJR MacDonald*, *supra*, at para 129.

[37] In order to establish a section 1 justification, the Respondent must first establish that there is a sufficiently important objective sought to be accomplished by the measure in issue – i.e. the oath. *Reference re sections 193 & 195.1(1)(c) of the Criminal Code (Canada) (Prostitution Reference)*, 1990 CanLII 105 (SCC), [1990] 1 SCR 1123, at para 90. It must then demonstrate that this measure is designed to achieve its objective, and is not based on arbitrary, unfair, or irrational considerations. Following that, the Respondent must show that, even if rationally connected to its objective, the oath impairs "as little as possible" the Applicants' right or freedom. *R v Big M Drug Mart Ltd.*, 1985 CanLII 69 (SCC), [1985] 1 SCR 295, at para 139. Finally, the Respondent must then explain to the court's satisfaction the "proportionality between the effects of the [required oath]..., and the objective which has been identified as of 'sufficient importance'". *R v Oakes*, [1961] 1 SCR 103, at para 70.

## a. The pressing and substantial objective

[38] Counsel for the Respondent describes the objective of the citizenship oath as follows:

The purpose of the oath requirement including an oath of allegiance to the Queen is to ensure a public, symbolic avowal of commitment to this country's constitutionally entrenched political structure and history, during the solemnities of the citizenship ceremony, as a condition of acceding to full membership in the Canadian polity. The language of the oath reflects Canada's current political reality and constitutional order.

[39] The Applicants respond by submitting polling data suggesting that for contemporary Canadian society the Queen may not serve the symbolic function that the oath seeks to reinforce. In oral argument, counsel for the Applicants supported this approach by asking, rhetorically, why it is pressing and substantial objective to swear allegiance to the Queen as opposed to an oath to Canada or its constitution. Similar sentiments are expressed by the Applicants in their affidavits. Each indicate that they object to the monarch finding her way into the citizenship oath, but that they would have no objection to swearing an oath to Canada or its laws.

[40] With respect, the argument presented by the Applicants does not establish the conclusion that they draw. Nothing in the Applicants' argument takes issue with, or counters, the objective of ensuring during the citizenship ceremonies "a public, symbolic avowal of commitment" to the country and its established order. Indeed, the

Applicants and the Respondents appear to share that objective, but each seeks to achieve it with a different form of words.

[41] The Applicants may disagree with the oath as a viable method of accomplishing the legislative objective. That disagreement will be discussed below in terms of whether the means used by Parliament are appropriate or proportional to the ends it seeks to accomplish. However, as indicated above, the Applicants take no real issue with the legislative objective of expressing commitment to the country, or with its characterization as pressing and substantial; frankly, it is difficult to see how anyone could argue with the pressing and substantial nature of that objective, given the context of the Act in which the oath is set out and the ceremony at which it is administered.

## b. The oath as a rational measure

[42] The Applicants argue that the Queen stands for social hierarchy and elitism, and that there is no rational basis for her presence in a statement of allegiance to the nation. Their contention is that the notion of personal fidelity to the monarch is so antiquated and antithetical to modern Canada that the oath alienates new Canadians more than it reflects their membership in the polity or binds them to it in a community of status. They therefore argue that it is an arbitrary and irrational way to accomplish the stated objective that motivates the citizenship oath.

[43] The Applicants' affidavit material addresses this view, describing their perception of the monarchy as essentially undemocratic, inegalitarian, and a figure that runs counter to what they conceive as the essence of Canadian society. They also submit statistical data showing that the percentage of new Canadians of British descent has decreased dramatically since the early decades after Confederation, and they surmise that the personal oath to a monarch of British heritage sends a divisive and elitist rather than a unifying and all-inclusive message.

[44] The Applicants may not be in favour of the continuing historic arrangement, but in analyzing the rationality of Parliament's choice of an oath to the Queen one cannot ignore the fact that the monarch is Canada's constitutional head of state. ...

[45] In *Chainnigh v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2008 FC 69 (CanLII), 2008 FC 69, the Federal Court had occasion to consider, and dismiss, similar arguments in the context of a Canadian Forces officer who challenged various expressions of loyalty required during the course of his military service. As Barnes J. put it, at para 49, "the fact remains that our present ties to the British monarchy are constitutionally entrenched and unless and until that is changed there is legitimacy within our institutional structures for demanding, in appropriate circumstances, expressions of respect and loyalty to the Crown."

[46] It is certainly rational for Parliament to have embraced an oath that references in a direct way Canada's official head of state. Whatever problems the Applicants think are associated with the monarchy, it is not irrational for Parliament to have selected a figure that has been throughout the country's history, and continues to be until the present day, a fixture of its constitutional structure.

[47] Whether or not there is reliable polling data to suggest what Canadians' cur-



Non-citizens Dror Bar-Natan, Simone Topy and Michael McAleer refuse to swear Allegiance to Queen in order to become Canadians. Topy regards HM as "Head of Babylon."

rent attitude toward the Queen might be is not a relevant consideration here. By way of analogy, French and English are Canada's official languages, and given their constitutionally entrenched status it is rational for Parliament to require the oath of citizenship in either of those languages. That would remain true even if polling data could be produced showing that some other language has become more prevalent among new Canadians.

[48] The constitution contains universal rights that exist in most liberal societies, such as freedom of expression, as well as "a unique set of constitutional provisions, quite peculiar to Canada", that in many ways define the nation. *Attorney General of Québec v Québec Protestant School Boards*, 1984 CanLII 32 (SCC), [1984] 2 SCR 66, at 79. Among the latter are any number of clauses that privilege foundational aspects of Canadian society: French-English bilingualism, common law-civil law bijuridicalism, a parliamentary system, federalism, aboriginal treaty rights, and the status of Her Majesty, to name but a few. It would be entirely rational for Parliament, if it so desired, to fashion an oath of citizenship that referenced any such defining element established by the country's most fundamental law.

## c. The minimal impairment of rights

[49] While the citizenship oath is a rational choice, is it one that impairs expression as little as possible?

...

[51] The Applicants' affidavits are replete with descriptions of how reference to the Queen is contrary to their conception of equality and democracy, how it perpetuates hereditary privilege, how it connotes British ethnic dominance in Canadian society, and how it is antithetical to minorities' identity and rights. They concede that some form of oath might be acceptable, but they submit that it must contain a message that they can pronounce in good conscience so that their right to free expression is not so severely impaired. As it is, the Applicants state that while they could physically mouth the words of the oath, they cannot do so if they are to take the message of the oath seriously and adhere to it faithfully.

[52] The Applicants' record contain examples of citizenship oaths from other democratic nations such as the United States, and even Australia where the Queen is likewise titular head of state, where the expression of fidelity is to the country, its laws, and its heritage, but not to a person of any special, elevated status. Counsel for the Applicants contends that the fact that other comparable societies manage to confer citizenship without an oath that is personalized to a national figure, is indicative

that the means chosen by Parliament to accomplish its goal does not represent a minimal impairment of freedom of expression.

[53] A similar argument was put forward by an applicant for citizenship in *Re Heib* reflex, (1980), 104 DLR (3d) 422 (Fed Ct TD). Like the Applicants here, the appellant in *Re Heib* "interprets the oath as a binding promise by him to bear allegiance to a living person, Queen Elizabeth, and to her successors. He says he cannot bring himself to swear allegiance to any living person." Likewise, Charles Roach in his Federal Court litigation held fast to the view that "a public oath is the most solemn rite and that its terms

must be faithfully observed." *Roach v Canada (FCA)*, *supra*, at para 21 (per Linden J.A., dissenting).

[54] Much as this high respect for the oath of citizenship is admirable, it becomes problematic if the oath itself is misinterpreted. This court has no reason to doubt, and no inclination to inquire into, the *bona fides* of the Applicants' beliefs and viewpoints. That, however, does not mean that a misunderstanding on the Applicants' part must be taken as being true.

[55] The Federal Court in *Re Heib* viewed that appellant's similar objection to the oath as misguided. Collier J., at para 8, preferred the interpretation that "the oath can be regarded, not as a promise to a particular person, but as a promise to the theoretical political apex of our Canadian parliamentary system of constitutional monarchy." Likewise, the Federal Court of Appeal in *Roach* read the reference to the Queen as a reference not to the person but to the institution of state that she represents. Macguigan JA, for the majority, indicated at para 93 that the oath, properly understood, required a citizenship applicant to simply "express agreement with the fundamental structure of our country as it is."

[56] The Appellants have rejected these interpretations, opting to apply a "plain meaning" to the reference to the Queen in the citizenship oath.

[57] It appears that the Applicants have not embraced the prevalent view that eschews "plain meanings" as an approach to legal texts. Contemporary jurisprudence has for the most part seen so-called plain meaning interpretations as misleading, concluding that, where such plain meanings are invoked, it is as often as not the case that "the context and background [drive] a court to the conclusion that 'something must have gone wrong with the language.'" *Chartbrook Limited v Persimmon Homes Limited*, [2009] UKHL 38, at para 14. ...

[58] In fact, as indicated above, the Applicants take the plain words of the oath with much solemnity. They adopt the same posture as the appellant in *Re Heib*, who, at para 7, "said he could have, at the hearing before the Citizenship Judge, taken the designated oath, but...[h]is conscience... would not allow him to do that." As counsel for the Applicants states in his factum: "[t]he insistence on the Oath to the Queen is an obstacle only to those who, like the Applicants, do not support the Monarchy and also take oaths very seriously."

[59] It would seem, however, that the Applicants' problem is not so much that they take the oath seriously. Rather, their problem is that they take it literally.

[60] In the first place, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (or Her Majesty

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the Queen in Right of Ontario or the other provinces), as a governing institution, has long been distinguished from Elizabeth R. and her predecessors as individual people. Thus, for example, Canada has divided sovereignty, with both the federal and provincial Crowns represented by the Her Majesty. In *R v Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, ex parte Indian Association of Alberta*, [1982] QB 892, at 916 (CA), Lord Denning explained that “the Crown was no longer single and indivisible”, but rather had Canadianized as “was separate and divisible for each self-governing dominion or province or territory.”

[61] One would presume that the Applicants understand that, despite the words used in our constitutional practice, there has never been a literal dicing or replication of the Queen. She “may for one aspect and for one purpose fall within Sect. 92 [and] may in another aspect or another purpose fall within Sect. 91,” *Hodge v The Queen* (1883), 9 App Case 117, at 127 (PC), but she does so figuratively, not literally.

[62] Moreover, at least since the writings of A.V. Dicey and Walter Bagehot in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Crown as a symbol of the constitutional monarchy is not generally conceived as an arbitrary authority. In fact, “[t]he Queen is only at the head of the dignified [i.e. formal] part of the Constitution. The Prime Minister is at the head of the efficient [i.e. political] part.” W. Bagehot, *The English Constitution* (1st edn. 1877) (New York: Cosimo Classics, 2007), at 296. Together, these institutional embodiments of legal sovereignty are more accurately conceived as representing “the rule of law as a fundamental postulate of our constitutional structure.” *Roncarelli v Duplessis*, 1959 CanLII 105 (SCC), [1959] SCR 121, at 142.

[63] Not only is the Canadian sovereign not foreign, as alleged by the Applicants in identifying the Queen’s British origin, but the sovereign has come to represent the antithesis of status privilege. For one thing, the Crown is, *inter alia*, the repository of responsibility toward aboriginal peoples. *Guerin v The Queen*, 1984 CanLII 25 (SCC), [1984] 2 SCR 335, at 376.

[64] The Royal Proclamation of 1763, for example, was described by Laskin J. (as he then was) as a form of “Indian Bill of Rights”. *Calder v Attorney General of Canada* (1973) 34 DLR (3d) 145, at 203 (SCC). It was therefore the Crown, or the royal sovereign, that first acknowledged aboriginal rights in Canada. In *Ex parte Indian Association of Alberta, supra*, at 916, Lord Denning concluded that “the obligations to which the Crown bound itself in the Royal Proclamation of 1763” continue apace in “the territories to which they related and [are] binding on the Crown...in respect of those territories.”

[65] As indicated above, the Applicants depose that they find it “repugnant” to swear an oath to a foreign person that represents hierarchical authority and privileged status. It is more plausible, however, that the oath to the Queen is in fact an oath to a domestic institution that represents egalitarian governance and the rule of law.

[66] In fact, the Canadianization of the Crown, along with all the other institutions of constitutional government, “was achieved through legal and political evolution with an adherence to the rule of law and stability. The proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982 removed the last vestige of British authority over the Canadian Con-

stitution and re-affirmed Canada’s commitment to the protection of its minority, aboriginal, equality, legal and language rights, and fundamental freedoms...” *Reference re Secession of Québec*, 1998 CanLII 793 (SCC), [1998] 2 SCR 217, at para 46.

[67] In interpreting the oath in a literalist manner, the Applicants have adopted an understanding that is the exact opposite of what the sovereign has come to mean in Canadian law. Little wonder, then, that they perceive the oath to represent a maximal rather than a minimal impairment of their rights.

[68] The normative clash that forms the essence of their position is premised on a misunderstanding born of literalism. Once the Queen is understood, in context, as an equality-protecting Canadian institution rather than as an aristocratic English overlord, any impairment of the Applicants’ freedom of expression is minimal.

## d. Proportionality of the oath’s objective to its effects

[69] As with other cases involving expression in a political context, stacking the citizenship oath up against the rights of those who disagree with it poses a problem that is, once again, “difficult, if not impossible, to measure scientifically.” *Harper v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2004 SCC 33 (CanLII), [2004] 1 SCR 827, at para 79. The court, however, is entitled not only to consider the evidence in its proper context, but to apply some common sense to the analysis. It is certainly relevant to consider whether, as the Applicants argue, the oath mandated by the Act is “so arbitrary and unreasonable that it detracts from the value of Canadian citizenship.” *Lavoie v Canada*, 2002 SCC 23 (CanLII), [2002] 1 SCR 769, at para 59 [emphasis in original].

[70] The key to the proportionality test under section 1, as with the test for arbitrary deprivations of the section 7 right to life, liberty, and security of the person, is to combine logic with empirically discernible facts – i.e. “to evaluate the issue in the light, not just of common sense or theory, but of the evidence.” *Chaoulli v Québec (Attorney General)*, [2001] 1 SCR 791, at para 150. ...

[71] Accordingly, the government party must provide evidentiary support for its position about the salutary effects of its actions. On the other hand, the challenging party must demonstrate that its position as to the deleterious effects of the state action has a modicum of credibility, or at least makes logical sense. *Dagenais v Canadian Broadcast Corporation*, 1994 CanLII 39 (SCC), [1994] 3 SCR 835, at 884, 888.

[72] The Applicants are of the view that the oath to the Queen is not only itself an instance of compelled speech but that it will, if taken seriously, forever restrict their freedom to express dissenting views. One of the Applicants, Dror Bar-Natan, sums up this viewpoint succinctly in his affidavit, deposing that if he is compelled to take the oath, “I will be bound in allegiance to the monarchy, and unlike born-Canadians, I will be morally bound to support it.”

[73] With all due respect, the notion that the citizenship oath represents a restriction on dissenting expression, including any expression of dissent against the Crown itself, is a misapprehension of Canadian constitutionalism and Canadian history. Differences of opinion freely expressed are the hallmarks of the Canadian political identity, and have been so since

the country’s origins. As Rand J. put it in *Boucher v. The King*, 1950 CanLII 2 (SCC), [1951] SCR 265, at 288: “[f]reedom in thought and speech and disagreement in ideas and beliefs, on every conceivable subject, are of the essence of our life.”

[74] Although the Applicants correctly perceive the oath as a vow of loyalty, they misconceive the notion of loyalty in Canada. Ironically, they appear to adopt what historians have labeled the ‘loyalist myth’ about the founding of the country, and characterize the citizenship oath in terms reminiscent of the traditional characterization of the country’s 18th century ‘loyalist’ settlers. This myth of supposed blind faith in royal authority, and the explosion of that myth, is important to understanding Canadian nationhood; indeed, it reflects “the value system of a society writ metaphorically.” Jo-Ann Fellows, “The Loyalist Myth in Canada”, in: *Historical Papers*, 1971, Canadian Historical Association 94, at 104.

[75] As historians explain it, the ‘loyal’ half of the continent that received its first constitution, the *Constitution Act, 1791*, 31 Geo 3 c 31, in the wake of the American Revolution, and that eventually formed an independent confederation under the *Constitution Act, 1867*, was not founded on uncritical acceptance of Empire or loyalty to the Crown. J.M. Bumsted, *Understanding the Loyalists* (Sackville, NB: Centre for Canadian Studies, Mount Allison University, 1986), at 12. Rather, the loyalists shared with their counterparts to the south the ethos of dissent against authority – albeit democratic rather than revolutionary dissent. Arthur Johnson, *Myths and Facts of the American Revolution* (Toronto, 1908), at 188.

[76] History teaches that what distinguished those who remained with the Crown was not thoughtless fidelity to the monarch: “[b]oth patriots and loyalists had grievances against the King, George the Third.” Constance MacRae-Buchanan, “American Influence on Canadian Constitutionalism”, in: J. Ajzenstat, ed., *Canadian Constitutionalism 1791-1991*, Canadian Study of Parliament Group (1991), at 154. Rather, what distinguished these proto-Canadians from their southern counterparts was their notion of loyal opposition – i.e. the ability to dissent from within the fold. *Ibid.*, at 147.

[77] Those living in, and fleeing to, the colonial precursors to Canada remained ‘loyal’ to the concept that loyalty and dissent can live together. Janice Potter, “The Lost Alternative: the Loyalists in the American Revolution” (1976), 27 *Hum Assoc Rev* 89. ...

[78] One of the Applicants, Simone Topey, deposes that if she were to take the oath of Canadian citizenship she “would feel bound by that oath to refrain from participating in such [anti-monarchist] political movements”. That belief is doubtless sincere, but it is premised on a mistake. The nation was born in debate rather than revolution, reflecting a commitment to engagement even while disagreeing with each other and with the governing Crown. Ged Martin, “Introduction to the 2006 Edition”, in: *Confederation Debates in the Province of Canada, 1865*, P.B. Waite, ed. (Montreal: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2nd edn., 2006), at vii, ix.

[79] It is in this light – a heritage of debate and dissent – that one can best understand Canada’s tradition of permitting all viewpoints, including advocacy directly contrary to the existing constitutional order.

Thus, for example, not only is advocating abolition of the monarchy explicitly permitted, *Committee for the Commonwealth of Canada, supra*, but the prospect of separation from the United Kingdom and secession of a province both form the subject of legitimate legal discourse. *Reference re Resolution to Amend the Constitution* (“*Patriation Reference*”), 1981 CanLII 25 (SCC), [1981] 1 SCR 753; *Reference re Secession of Québec*, 1998 CanLII 793 (SCC), [1998] 2 SCR 217. Moreover, a political party dedicated to constitutional fracture can form Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition in Canada’s Parliament. David E. Smith, *Across the Aisle: Opposition in Canadian Politics* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2013), at 85-86.

[80] I accept that the Applicants’ beliefs are subjectively sincere, and so the deleterious effect of the oath is not nil. *Syndicat Northcrest v Amselem*, 2004 SCC 47 (CanLII), [2004] 2 SCR 551, at para 68. Given that these beliefs about the oath to the Queen reflect a fundamental misapprehension, however, it is difficult to attribute them great objective weight. On the other hand, the salutary effect of an expression of fidelity to a head of state symbolizing the rule of law, equality, and freedom to dissent, is substantial.

[81] In requiring a vow of commitment to national values at the moment of citizenship, the Act, as indicated earlier in these reasons, places a limit on free speech; but it does so in a way that is appropriate to the free and democratic society that is Canada. Indeed, the Act, with its mandatory oath, restricts a *Charter* right in a way “that reflects the very purpose for which rights were entrenched”, Lorraine E. Weinrib, “The Supreme Court of Canada and Section 1 of the Charter” (1988), 10 *Sup Ct L Rev* 469, at 494. As a statement that embraces constitutional values, it is a rights-enhancing measure that is justified under section 1 of the Charter.

[82] Accordingly, notwithstanding that it is a prima facie violation of section 2(b) of the Charter, the oath to the Queen is constitutionally valid.

## V. Sections 2(a) and 15(1) of the Charter

[83] Unlike the challenge under section 2(b) of the Charter, the Applicants have not established that the citizenship oath rises to the level of a prima facie infringement of either section 2(a) (freedom of religion) or section 15(1) (equality rights).

... [85] No one contends, and it could not seriously be argued, that the citizenship oath has a religious purpose. While the Applicants complain that there are religious limitations on who can become the monarch (the *Act of Settlement* still prohibits Roman Catholics from ascending to the throne), the purpose of the oath in Canada is the strictly secular one of articulating a commitment to the identity and values of the country.

[86] The Applicant, Simone Topey, however, deposes that the effect of the oath is to infringe her religious freedom by forcing a choice between citizenship and making a vow that is contrary to her faith. To be clear, there is no contention that the Act, in mandating the oath, singles out any one Applicant or is aimed at any one religion; rather, the point is that its universal application to all citizenship candidates has a detrimental impact on Ms. Topey.

[87] The Supreme Court of Canada addressed this type of claim in *Alberta v*

# OATH CHALLENGE...

*Hutterian Brethren of Wilson Colony*, 2009 SCC 37 (CanLII), [2009] 2 SCR 567, where members of a minority religious community claimed that the province of Alberta's requirement of a photo on a drivers' license violated a tenet of their faith. In a description that could be equally apt in the present case, McLaughlin CJC stated, at para 39: "Much of the regulation of a modern state could be claimed by various individuals to have a more than trivial impact on a sincerely held religious belief. Giving effect to each of their religious claims could seriously undermine the universality of many regulatory programs." [88] In *Hutterian Brethren*, the government conceded that its legislation breached the challengers' religious freedom for the purpose of enhancing public safety. The simple solution articulated by the court, at para 96, was for those effected by the impugned law to "hire people with drivers' licenses for this purpose, or to arrange third party transport to town for necessary services, like visits to the doctor." Since the case was seen as pitting the utility and security of the many against the disutility and inconvenience of the few, the court readily concluded that the license requirement constituted a proper balance that was justifiable under section 1.

[89] The citizenship oath has much in common with the drivers' license photograph in that it is equally a universal requirement of the state applied to applicants without regard or reference to religion. The oath, however, presents an even stronger case for upholding the state action since the challengers' section 2(a) objection – the deleterious effect on a sincerely held religious belief – runs counter to the very object of holding up constitutional values for new citizens. The freedom of religion challenge here illustrates the observation by Abella J. in *Bruker v Markovitz*, 2007 SCC 54 (CanLII), [2007] 3 SCR 607, at para 2, that "[n]ot all differences are compatible with Canada's fundamental values and, accordingly, not all barriers to their expression are arbitrary."

[90] To the extent that the oath to the Queen reflects a commitment not to inequality but to equality, and not to arbitrary authority but to the rule of law, it is not only a unifying statement but a rights-enhancing one. In taking the position that the mere recitation of the oath is an infringement of her subjectively held religious belief, Ms. Topey runs up against the settled notion that the rights of some cannot be a platform from which to strike down the rights of others.

[91] The Supreme Court of Canada embraced this notion in addressing the *Charter* arguments in *Reference re Same-Sex Marriage*, 2004 SCC 79 (CanLII), [2004] 3 SCR 698. The court stated emphatically, at para 46, that "[t]he promotion of *Charter* rights and values enriches our society as a whole and the furtherance of those rights cannot undermine the very principles the *Charter* was meant to foster." Likewise, an oath of citizenship that references a symbol of national values enriches the society as a whole, and does not undermine the rights and freedoms that the society and its head of state foster and represent.

[93] An accommodation of religion such as that sought here – taking account of Ms. Topey's personal religious beliefs in the context of a non-religious citizenship procedure – would be analogous to a public school board accommodating a religious group by de-secularizing its curriculum.

In other words, it would amount to a form of accommodation that the Supreme Court has said is impermissible. *S.L. v Commission scolaire des Chênes*, 2012 SCC 7 (CanLII), [2012] 1 SCR 235. After all, it stands to reason that, "state sponsorship of [or support for] one religious tradition amounts to discrimination against others." *Ibid.*, at para 17.

[94] Accordingly, the Act does not amount to a *prima facie* violation of freedom of religion in the way that it does for freedom of expression. As Deschamps J. put it in *S.L.*, at para 23, "it is not enough for a person to say that his or her rights have been infringed..." Freedom of religion under section 2(a) of the *Charter* has both a subjective and an objective, societal component, both of which must be shown to be infringed before moving on to section 1. The Applicants have not satisfied that test. [95] Turning to the section 15(1) claim raised by the Applicants, two of the three of them (Mr. McAteer and Mr. Bar-Natan) identify the ground of discrimination against them as one of political belief. Mr. McAteer states that he believes in republicanism, while Mr. Bar-Natan states that he believes in a non-hierarchical society. Ms. Topey, as noted above, claims interference with freedom of religion; and although she bases her argument more on section 2(a) than section 15(1), she raised the issue in a way that is closely related to a claim of discrimination on religious grounds. Further, Cullity J. made it clear in *Roach*, supra, at para 17, that an opposition to the entrenchment of "racial hierarchies", and thus to racial discrimination, was a significant part of Charles Roach's original claim in this case.

[96] Race and religion are specifically enumerated grounds of prohibited discrimination under section 15(1) of the *Charter*. Furthermore, the Supreme Court of Canada reasoned in *Corbiere v Canada* (Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs), 1999 CanLII 687 (SCC), [1999] 2 SCR 203, at 219, that a ground of discrimination is an analogous *Charter* ground if it is based on characteristics that are immutable, or changeable only at an unacceptably high cost to personal identity. Recent case law has suggested that section 15(1) of the *Charter* can be invoked "to protect against discriminatory treatment of a person on account of having a political belief." *Condon v Prince Edward Island* (2002), 214 Nfld & PEI Rep 244, at para 49 (PEI SC); *aff'd* on other grounds 253 Nfld & PEI Rep 265 (PEI CA).

[97] Whether the Applicants' claim is based on racial discrimination, religious discrimination, or the somewhat more novel ground of political belief discrimination, there is sufficient evidence in the record to consider a section 15(1) challenge alleging that the oath to the Queen violates equality rights.

[98] The claims of discrimination on the grounds of religion and race are raised as purely subjective matters by Ms. Topey (and formerly by Mr. Roach). There is no discriminatory purpose in requiring the oath, and there is likewise no objective evidence that it has a discriminatory effect – that is, no statistical evidence or demographic data to establish that the requirement of an oath to the Queen has a disparate impact on religious or racial minorities. Absent evidence of discriminatory purpose or impact, there is no basis on which a *Charter* challenge based on unequal treatment can succeed. *Trinity Western University v British Columbia College*

*of Teachers*, 2001 SCC 31 (CanLII), [2001] 1 SCR 772, at para 35.

[99] As for the claim of political belief discrimination raised by Mr. McAteer and Mr. Bar-Natan, this claim is equally unsubstantiated in the evidentiary record. These two Applicants no doubt feel that the impact of the citizenship oath is discriminatory toward those with their republican and anti-hierarchical beliefs, but there is no evidence that any particular political movement or group has been adversely impacted by these measures. Indeed, if anything the evidence in Canada, where there are many dissenting political groupings and movements – including, as indicated above, a thriving anti-monarchist movement – is to the contrary.

[100] What the claim of political belief discrimination really reduces to is a claim that the oath discriminates against those who object to the oath. It is self-evident that a claim under section 15(1) cannot be so finely tuned to the very measure being challenged lest every enactment be labeled discriminatory.

[101] That said, the Applicants' argument here is closely allied with their overall claim that they are discriminated against on the grounds of their non-citizenship status. They submit that since persons who are Canadian citizens by birth do not need to take an oath to the Queen, applicants for citizenship by naturalization are inherently discriminated against by requiring them to take an oath. Those who, like the Applicants, hold political beliefs that oppose the content of the oath, are the ones who feel this discrimination the most.

[102] The Applicants' claim of discrimination on the ground of (non-)citizenship, however, attempts to prove too much. While it is impermissible for government to distinguish between citizens and non-citizens in certain other contexts that are not intrinsically related to citizenship, *Andrews*, supra, the very concept of citizenship is premised on there being a legal distinction between citizens and others. "Citizenship", according to Rand J. and just about every other jurist who has written about the issue, "is membership in a state". *Winner v S.M.T.*, 1951 CanLII 2 (SCC), [1951] SCR 887, at 918. Needless to say, the very existence of a category of membership also signifies the existence of non-members.

[103] For this reason, the courts in Canada have perceived citizenship to be a status that is "determined by Parliament under subsection 91(25) of the British North America Act, 1867... and is a political prerogative derived from the sovereignty of the nation." *Lavoie* (FCA), supra, at para 11. If an immigrant and a citizen were required to be treated equally within the meaning of section 15(1) of the *Charter*, the concept of citizenship would disappear. Accordingly, "one cannot even speak of the possibility of a breach of the equality principle when comparing the privileges of citizenship to those accorded to immigrants." *Ibid.*, at para 9.

[104] Citizenship, as Linden JA indicated in *Lavoie*, at para 125, "is a cherished privilege, not for the pecuniary benefits which accrue to its holders, but for the bonds that it creates." Likewise, when *Lavoie* reached the Supreme Court, the plurality judgment by Bastarache J. emphasized, at para 57, that "citizenship serves important political, emotional and motivational purposes...it fosters a sense of unity and shared civic purpose amongst a diverse population." In much the same way, the oath of

citizenship is an articulation of the value-laden glue of which those bonds are composed.

[105] Bonds by definition separate people within from people without. This fact has been the subject of critique by political theorists and legal scholars, who have pointed out that the political and material advantages given to birthright citizens raises for some a "moral disdain against acquisition and transfer rules that systematically exclude prospective members on the basis of ascriptive criteria." Ayelet Shachar and Ran Hirschl, "Citizenship as Inherited Property" (2007), 35 *Political Theory* 253, at 255. It is this sentiment that is reflected in, for example, Mr. Bar-Natan's testimony that the oath is a form of initiation ritual that is "tantamount to hazing."

[106] Nevertheless, one simply cannot have citizens without non-citizens, or members of the state without non-members; and since the non-citizens define the citizens, their very status cannot be discriminatory within the meaning of section 15(1) of the *Charter*. As Arbour J. said in her separate concurrence in *Lavoie*, at para 110, "it is the essence of the concept of *citizenship* that it distinguishes between citizens and non-citizens and treats them differently... Were the differences...eliminated so that all rights available to citizens were also immediately and equally available to non-citizens, the notion of citizenship would become meaningless."

[107] Thus, in challenging the disparate impact of the oath on non-citizens as opposed to birthright citizens, the Applicants in effect challenge citizenship itself. In doing so, they impugn the unimpugnable. In Canada, the courts have been directed to "accord the state a...wide latitude in determining some of the special rights of citizenship." *Lavoie* (SCC, per Arbour J.), at para 116. One such right, or determining factor, is that Parliament can determine the admission criteria such as an oath without being subject to equality rights analysis on the grounds of the challengers' citizenship itself.

[108] In enacting the oath, Parliament has sought "to enhance the meaning of citizenship as a unifying bond for Canadians." *Lavoie* (SCC, per Bastarache J.), at para 57. As with the freedom of religion claim, the Applicants cannot use section 15(1) as a means of undermining the equality and unity of others. To put it another way, "[t]he mere recognition of the equality rights of one group cannot, in itself, constitute a violation of the rights of another." *Reference re Same-Sex Marriage*, supra, at para 46.

[109] Accordingly, there is no violation of either section 2(a) or 15(1) of the *Charter* in requiring new citizens to take an oath to the Queen.

## VI. Disposition

[110] The Application is dismissed.

[111] The citizenship oath to the Queen, as set out in the Act, infringes section 2(b) of the *Charter* as a form of compelled expression, but is saved by section 1 as being a reasonable limit on the right of expression that is justifiable in a free and democratic society.

[112] The oath does not violate section 2(a) (freedom of religion) or section 15(1) (equality rights) of the *Charter*.

[113] The parties have agreed not to seek costs against each other, and none are ordered.

# Mutli-Party Congratulations in Commons on Prince George's Birth – Dion Makes Case for Canadian Crown

## Félicitations mutli-parti à la Chambre des communes à la naissance de Prince George – Stéphane Dion plaide en faveur de la Couronne canadienne

On October 17th the House of Commons moved a Humble Address by Parliament to The Queen which expressed congratulations on the birth of a direct Heir to the Canadian Throne. The House had not been sitting at the time of Prince George's birth. Beyond the formalities expected on such an occasion, the debate was notable for the thoughtful reflections contained in the party spokesmen's speeches. Particularly significant were the five arguments for the Crown given by former Liberal Party leader Stéphane Dion, printed below. Ed.

Le Chambre des communes a appui le 17 Octobre une Humble Adresse à la Reine pour exprimer ses félicitations à la naissance de Prince George. Le débat a été marquée par des observations dans les discours de les porte-parole des parties. Particulièrement significatifs étaient les cinq arguments pour la Couronne donnée par l'ancien chef du Parti libéral Stéphane Dion, imprimé ci-dessous. Ed

### EXTRACTS FROM MPs' REMARKS/EXTRAITS DES DISCOURS PAR LES DÉPUTÉS

by the Hon Shelly Glover, Minister of Canadian Heritage/ministre du Patrimoine canadien et des Langues officielles

As a result of Confederation we became a country and a people. We have accomplished a great deal together. Many things have changed, but Canada and Canadians have remained strong. One hundred and fifty years ago we chose to become a constitutional monarchy... Today, our heritage makes us unique and provides a link to our past while nourishing our hopes for the future. The birth of His Royal Highness Prince George Alexander Louis of Cambridge is a reminder of this heritage.



Hon Shelly Glover

Le prince George, qui porte le nom du grand-père de Sa Majesté, le roi George VI, occupe le troisième rang dans l'ordre de succession au trône du Canada, après le prince de Galles et le duc de Cambridge. Son Altesse Royale représente ainsi la continuité et la stabilité de la monarchie et du système de gouvernement canadien.

by Irene Mathysen (NDP: London-Fanshawe)

As royal biographer Christopher Warwick has noted: *Obviously the great thing is that the new royal birth secures the line of succession for the third generation, which is the first time since 1894, since the birth of Queen Victoria's great-grandson, the future Edward VIII.*



Irene Mathysen, MP

That succession has been secured to the third generation.

In addition to ruling the United Kingdom, George Alexander Louis will one day be the king of 15 other Commonwealth countries, including our great nation of Canada.

Prince George shares his name with his

great-great-grandfather, King George VI, her Majesty's father. The name "George," has most appropriately come to stand for the continuity of the monarchy. As many of us know, Prince George's great-great grandfather, George VI, showed, through his great courage, the ability to overcome the vulnerability of his stammer and became the symbol of one who stood steadfastly for his nation and his people.

George Alexander Louis comes from such stock and, as Mr. Warwick has noted, his birth on July 22 ensures the succession of the throne for three generations, well into the 22nd century.

Of course, as every family knows, a new baby heralds joy and renewed hope for the future. We all look forward to the milestones of our children's first words, first steps, first day of school, first love, and we stand by as parents ready to provide steady support through the challenges that may arise out of all those firsts. Along with the joy and hope a new baby brings, all parents know the feeling of renewed commitment to working toward creating a legacy worthy of the next generation. It is no different when we speak of the Commonwealth family and the legacy we would, as the nations of the Commonwealth, wish to pass on to our royal heirs, and all our children and the children of the future.

Dans ce même esprit de joie et d'allégresse, nous serons ravis d'accueillir le prince George lorsqu'il accompagnera ses parents sur la terre de nos aïeux. Il représente un merveilleux prétexte pour resserrer encore davantage les liens qu'entretiennent nos deux pays souverains de même que tous les États du Commonwealth.

Une fois de plus, les députés néo-démocrates se joignent à moi pour offrir nos plus chaleureuses félicitations et exprimer notre espoir en l'avenir. Nous célébrons la naissance de Son Altesse Royale le prince George Alexander Louis. Nous lui souhaitons une longue et heureuse vie. Puisse-t-il être confiant dans l'amour et le respect du peuple canadien à son égard.

de l'hon Stéphane Dion (Lib: Saint Laurent-Cartierville)

J'aimerais profiter de l'occasion pour proposer quelques raisons qui font que l'institution de la monarchie est plus qu'une relique du passé et qu'elle est toujours pertinente pour le Canada en ce début de XXIe siècle.



Prince George and his parents in New Zealand April 8 for a three-week tour of the Antipodes. George will remain with his nanny in four locations during the tour, but may be present at one event.

Premièrement, de nombreux Canadiens demeurent très attachés à la monarchie et si d'autres ont une attitude plus détachée face à cette institution, ils n'ont aucune envie de priver de la reine tous ceux et celles qui l'aiment et qui veulent la garder. Cela témoigne d'une sensibilité et d'un respect des autres très canadiens.

Deuxièmement, notre système confère tellement de pouvoirs au premier ministre qu'il est salutaire de retirer une part du prestige de l'État au titulaire de ce poste pour la remettre, même symboliquement, entre les mains d'une personnalité qui s'est préparée, depuis toujours, à incarner l'État et la nation.

Troisièmement, le fait que le chef de l'État canadien vive dans un autre pays est une bizarrerie de notre système politique, mais cette bizarrerie nous sert bien. Grâce à elle, personne ne se demande si notre chef d'État est d'allégeance libérale, conservatrice, néo-démocrate ou favorable au Parti vert. Elle trône au-dessus de nos divisions partisans, mieux que si elle était de notre sérail.

Quatrièmement, nous, Canadiens, avons beaucoup de qualités, mais nous ne sommes pas des plus doués pour les débats symboliques. Il se pourrait bien que nous ne sachions pas par quoi ou par qui remplacer la monarchie. C'est arrivé aux Australiens.

Voilà donc quatre raisons qui justifient que l'institution monarchique sert bien notre démocratie. Cependant, il y en a une cinquième, soit le fait que Sa Majesté la reine Elizabeth II règne depuis tant de décennies avec une irréprochable dignité.

As I reflect on Her Majesty's recently completed Diamond Jubilee celebrations, I must add that as Prince George is called to a life of service, he could look to no greater model than his great-grandmother. Her Majesty has devoted her entire life and energies to the service of the many nations of which is the constitutional monarchy.

Over the past 60 years, she has stood with Canada through key moments of our country's history and as our nation went through change and transformation has been a rock of stability and a steadfast keeper of tradition.

### TEXT OF HUMBLE ADDRESS MOVED BY THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PRIME MINISTER

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our congratulations to Your Majesty on the birth of a Prince, a son to Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and assuring Your Majesty that this happy event affords the greatest joy and satisfaction to Your faithful Members of the House of Commons of Canada.

That the said Address be engrossed; That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House has adopted the said Address and requesting their Honours to unite with this House in the said Address by filling up the blanks with the words "the Senate and"; and

That a Message of congratulations be sent by the Speaker, on behalf of this House, to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge upon the joyful occasion of the birth of a son to Their Royal Highnesses.

### TEXTE D'UNE HUMBLE ADRESSE PROPOSÉE PAR LE LEADER DU GOUVERNEMENT AU NOM DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Qu'une humble Adresse soit présentée à Sa Majesté la Reine dans les termes suivants:

À SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LA REINE,

TRÈS GRACIEUSE SOUVERAINE, Nous, sujets très dévoués et fidèles de Sa Majesté, la Chambre des communes du Canada, assemblés en Parlement, avons l'honneur de Vous offrir nos sincères félicitations à l'occasion de la naissance d'un prince, fils de Leurs Altesses Royales le duc et la duchesse de Cambridge, et de Vous assurer que cet heureux événement réjouit au plus haut point vos fidèles serviteurs, la Chambre des communes du Canada.

Que cette Adresse soit grossoyée; Qu'un message soit transmis au Sénat informant Leurs Honneurs que la Chambre des communes a adopté cette Adresse et priant Leurs Honneurs de se joindre à cette Chambre dans cette Adresse en insérant les mots « le Sénat et »;

Qu'un message de félicitations soit transmis par le Président, au nom de cette Chambre, à Leurs Altesses Royales le duc et la duchesse de Cambridge à l'heureuse occasion de la naissance de leur fils.

# MONARCHIST LEAGUE ANNOUNCES SUCCESSION COMMITTEE NOMINATION DES MEMBRES DU COMITÉ DE SUCCESSION



Bruce Hallsor –  
Victoria lawyer  
chairs Monarchist  
League Succession  
Committee

League members and constitutional experts to consider Canadian issues arising when Charles succeeds as King

*Membres de la Ligue et les experts constitutionnels d'examiner les questions typiquement canadiennes qui peuvent survenir lorsque le Prince de Galles devient roi*

The Monarchist League of Canada announces the formation and membership of its Committee on the Succession to the Throne. Its work begins now as a prudential, forward-looking concern on our part, without suggesting anything other than the hope we all share: that The Queen will reign in health and happiness for many years to come.

The Committee's ultimate task is to present to government and other officials analysis and recommendations as to issues affecting Canada that may arise at the time that the Prince of Wales succeeds his Mother, including, but not limited to the implications of a possible Regency in the UK, the style and titles of the Duchess of Cornwall both under any Regency and at the time of Charles' succeeding as King, matters concerning the Proclamation of the new Reign both federally and possibly provincially, the form of any Canadian

participation in the ensuing Coronation – and other items that have never really been addressed from a Canadian perspective, but which may confront a future government with not much notice.

As evident from the list of Committee's members below, the League is fortunate to be able to call on diverse talents to share in consideration of these matters, and uniquely positioned to have the group's ultimate report form the basis of serious consideration by government and opinion-makers due not only to its membership, but also to the respect the League has won as a sober, diverse, reasonable, well-informed, outward-looking and realistic organization, the sole national non-partisan body which for over 44 years has focused on one cause and attained significant results due to the support and hard work of members across Canada.



Andrew Heard



Benoit Pelletier



Stephen Phillips



Benjamin Hendriksen



Steven Uren



Bradley Barbour



Brock Weir



Prof John Yogis



By happy coincidence, three members of Succession Committee find themselves at the same table at this year's Accession Sunday Luncheon: Ryerson Neal (first to left), Brendon Bedford (next left) and Matthew Bondy (third to right)



Kevin Gillespie



Danielle Lemire Descary



Tom Richards



Francis Ouellet

The Committee's membership consists of the following:

### Chairman

Bruce Hallsor, Managing Partner, Crease Harman; Past President, Victoria Bar Association; legal historian; League's Victoria Branch co-Chairman, Victoria, BC

### Legal/Constitutional Advisors

Andrew Heard, Associate Professor of Political Science, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC  
Professor Benoit Pelletier, Professeur titulaire, Faculty of Law, Université d'Ottawa, former Quebec cabinet minister and frequent advisor and commentator on constitutional matters, ON  
Stephen Phillips, Instructor in Political Science, Langara College, Vancouver, BC

### Members

Benjamin Hendriksen, Policy Analyst, Yellowknife, NT  
Greg Blue, QC, Senior Staff Lawyer at the BC Law Institute, Acting Chairman of the League's Vancouver Branch, Vancouver, BC  
Linda Fisher, monarchist, Surrey, BC

Brian Hodgson, Sergeant-at-Arms, Alberta Legislative Assembly, Edmonton, AB

Kenneth Munro, Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta, author, Edmonton, AB

Steven Uren, business student at CAIT, Ntl Chairman of League's Young Monarchists, Calgary, AB

Tom Richards, past Ntl Chairman of League's Young Monarchists, Research Officer at Legislative Assembly, Regina, SK

Bradley Barbour, lawyer, Waterloo, ON

Brendon Bedford, MA graduate in Canadian Political Institutions, University administrator, Kitchener, ON  
Matt Bondy, Manager, Executive Communications, University of Waterloo, Kitchener, ON

Kevin Gillespie, Student-at-Law, Osgoode Hall Law School, Founder Osgoode Constitutional Law Society, native of Calgary, Toronto, ON

Ryerson Neal, Student-at-Law, University of Toronto, former League Summer Intern subsequently employed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, native of Goderich, Toronto, ON

Brock Weir, Editor, *The Auroran*, Aurora, ON

Danielle Lemire-Descary, monarchist and volunteer translator, St Jean sur Richelieu, QC

Francis Ouellet, Engineer Officer, Canadian Armed Forces, volunteer translator, Quebec City, QC

John Yogis, QC, Professor Emeritus & former Associate Dean, Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

### League Advisors

The League's Regional Coordinators represent League members generally and will be kept apprised of the Committee's work:

Maritimes: Barry MacKenzie, New Maryland, NB

Quebec: Etienne Boisvert, Warwick, QC

Ontario: Cian Horrobin, Toronto, ON

Western Canada: Keith Roy, Vancouver, BC

Any ideas or communications for the Committee may be directed to the League and will be passed on to the appropriate member/s as the Committee begins its work.

La Ligue monarchiste du Canada est heureux d'annoncer la formation ainsi que la composition du comité de la Ligue sur la succession au Trône. Celui-ci entame dès maintenant son travail, simplement par souci de prévoyance et de prudence de notre part, bien que nous souhaitons tous que la Reine puisse poursuivre son règne durant encore de nombreuses années.

La tâche ultime de ce comité est de présenter au gouvernement, et aux fonctionnaires analystes, des recommandations sur les questions concernant le Canada qui pourront survenir au moment où le prince de Galles succédera à sa Mère. Entre-autres, les questions concernant les conséquences d'une possible régence au Royaume-Uni, les changements aux titres de la Duchesse de Cornwall sous régence ou après le couronnement de Charles, les questions de niveau fédérales et provinciales relatives à la proclamation du nouveau roi et, éventuellement, à la forme que prendra la participation du Canada lors du couronnement. De plus, d'autres inter-

rogations qui n'ont que rarement été abordées par les Canadiens, mais auxquelles pourrait faire face un futur gouvernement avec très peu de préavis seront abordées.

Comme vous pourrez le constater lorsque vous consulterez la liste des membres du comité, nous avons la chance de compter sur une grande diversité de talents qui se pencheront sur toutes ces questions. Ceux-ci seront particulièrement bien en mesure de produire le rapport final attendu, qui sera sérieusement considéré par le gouvernement ainsi que par les analystes de celui-ci en raison, non seulement de la crédibilité des membres qui l'auront produit, mais aussi dû au respect unique que la Ligue a gagné au fil des ans, toujours bien informée, ouverte et réaliste, en plus d'être un organisme national non partisan, diversifié et raisonnable. La Ligue, depuis plus de 44 ans, a mis l'accent sur une cause et a atteint des résultats significatifs grâce à l'appui et au travail acharné de ses membres d'un océan à l'autre.

À ce jour, bien que quelques membres supplémentaires pourraient être ajoutés, le Comité de succession au trône est ainsi constitué:

### Président

Bruce Hallsor, directeur associé, Crease Harman; ex-président, Victoria Bar Association; historien juridique; coprésident de la branche de la Ligue de Victoria, C.-B.

### Conseillers juridiques et constitutionnels

Andrew Heard, professeur agrégé en sciences politiques, Université Simon Fraser, Vancouver, C.-B.  
Professeur Benoit Pelletier, professeur titulaire, Faculty of Law, Université d'Ottawa; ex-ministre au Gouvernement du Québec; conseiller et commentateur au sujet de questions constitutionnelles, Ont.

Stephen Phillips, enseignant en sciences politiques, Langara College, Vancouver, C.-B.

### Membres

Benjamin Hendriksen, analyste politique, Yellowknife, T.N.-O.

Greg Bleu, avocat senior, BC Law Institute; président par

intérim de la branche de la Ligue à Vancouver, originaire du Québec, Vancouver, C.-B.

Linda Fisher, monarchiste, Surrey, C.-B.

Brian Hodgson, sergent d'armes, Alberta Legislative Assembly, Edmonton, Alb.

Kenneth Munro, professeur émérite, University of Alberta; auteur, Edmonton, Alb.

Steven Uren, étudiant en commerce, CAIT; président national des jeunes monarchistes, Calgary, Alb.

Tom Richards, ex-président national des jeunes monarchistes; agent de recherche à l'Assemblée législative de la Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask.

Bradley Barbour, avocat, Waterloo, Ont.

Brendon Bedford, diplômé à la maîtrise en établissements politiques canadiens, administrateur universitaire, Kitchener, Ont.

Matt Bondy, directeur, Executive Communications, University of Waterloo, Kitchener, Ont.

Kevin Gillespie, étudiant en droit, Osgoode Hall Law School, Founder Osgoode Constitutional Law Society, originaire de Calgary, Toronto, Ont.

Ryerson Neal, étudiant en droit, Université de Toronto, ancien stagiaire de la Ligue et maintenant employé

par le Lieutenant-gouverneur de l'Ontario, originaire de Goderich, Toronto, Ont.

Brock Weir, rédacteur en chef, *The Auroran*, Aurora, Ont.

Danielle Lemire-Descary, monarchiste et traductrice bénévole, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qc.

Francis Ouellet, officier du Génie, Forces armées canadiennes; traducteur bénévole, Québec, Qc.

John Yogis, professeur émérite et ancien doyen associé de la Faculté de droit de l'Université Dalhousie, originaire du Québec, Halifax, N.-É.

### Conseillers de la Ligue

Les Coordonnateurs régionaux de la Ligue représentent les membres de la Ligue et ceux-ci seront tenus au courant des travaux du comité:

Maritimes: Barry MacKenzie, New Maryland, N.-B.

Québec: Etienne Boisvert, Warwick, Qc.

Ontario: Cian Horrobin, Toronto, Ont.

Ouest du Canada: Keith Roy, Vancouver, C.-B.

Toute communication peut être adressée à la Ligue et sera par la suite transmise aux membres appropriés lorsque le comité commencera son travail.

## CROWNS & MACES

### YOUNG MONARCHISTS CHALLENGE CMN READERS: Encourage a young person to request and place Monarchist posters at school or university!

by Stephen Uren (National Chairman, YMs) & Neil Macalasdair (National Vice-Chairman)

Greetings! We animate YM activities across Canada, and, with Chairman Finch, approve coordinators of the League's presence on various campuses where interest in the Canadian Crown is expressed.

Today we are challenging the general membership with the focus as described above – probably nearly every one of you will know one or more students of high school age through university.



Cousin Bill thought that you might be interested in...

Regardless of your ability to assist, we know you'll be pleased to see the YM's active on the League's behalf to promote the Crown in a positive and contemporary way in educational settings where its place in the Canadian identity is not always taught. And we appreciate your generous assistance to help the League make possible the cost of printing, and of purchasing staplers and staples! Thank you for your consideration and support. To obtain posters, please see back page

### SOME PLAIN TALK FROM THE DOMINION CHAIRMAN about email, PayPal and 21st century communication



Canada Post has recently raised the cost of mailing a first-class letter by a minimum of 33%, from 63¢ to 85¢. Accordingly a typical monthly mailing to solicit say 750 renewals now costs the League an addition an extra \$165 – about \$2000 a year.

For several years, we have been emailing members whose annual support is due about a week prior to mailing them conventionally. We intend to add to this our overdue members.

And as you know every year we send numerous email Communiqués, action alerts and meeting notices to Monarchists so that you are kept informed, asked to help, invited to events and generally see that your League is always "standing on guard." Even without the postage increase, we could never afford – or find time – to mail such notices via Canada Post.

Of course we are delighted by and grateful for your financial support, however given.

But we respectfully point out two facts: a) we hear "I am not on email." A monarchist without email misses out on many opportunities to enjoy the life of the League and to help the cause of the Canadian Crown. You do not have to own a computer! Anyone can start a free email account (such as yahoo.ca or gmail.com) on a computer at a library or office or via a young person in your life. Ask a librarian or youth to help you

We seek your help in motivating them to become part of an important outreach project which Neil and a team of about ten University of Toronto students recently began whereby the campus is being flooded with the poster you see illustrated here to provoke interest in the League and its cause. They are being joined by students at other universities across Canada.

Our intention is to come up with new poster designs once or twice each school year to allow for fresh campaigns. For ease of distributing and posting, the posters are printed on legal size paper – the bright colour assuring attention.

You can either ask students yourself if they'd be prepared to post a reasonable number of the current poster on their own campus (perhaps only several, perhaps 10, perhaps more) – and then pass on their email address/es to the League (domsec@sympatico.ca) so that we can "seal the deal" – Alternatively, we can contact them directly if you give us their name/s and email address/es with your permission to say "Aunt Mary/your

set it up. Then you can check it once or twice a week – and we guarantee you will enjoy the experience! It is neither difficult, high-tech or time-consuming.

b) we hear "I don't trust PayPal" – PayPal is the means by which the League store receives your payment and forwards it directly to our bank account. The League now receives in some weeks a majority of its income via PayPal! It is a private, secure system originally developed by ebay for its online auctions – and is now the standard commercial method for paying online. Your credit card and other personal information are encrypted. And you do not have to have a PayPal account – you simply use your credit card without logging into such an account, an option clearly offered.

**In receiving thousands of remittances and at least tens of thousands of dollars via PayPal, the League and its supporters have not experienced a single problem with security of funds and of personal information! Nor was it affected by the Heartbleed virus.**

If you want to help the League – and keep our income focused on outreach, advertising, advocacy, action rather than stocking envelopes, trips to the copy centre, buying stamps and such administrivia, do use our League Store/PayPal – and please get an email account if you don't already have one. Thank you!

CROWN to the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Young Canadians Challenge, which recently celebrated its 50th Anniversary of inspiring youth with tough but achievable goals centering on community service and personal development – and to its founder the remarkable DUKE OF EDINBURGH and his designated successor in the Award Scheme, THE EARL OF WESSEX.



CROWN to Canada Post for honouring the birth of Prince George with an attractive stamp; but MACE that the quantity printed meant that it sold out almost immediately, with any remaining stocks withdrawn (but not yet again available) upon the announcement of the new and dramatically higher postage rates.

MACE to Cheryl Browne at the BARRIE EXAMINER for writing one of the silliest and most inaccurate descriptions of the nature of the

Some dame! MACE to outgoing Australian Governor General Quentin Bryce, who accepted a knighthood despite her violating the apolitical duty of a viceregal and insulting The Queen by stating in a public speech that she hoped Australia was a place... "where perhaps, my friends, one day, one young girl or boy may even grow up to be our nation's first head of state."

then-upcoming visit by a member of the Canadian Royal Family that we've seen in a long time, the more ironic since that visitor was the famously-unstuffy Princess Royal. Writing of a city committee planning what turned out to be a very happy and well-attended homecoming, Ms Browne wrote that the committee had "received a 50-page manual on protocols expected by the British monarchy when its royals visit the outlying colonies." There may be a manual full of practical suggestions though we've entertained Royalty without ever seeing one – but what's the nonsense about "British Monarchy" and "outlying colonies"? If Browne was being serious, she needs a quick civics lesson. And if she was being snide, then shame on her – and how about a lesson in the difference between the role of reportage and commentary. We might add – where were her EDITORS?



The Governor General and Her Excellency Sharon Johnston, and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario with Her Honour Ruth Ann Onley join The Earl & Countess of Wessex and Galen and the Hon Hilary Weston at the November 1 Gala held to honour the 50th Anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in Canada.

### COMMONWEALTH POLITICAL AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:

## Charles' Succession as Head "Not Automatic"

In a 28 January letter to an Ottawa Monarchist League member who holds The Queen's Commission, Amitav Banerji gave no encouragement to those who value the role of the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth, especially in light of The Queen's devoted support and interest of the unique institution throughout the decades of her Reign.

Calling the question posed "an important issue," Mr Banerji observed that "The Head of the Commonwealth is a symbol of the modern Commonwealth of Nations, a family that shares historical ties as well as common values and principles."

However, he concluded his letter by stating, "Succession to the position of Head of the Commonwealth is not automatic. The choice is for Commonwealth Heads of Government collectively to make at the appropriate time."



# PRINCESS ROYAL'S FALL HOMECOMING TO CANADA

by Elkanah A. Smith

Over 110 years ago, the newly minted Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, clad in black, embarked for a long-planned tour of an empire still mourning Queen Victoria, its longest reigning monarch. Once in Canada, the Duke and Duchess, later King George V and Queen Mary, took the country by storm, and one of their many stops was Barrie, ON.

After 113 years, a lot has happened in Barrie. It has experienced exceptional growth. It has transformed from a village to a bona fide city but, until October, one thing it hadn't experienced was a visit from a child of the reigning monarch.

All that changed on October 22 when George V and Queen Mary's great-granddaughter, the Princess Royal, arrived by motorcade to Allandale Station Park to formally dedicate the site of a future Military Heritage Park. There was heightened interest in the Princess Royal's visit, not only because of the rarity of a royal presence in the city, but also due to the fact her visit coincided with the christening of Prince George of Cambridge that same day.

Her Royal Highness' arrival was signaled as her motorcade approached by her new Personal Flag for Use in Canada fluttering in the wind, which was unfurled for the first time specifically for this Royal Homecoming. The flag follows a new tradition, which started in 2011 with the creation and presentation of personal Canadian flags for the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge.

Crowds braved the blustery sleet to catch a glimpse of the Princess Royal, where she met with local officials and received a warm welcome from Mayor Jeff Lehman.

"It's an honour to welcome The Princess Royal to the City of Barrie and have the opportunity to share with her our vision for the future of the Military Heritage Park," said Mayor Lehman in a statement shortly after welcoming the city's royal guest. "The proposed plan for the park pays tribute to Barrie's rich military history and those who have served our country in war and peace. Princess Anne's presence here today has made this dedication truly special and will be well-remembered in years to come."

Military was the distinct theme of Her Royal Highness' working visit to Ontario. Indeed the primary purpose of HRH's visit to Barrie was her first visit as Colonel in Chief to the local regiment, the Grey and Simcoe Foresters. Inspecting the Guard of Honour which greeted her arrival, the Princess wore a gold maple leaf pinned to



the neck of her brown coat – and was subsequently presented with a similar memento of the occasion created by Emily Wojna, a graduate of Georgian College. The custom-made golden bracelet incorporates locally-sourced gems and minerals, as well as the insignia the Grey and Simcoe Foresters, and will serve as a testament to Georgian College's Jewellery and Metals program. In return, HRH unveiled a commemorative bench which will remain a lasting legacy in the park as the Military Heritage landmark grows up around it.

Following the public part of her first engagement, Her Royal Highness was presented with a bouquet of flowers by a very excited Ashley Logan, 6, of Barrie, before dropping in at the nearby Southshore Community Centre to meet with regiment members past and present, and their families.

The following morning, the Princess Royal continued to CFB Borden where she reviewed the Royal Canadian Medical Services – whose Colonel she is – and toured mobile medical tents that can be

throughout the commonwealth who have participated in the conference, who have become recognized leaders in their communities and organizations.

"I think one of the reasons it continues is it is those who were at the beginning and have experienced the conferences who have been sufficiently impressed by those experiences to want to go on giving back to the next generation of leaders through their continued commitment and organizing the leadership development programs," Anne continued, noting she was looking forward to the 2015 Canada-Caribbean Emerging Leaders' Dialogue.

She also marvelled at the turnout of members of the Royal Victorian Order who have contributed so much to the monarchy in Canada and welcomed the chance to "catch up."

Her Royal Highness' busy day in Toronto concluded with a private dinner for members of the military, which raised some eyebrows in some quarters for dispensing both with the traditional toast to the Queen and the Royal Anthem.

From Toronto, Her Royal Highness concluded her most recent homecoming with a packed two days of engagements in Kingston, first in a public welcome to the City hosted by the Mayor at Battery Park, a tour of the Garrison Gym Field House, where Her Royal Highness marked the 110th anniversary of the Communications and Electronics Branch of the Canadian Armed Forces, to which she also presented The Princess Royal's Banner; and then ended her tour with a visit to CFB Kingston.

The Princess Royal arrives to visit the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Onley at the vice-regal Suite, Queen's Park. Her automobile flies her personal Canadian Flag, used for the first time during her Homecoming.

deployed in the event of biological, chemical and radiological threats. After a private meeting with families of the corps, Princess Anne concluded her visit by presenting the Regiment with The Princess Royal's Banner, a new Colour which commemorates the vital role the Medical Services have played in Canada's recent operations in Afghanistan since 2002.

Later that afternoon, she was greeted by Lieutenant Governor David Onley and his wife, Ruth Ann, at Queen's Park for a reception for participants in the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Leaders Conference and members of the Royal Victorian Order Association of Canada.

"It is always a pleasure to be back in Canada," the Princess Royal told the assembled audience. "All of these organizations which link back to the royal family, the Queen, and in particular the Duke of Edinburgh, it is really encouraging to see how well they continue, how they have adapted and moved on and have been so well-supported."

She noted the longevity of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference in Canada – 57 years – and the 5,000 men and women



The Princess Royal visits her troops at CFB Borden



Anne meets some members of Mercury Trek II, a team of 46 riders from CF Communications Branch who cycled from Ottawa to Kingston and return in the spirit of the despatch riders of yesteryear and in support of the remarkable achievements of the communicators of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Royal Canadian Navy and the various regiments and branches of the Army.



In Kingston, the Princess Royal presents her Banner to mark the 110th anniversary of the Communications and Electronics Branch of the Canadian Armed Forces

# VICE-REGAL ROUND-UP

A small sampling of the many activities of The Queen's Canadian representatives in the Provinces  
*Guichon to honour BC wineries... AB's Ethell supports Addiction Stigma conversations... Military Service Pins presented by SK LG Schofield... Mr Lee unveils judicial portraits in Winnipeg... David Onley welcomes athletes from Sochi in ON... M. Duchesne loue les personnes âgées et jeunes avec son Médaille... NB's Nicholas addresses Aboriginal Spirituality conference... PEI LG chairing PEI 2014 celebrations... International Women's Day marked by General Grant in Halifax... The Fagans welcome volunteers and new Police Chief to Government House, St John's*



(left to right) HH Judith Guichon opens the new Thistalah Memorial Library built as an initiative of the Lieutenant Governor of BC's Read to Write literacy program. Le Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec, l'hon Pierre Duchesne, accueille le Premier ministre du Québec, Pauline Marois, le 5 mars, lorsque Son honneur a accepté de convoquer des élections provinciales le 7 avril. Sherbrooke: SH

Pierre Duchesne rend hommage aux familles de donateurs d'organes et de tissus. Charlottetown: The Lieutenant Governor receives PEI 2014 CEO Paulette Soloman who holds the famous picture of the Fathers of Confederation taken at Government House in 1864.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

March 26 found the Hon Judith Guichon join the Heiltsuk First Nation and the Qqs (Eyes) Projects Society, opening the new Thistalah Memorial Library in Bella Bella. The previous library in the community was badly damaged in a fire in July 2013. The new library was built as an initiative under the Lieutenant Governor's literacy program: The Write to Read Project, a partnership between the Government

House Foundation and the Rotary Clubs of District 5040 to assist in building cooperative relationships between urban groups and rural First Nations communities. Other libraries under The Write to Read Project have opened in Toosey First Nation, Stone First Nation, Halalt First Nation and Old Masset in Haida Gwaii. Libraries in Fort Rupert and Rivers Inlet are scheduled to open in April 2014. Her Honour has issued a call for entries in the LG's

Awards for Excellence in BC Wines, which will be adjudicated in June and presented when Mrs Guichon visits wineries in July.

## ALBERTA

On April 3 the Lieutenant Governor addressed the True Patriot Love Foundation at their Tribute Dinner in Calgary. March found the LG's Circle on Mental Health & Addiction hosting events in Edmonton and Calgary called "Ashamed: A Conversation about Addiction and Stigma." On February 23rd, the Hon Donald Ethell joined the Fung Loy Kok Institute of Taoism in hosting a Government House banquet to usher in the Year of the Horse.

## SASKATCHEWAN

On November 5, 2013, Saskatchewan Lieutenant Governor Vaughn Solomon Schofield launched the Lieutenant Governor's Military Service Pin at Government House in Regina. Joining the Lieutenant Governor at the launch were Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall and Canadian Chief of the Defense General Tom Lawson. "I created the pin to honour the courageous and capable men and women who have served in the Canadian Armed Forces. When they aren't in uniform, many people simply don't know the sacrifices these Canadians have made in service to our country." Throughout Her Honour's term, the Pin, which is intended for wear on civilian clothing, will be presented to individuals who have lived in Saskatchewan and have served in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Also eligible are Saskatchewan police officers who have served in military operations. An on-line application form and further information are available at [www.ltgov.sk.ca](http://www.ltgov.sk.ca) On April 14, Her Honour presented the Pin to 59 members of Commissionaires South Saskatchewan, former CF and RCMP members "who continue to provide valuable service in Canadian communities."

## MANITOBA

The Hon Phillip S Lee's April engagements included presiding at the Installation of the new Chancellor of St Paul's University, attending Volunteer Manitoba's 31st Awards Dinner and the DASCH Foundation's 12th Annual Awards Luncheon, support at the Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Army Cadet League of Manitoba and an April 13 visit to the Law Courts, where His Honour unveiled portraits of former Chief Justices of Manitoba.

## ONTARIO

At a March 26 Reception, Lieutenant Governor David Onley paid tribute to Canadian Olympic and Paralympic Athletes returning home from Sochi. His Honour's March engagements also included addressing Professor Radha Persaud's Political Science class at Glendon College and hosting the 32nd Ontario's Junior Citizens of the Year ceremony. In presenting the Lieutenant Governor's Community Volunteer Award to Dr Marcia Rioux on

## Governor General Launches My Giving Moment Campaign Major corporate partners enlisted – Rideau Hall Foundation established

His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada, launched on November 4th *My Giving Moment*, a national multimedia campaign that encourages Canadians to discover and seize their "giving moments" and then act on them. This campaign, inspired by His Excellency, is part of an ongoing effort to foster Canadian giving and build a smarter and more caring nation.

"We are a country that cares and, as Canadians, it's in our DNA to give," said His Excellency. "We have built communities based on neighbour helping neighbour. Big or small, every gesture counts, because when we help in any way, we are lifting someone else's spirit. I hope that this campaign will encourage Canadians to find their own giving moments and pass them on to others – whether in time, talent or money."

*My Giving Moment* will encourage Canadians to give back to their communities, neighbours, charities and causes. To participate, Canadians are invited to visit the campaign website at [www.mygivingmoment.ca](http://www.mygivingmoment.ca) to share their personal "giving moment" or to browse for ideas on how to give. Participants can also challenge others and share their ideas on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, by using the hashtag #givingmoment. The campaign will also feature television and online advertising as well as public relations initiatives.

Inspired by His Excellency's vision, leaders from the corporate, community and media sectors have come together to support the campaign, partnering with the Rideau Hall Foundation. They all share the Governor General's commitment to giving as the key to creating a smarter and more caring Canada.

**National Partners:** BMO Financial Group, CGI, CIBC, Home Hardware, Manulife Financial, RBC, Scotiabank, TD Bank Group, TELUS and CBC/Radio-Canada

**Supporting Partners:** Deloitte, National Bank, Procter & Gamble, Target Canada, Tim Hortons, City and Shaw Media

### About the Rideau Hall Foundation

The recently established Rideau Hall Foundation will amplify the scope and reach of the Governor General's office as it connects, inspires and honours Canadians. As an independent and non-political charitable organization the Foundation works closely with the Governor General's office and other partners to cultivate initiatives to foster Canadians' sense of values and identity, increase their potential for excellence, and strengthen their aspiration for a better country.

*My Giving Moment* is one of the Foundation's first initiatives. Other initiatives will follow as the Foundation evolves and mobilizes partnerships around inspiring ideas and proposals.



Baie-Comeau: le Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec présente sa médaille aux personnes âgées et des jeunes qui inspirent leurs pairs.

# VICE-REGAL ROUND-UP



New Brunswick Lieutenant Governor Graydon Nicholas presides at the opening of the new Court Building in Saint John

March 20, Mr Onley paid tribute to her “indomitable spirit,” for working “to advance the rights of persons with disabilities,” adding that thanks to her example, “the cause for universal accessibility will eventually prevail.”

## QUÉBEC

L'honorable Pierre Duchesne a assisté à un événement unique à Sherbrooke en octobre, dans son rôle de Patron d'une cérémonie d'hommage organisé par l'Association canadienne de dons d'organe pour louer les donateurs d'organes et de tissus en présence de 199 membres de leur famille. During the Canada Day weekend in July, His Honour joined Gaspé residents at the Monument des Braves to commemorate the service and sacrifice of Canadian soldiers. Le 2 juin M. Duchesne et son épouse Ginette Lamoureux étaient en Baie-Comeau lorsque Son Honneur a présenté la Médaille du Lieutenant-gouverneur aux 39 personnes – âgées et jeunesse – qui également représentent une source d'inspiration pour leurs pairs.



Alberta Lieutenant Governor Donald Ethell, with Her Honour Linda Ethell and ADC Linda Ripley, attended the Valentine's Gala in Edmonton this February – an event which raised more than \$300,000 for Edmonton Opera and CapitalCare.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

During the Fall, the Hon Graydon Nicholas opened the new Law Courts in Saint John. A member of the Tobique First Nation, His Honour addressed a conference held at Montreal's Concordia University the last weekend of January. *Beyond Dream Catchers* focused on Aboriginal Theology and Spirituality. February also found Mr Nicholas bringing greetings to a Fredericton Conference on Youth, Mental Health and the Criminal Justice system. On March 27th, His Honour represented the Governor General in investing scientific innovator Salem Mastry as a Member of the Order of Canada.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant Governor Frank Lewis has been named Honorary Chairman of PEI 2014, a year-long celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Charlottetown Conference of 1864, a significant milestone on the road to Canada's creation, and remembered in the historic photo of the Fathers of Confederation posing on the steps of Government House. The Fathers were entertained the first night of the Conference by the Hon George Dundas, the Colonial Governor.



Manitoba's indefatigable vice-regal couple celebrate the Year of the Horse



Nova Scotia's Lieutenant Governor with Respectful Citizen Award honorees and mentors



Some of Canada's Paralympic athletes are welcomed home from Sochi by one of their leading supporters, Ontario Lieutenant Governor David Onley

## NOVA SCOTIA

His Honour General Grant continues to welcome diverse groups to Government House. March 7 found a celebration of International Women's Day, while February 24 saw presentations of the Lieutenant Governor's Respectful Citizenship Award, honoring students for initiatives ranging from anti-bullying to creating community gardens. On February 4, His Honour highlighted African Heritage Month by hosting a youth panel on youth leadership and community engagement.

## NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

The Hon Frank Fagan and Her Honour Mrs Patricia Fagan enjoyed a busy April, with events ranging from the investiture of Gen Rick Hillier to the Order of Newfoundland and Labrador, to hosting receptions for Volunteer Week and in honour of

the new Chief of Police, and attending the Shallaway Finale Concert for the Season at St John's Arts and Culture Centre.



Their Honours the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland & Labrador and Mrs Fagan enjoyed the Suncor Energy Big Band show at St John's with vocalist Michelle Doyle and NSO Conductor Martin MacDonald.



Accompanied by Premier Brad Wall and General Tom Lawson, Saskatchewan LG Vaughn Solomon Schofield presents the Lieutenant Governor's Military Service Pin to Second World War Veteran Denis Chisholm and Captain Gillian Dulle.



Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

# FROM RIDEAU HALL

*Her Excellency celebrates International Women's Day as she recalls the Vice-Regal couple's recent State Visit to India*

*His Excellency reflects on his first three years as Governor General*



## International Women's Day: March 8, 2014

by Her Excellency Mrs. Sharon Johnston

In celebration of International Women's Day, I would like to share experiences from the recent State visit to India that my husband, the Governor General, and I led, along with members of Parliament, and leaders from business, education, research and civil society. A key theme of the visit was entrepreneurship, with a special focus on the contributions of women and girls.

What is an entrepreneur? One of our delegates, the successful Canadian businessman of Indian origin, Bob Dhillon, said an entrepreneur is someone who swims upstream and doesn't take no for an answer. This certainly applies to the women entrepreneurs we met during the State visit. Whether for financial or social return on investment, these women are having an incredible impact on their communities and showing the way for the development of their society through entrepreneurship. The values of entrepreneurship are universal and bind countries – like India and Canada – together through mutual collaboration.

We met some amazing women entrepreneurs in India. For example, Priyanka Gupta is a senior executive in a steel company, in Mumbai. When she arrived, there was only one other woman working in the entire company and the benefits were lacking. Now, almost half the workforce is women and their children receive free



*Their Excellencies enjoy the Taj Mahal*

medical care. Another woman we met, Meera Sanyal, was the CEO of an Indian subsidiary of a major bank and is now running for political office on an anti-corruption platform. Yet another, Shradha Sharma, is the founder and CEO of India's leading online platform for first generation businesspeople, including 3 400 women entrepreneurs. Women are helping women to succeed.

But one of the most inspiring examples of women social entrepreneurs was Manju, who leads APNE, a non-profit organization that works with the children of sex workers to break the inter-generational cycle of the sex trade. When the children first come to the program, they don't smile and when asked what they want to be when they grow up, they say they want to be a madam. After having access to education, proper nutrition and housing, they sing and play and want to be teachers, doctors and nurses. Three of the women who have gone through the program have now completed university studies and one has

begun her PhD. To me, this illustrates the worth of every human life. Manju certainly doesn't take no for an answer!

These Indian women entrepreneurs remind me of many women who are working to make our society in Canada better. I cite three women who have recently received the Order of Canada as examples of successful entrepreneurs who used the success of their businesses to advance social conditions for women and girls. Lise Watier, with her remarkable cosmetics empire of luxury products used worldwide, supports women and girls through her philanthropy. Heather Reisman uses her book-selling empire to develop youth literary programs. And Monique Leroux, CEO of Caisse Desjardins, provides micro-financing to women in the developing world.

David and I have five daughters, and they certainly illustrate the point as well. They work both professionally and as volunteers to improve the administration of criminal justice and human rights law in Latin America, to advance women into senior executive positions, to encourage physical fitness in women after giving birth, to improve health consciousness in girls, and to develop a learning curriculum that is inclusive of all children with challenges.

Both in Canada and India, and elsewhere in the world, whether for social or economic returns or both, women entrepreneurs are making our world better. I salute them on this International Women's Day!

## Moments and Reflections: Three Years as Governor General

by the Rt Hon David Johnston, Governor General of Canada

As Sharon and I look back on my three years as governor general, we are amazed at how quickly the time has gone by. In that time, we have visited every corner of this country and have seen the level of compassion that Canadians have for one another.

I have participated in the Terry Fox Run with children in the North. I have helped to build a Habitat for Humanity house in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. I have honoured the citizens of Calgary for their service to others during the flooding this past summer. I have witnessed examples of giving throughout this nation, on both large and small scales, of neighbour helping neighbour.

Moreover, I have seen the effect that giving has on communities.

I have always said that everyone has something to give, be it time, talent or resources. Whatever Canadians have given, whenever they have given, they have made this a smarter, more caring nation.

Yet, as much good as I have seen, there is still so much need as well.

From mental illness to poverty and so many other issues, Canadians are already taking on a number of challenges. They are leveraging the power of volunteerism and philanthropy to enact change, to improve the well-being of other Canadians.

Whether you help an entire community or just one person, when you give, you are making this a better world.

Giving as a concept can describe so many different actions. It is quite broad in scope. But giving can be broken down into individual moments – moments of altruism from the heart, moments that we can all share with one another.

As Canadians have shared their stories with me, I have in turn shared their stories with others across the country and around the world. In this way, I hope to inspire Canadians to discover what they have to give. Both Sharon and I look forward to the next stage of my mandate, where we will be connecting with Canadians in a special way to inspire them to think about their giving moment.

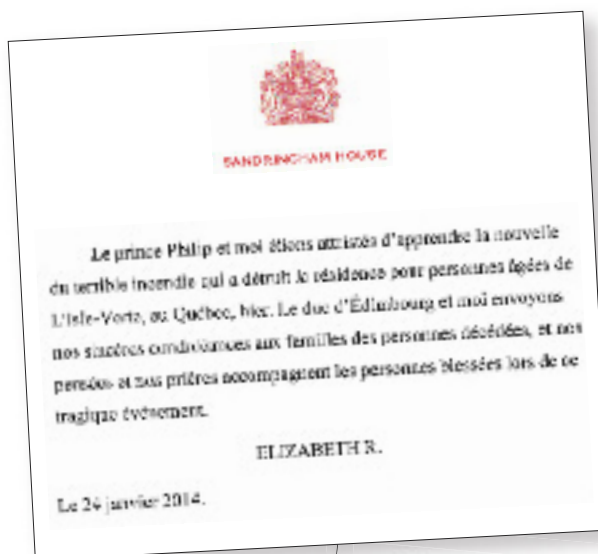
Until then, we would like to thank each and every Canadian who has helped to make the past three years so special; we are excited to share with you the next step of our journey.



*The Governor General welcomed in the streets of Mumbai during State Visit on March 1*

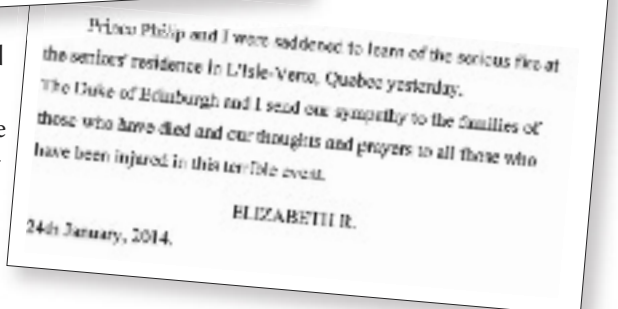
## LA REINE PARLE DU FOND DU COEUR

19 résidents d'un foyer à l'Isle-Verte, Québec ont péri le 21 janvier. En apprenant la nouvelle tragique, la Reine a écrit un Message de sympathie de Sandringham House:



## QUEEN'S MESSAGE ON L'ISLE-VERTE TRAGEDY

19 residents of a nursing home in L'Isle-Verte, Quebec perished on January 21st, moving The Queen to write a Message of Sympathy from Sandringham House:



*HE Sharon Johnston meets with organizers and children of the Canada-India Foundation*

# The Monarchist League of Canada at Forty-Four

Reflections by Robert Finch,  
Dominion Chairman

The purpose of this paper is to engage in reflection on the state of the League as we approach its 45th birthday next February, to examine its strengths and challenges and to consider the way forward in these twilight years of The Queen's reign – may there be many more in health and happiness.

## STRENGTHS

The League enjoys wide respect within relevant circles in Ottawa and across Canada.

- This stems from
- our sheer longevity and persistence;
- our maintaining a single and well-defined focus;
- our leadership seen as credible both nationally and regionally;
- our close relationship with the current pro-monarchist government and senior

- officials of state;
- our deliberate building of relationships with the opposition parties;
- our maintaining an unwavering policy of independence and non-partisanship, whereby we applaud positive accomplishments to promote Canadian identity through the Crown and decry missed opportunities and acts hostile to the Crown regardless of source and party;
- our articulate, informed and reasoned spokesmen in media;
- our presence on the social media;
- our demonstrated record of accomplishment and “clout” as issues arise;
- the helpful and authoritative nature of our educational and other publications and resources;
- our emphasis on developing support for the practical modern monarchy rather than encouraging a nostalgic view of yesterday's pomp and ceremony;
- our realism in choosing our ground and

- when to flex our muscles;
- the steady progress of our outreach to Quebecers and bilingualism of our materials;
- a loyal membership base which is and is seen to be increasingly diverse;
- a band of dedicated active volunteers;
- a fairly steady stream of bequests which enable special projects to be undertaken;
- our maintaining the high ground and good humour even with opponents of the Crown;
- a resolute refusal to have anything to do with the “crank” elements and persons seeking to use the institution to advance unrelated, personal and sometimes highly-offensive agendas, who populate many causes including, most unhelpfully, the Monarchy.

## CHALLENGES

The League knows that its efforts are far from perfect!

- Amongst the challenges we face are
- developing a plan of action and policies in respect to the inevitable Accession to the Throne of the Prince of Wales and to the status of his Consort;
- building on our legal and academic base of advisors both in general terms and specifically, to overcome the Separatist challenge to the Succession to the Throne Act 2013 – while maintaining the perspective that at least many decades remain before the Act might come into play, and that the process for its unanimous passage through Parliament is far less important that our underlining its vigorous assertion of Canadian values;
- assuring that internal process-oriented debates of small interest to most members and sympathizers never dominate our agenda;
- building a larger membership base in order to fund greater activities and presence throughout a large country;
- reaching out effectively to the major cultural/linguistic/religious groups of Canadians whose initial first language is neither English nor French and who reflect the reality of Canada's multicultural society;
- recognizing that in today's 24-hour and often locally-driven news cycle, even the most local news can become national within seconds, building the role of our regional coordinators and re-working the role of branches to be more conspicuously forward-looking, credibly led, known in their communities, effective in recruitment to cause and membership, well administered and above all, operating in accord with the national League's objectives – all to ensure that the League's principal franchise – its positive image – cannot be threatened by inadvertent mis-speaking or determined “independence”;
- continuing to build and improve our social media outreach especially by means of an updated Bulletin Board and an ever-livelier and more dynamic website;
- stirring the membership to personal action as opportunities arise to do so. Very few respond to important communiqués asking for input as to the next Lieutenant Governor of a Province, or suggest programs that the League might execute in the mid-term. Many quickly do respond, and with notable results, when a symbol of the Crown is threatened – we cite the Rideau Hall portrait controversy in Mme Jean's time, the BC Ferries issue or any number of issues about the availability or offering of Royal-oriented postage stamps.

## WAYS & MEANS

Dealing with the above matters, implementing new and revised programmes, tweaking our operations and emphases, will need much reflection by your Dominion Chairman, Directors, Regional Coordinators, my colleagues in branches and contact groups and you our loyal members. I look forward to hearing your views. One element of the process is already in place: revised League by-laws, as passed unanimously at a recent Annual General Meeting, constitute one vehicle to assure the League continues to be strongly led and speak as with one voice on all matters of significance.

By-Laws are written to provide a legal foundation for an organization, and the League's revision was only undertaken due to the passage by Parliament of the new Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act; but they do not concern 99.9% of members whose focus is, rightly, the promotion of the League's loyal outreach in a rational way to Canadians. Very little will now change in the day-to-day operations of the League. However, with their passage by your Directors and by Special Resolution of the Annual Meeting of Members, the revision has provided an opportunity to address several matters of concern.

In a large and geographically-dispersed country such as Canada, any national organization faces the concerns of a few particularly sensitive members that “X” (the location of the head office and/or greatest concentration of memberships) is unaware of/insensitive to the concerns of members who reside elsewhere. Of course it is the duty of the regional coordinators and leadership of branches to allay such concerns and point out the many examples of how the League, albeit a national organization with national concerns and focused on the fundamental institution of nationhood, the Crown, has given voice to members' concerns on a range of matters.

To cite in no particular order but a few of the foregoing accomplished as a result of the direct, and, often, long-repeated representations by members:

- a) The acquiring of a Grant of Arms including the unique distinction of the approval of The Sovereign for the use therein of two Royal Crowns;
- b) The issuance of a League Flag for sale to and display by members;
- c) The provision of a traveling display unit for use at branch functions;
- d) The appointment of Regional Dominion Vice-Chairmen (now known as Regional Coordinators) to oversee and represent the interests of branches and members in each region of Canada;
- e) The bilingualization of many League materials, including the web site, and the provision of an educational booklet in the French language;
- f) The triennial Cost of the Canadian Monarchy survey;
- g) The printing of members' views in Canadian Monarchist News;
- h) The development of a League Bulletin Board, Facebook, Twitter and similar social media facilities whereby members can express opinions and branches give notice of events, and reach a wide and generally young demographic of non-members;
- i) The retention of new members' fees when solicited by a branch, a provision afforded during the last three years, with notable take-up by and resulting

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## THE ROYAL HOMECOMING IN MAY:

### Simple Outreach Projects for Every Reader

#### One Vivid Memory Can Foster A Lifetime Of Loyalty

The homecoming of the Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall this coming May is not only significant for those living in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where TRH will carry out engagements, but for all Canadians.

Now is the time for members of the Monarchist League of Canada wherever situated, to presence of the Heir to an opportunity to reach build on the excitement mediated media coverage, as about our constitutional



each reader, and all chist League of Canada consider how to use the the Canadian Throne as out to the public and to of the tour, and its asso- a “teachable moment” monarchy.

We all lead busy lives – so, as always, the KISM principle applies (*Keep it simple, monarchists*). Here are a few simple ideas for you to consider – don't wait for someone else to take the lead!

- 1) Check out your *local shopping mall's rules for placing and manning an information table representing the League* for a day or two (a busy weekend during the tour is probably best) that you would organize. The League can supply give-aways such as our educational booklets suitable for age 10 and up, the federal government's *Crown of Maples* which is pitched towards teenagers and adults alike, postcards and of course pictures of The Queen. You come up with an attention-getting sign or poster (a great opportunity for a talented teen artist from your family or friends) and your and some friends' and/or family members' presence to welcome passers-by. If you do the ground work and would like a helping hand, we can also – with your permission – notify local monarchists to contact you and offer their assistance..
- 2) Why not suggest to *community organizations* – Legion, Rotary, Kiwanis, Scouts, Guides, faith groups and similar, many of which seek weekly speakers and programs – that they turn a meeting in May towards a Royal theme and have a speaker to link the visit to a brief exposition of our Monarchy followed by a Q&A period. The League can assist you in preparing some remarks, or try to help to find a speaker.
- 3) Engage a young person in your family – to *tweet (or use other social media)* news of Charles and Camilla's events and activities during the homecoming.
- 4) Stir up interest in the tour with a *sympathetic local teacher or school principal*, and encourage them to mount displays, hold an assembly or otherwise mark the tour. The federal government will doubtless have a website with the itinerary, themes and many suggestions for involvement. Offer to supply the school with materials such as in the first suggestion above which the League can send.
- 5) Once the detailed program for the Royals is announced, if you live near where any *Royal event* will take place, consider organizing a car or bus cavalcade of family and friends to attend it together. As we note above, one vivid memory can nurture a lifetime of loyalty. Our New Brunswick Branch is already considering just such an outing. If you live in Saskatchewan or Western Ontario, a Manitoba trip might be in reach – and if you're a Maritimer, think of the excitement of driving onto Prince Edward Island or enjoying scenic Nova Scotia en route to a Royal engagement! Or a good excuse to take that ferry ride from Newfoundland. that you've always wanted to experience.

These are just a few ideas. Doubtless you'll have some additional ones. We'd love to hear them, and to receive news of your plans to take up the challenge, and photos of whatever projects you engage in to welcome our future Monarch and his Consort back to the Maple Kingdom.

*continued from page 21*

benefits to the New Brunswick, Ottawa and Victoria Branches.

To the foregoing the new By-Laws add significant provisions:

- a) The power given to the Dominion Chairman and to the Board of Directors to invite a guest or guests to have voice at a Directors' meeting;
- b) The provision of regional representation at any Special Meeting of Members;
- c) The addition of Regional Coordinators to the voting membership.
- d) We have a membership that generally prefers to belong and to receive League electronic communiqués and print publications. Only a small fraction are interested in attending "activities" no matter how well planned or attractive by Dominion or a branch: this reflects our times, and is the common experience of social groupings seen in areas – to name but a few – ranging from declining church attendance to the struggle of the Legion, some Masonic Lodges and many service clubs such as the Kiwanis and Rotary, all admirable associations, which find their tradi-

tional pattern of recruitment meetings and communal activity difficult to sustain. Thus, for the League, the responsibility for making sure members are happy and involved to whatever extent they may wish, falls principally on the national leadership, and not on branches. Where well led, branches constitute a useful supplement to the League's national mandate. Where badly led or difficult to sustain after the loss of a dynamic leadership team, it is often better that they be dis-established for a time rather than risk their inadvertently giving a false impression of a declining national organization. And where independently led, encouraging the incorrect view that "I am a member of this Branch first and foremost," they threaten the fabric of the League, a situation no organization can tolerate. Unlike some organizations which are little more than a loose confederation of local groupings, and thereby neither designed to be nor effective as a "national" voice, the League has always been, and will continue to be a national organization which encourages local activity where desirable

and in line with expectations that are now even more clarified;

Thus the by-laws provide more detailed provisions for Branches and members, inter alia,

- ensure that your League will always speak with one voice, the better to carry out its effective achievements of which we are all so proud, and as it has over more than four decades and particularly now in an era when all news is potentially national news;
- make it even more clear that branches operate by permission of the League and that its Chairman and/or officers are approved by the Dominion Chairman and its affairs directed by the League while allowing maximal flexibility to branches of proven ability and effective organization to run their practical day-to-day operation;
- provide that your local branch, and anyone speaking on behalf of the League, must publicly support League policies;
- direct that any renewal fee you pay via your branch (which we do not recommend for their own sake as well as yours, especially as direct payment is now easily available online via the League Store)

must be forwarded to Dominion HQ within one week to avoid delays and the irritation and expense of an unnecessary duplicated solicitation;

- ensure that branches not engage in signing leases or making other commitments (that could rebound upon local members) without the approval of Dominion Headquarters.

## ONWARDS

The League is well-positioned as it heads towards its Golden Anniversary in 2020. If you think that is distant as we're "only" in the first third of 2014, just cast your mind six years back to 2008 – the China Olympics, the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, the election of Barack Obama and the Russia-Georgia War – not to mention the world financial crisis. They don't seem so very far away, do they?

I look forward to your response and continued support as, together, we head towards 2020 having accomplished many good things as suggested in these reflections, and seeing the Canadian Crown even more strongly entrenched in the minds of all our people who constitute the ever-evolving Canadian identity.

# La ligue à quarante-quatre ans

## Réflexions de Robert Finch, Président national

Le but de ce texte est de porter quelques réflexions à propos de la situation actuelle de la Ligue, alors qu'elle célébrera bientôt son 45<sup>e</sup> anniversaire et à examiner ses forces, ses défis et la voie à suivre durant ces années de crépuscule du règne de la Reine. Puisse-t-il y avoir beaucoup plus de santé et de bonheur à venir.

## FORCES

La Ligue bénéficie d'un grand respect de la part d'importantes organisations à Ottawa et partout ailleurs au Canada.

- Cette situation découle:
- De notre longévité et notre persistance;
- Du maintien d'un seul objectif bien défini;
- De notre leadership considéré comme crédible tant au niveau national que régional;
- De notre relation étroite avec le gouvernement pro-monarchiste actuel et avec de hauts fonctionnaires de l'État;
- De la construction délibérée de bonnes relations avec les partis de l'opposition;
- De notre maintien d'une politique inébranlable d'indépendance et d'impartialité, de sorte que nous nous félicitons des réalisations que nous avons accomplies afin de promouvoir l'identité canadienne de tout un chacun par biais de la Couronne. De plus, nous dénonçons les occasions manquées et les actes hostiles à la Couronne indépendamment de la provenance de ceux-ci;
- De nos talentueux porte-paroles dans les médias, informés et motivés;
- De notre présence sur les médias sociaux;
- De notre liste d'accomplissements bien reconnus qui, lorsque des questions se posent au sujet de la Couronne, nous permettent d'émettre une opinion reconnue qui sera considérée;
- De la nature utile et éducative de nos publications pédagogiques et des autres ressources;
- De notre accent sur le développement du soutien de la monarchie moderne plutôt que d'encourager une vision nostalgique et dépassée de celle-ci, souvent représentée par les cérémonies d'antan;
- De notre réalisme dans le choix de nos

objectifs et du moment opportun pour agir en ce sens;

- De notre approche progressive pour les Québécois et de l'augmentation du bilinguisme dans les communications aux membres et dans nos différentes publications;
- D'un cœur de membres fidèles extrêmement diversifié;
- D'un petit groupe de bénévoles actifs et dévoués;
- D'un flux plutôt stable de suggestions qui permettent d'entreprendre plusieurs projets spéciaux;
- De notre volonté à maintenir et à défendre nos convictions, avec fierté et humour, même devant des opposants à la Couronne;
- D'un refus définitif à n'entretenir aucune relation avec des personnes qui cherchent à utiliser notre institution afin de faire avancer leurs intérêts indépendants, personnels et parfois très offensifs qui engendrent de nombreux problèmes et qui causent préjudice à la monarchie.

## DÉFIS

La Ligue sait que ses efforts sont loin d'être parfaits!

Les défis auxquels nous sommes confrontés sont:

- L'élaboration d'un plan d'action et de politiques en prévision de l'ascension au trône inévitable du prince de Galles ainsi que du futur statut de sa conjointe;
- Le renforcement de notre base juridique et académique de conseillers pour surmonter les défis que la Loi du la succession au Trône de 2013 implique, tout en gardant à l'esprit qu'il s'écoulera plus de 20 ans encore avant que cette loi puisse entrer en vigueur. Nous devons nous rappeler que le processus de son adoption à l'unanimité par le Parlement est beaucoup moins important que le soutien vigoureux des valeurs canadiennes engendrées par cette loi;
- De s'assurer que les débats internes qui ont peu d'intérêt pour la plupart des membres et des sympathisants ne dominent pas sur nos objectifs communs;
- D'élargir la famille de nos membres afin de financer plus d'activités et d'améliorer notre présence dans notre vaste pays;
- D'atteindre efficacement les grands

groupes linguistiques et culturels des Canadiens dont la première langue n'est ni l'anglais ni le français, ce qui reflète la réalité de la société multiculturelle du Canada;

- De reconnaître qu'en moins de 24 heures, mêmes les nouvelles les plus locales peuvent prendre une ampleur nationale. Par conséquent, mieux définir le rôle de nos coordinateurs régionaux et des différentes filiales de la Ligue est une priorité pour être plus visible, crédible et connu dans les communautés. Nous devons être plus efficaces dans le recrutement de nouveaux membres ainsi que dans les renouvellements, ceci tout en ayant une saine administration et, surtout, de fonctionner en accord avec les objectifs de la Ligue au niveau national afin de veiller à ce que la franchise principale de la Ligue, et son image positive, ne puisse être menacée par erreur ou par inadvertance lorsque l'on doit se prononcer sur l'« indépendance »;
- Continuer à développer et à améliorer notre communication via les médias sociaux, notamment par l'intermédiaire du « Bulletin Board » qui a été mis à jour et d'un site web toujours plus vivant et plus dynamique;
- Augmenter la participation des membres lorsqu'ils ont l'occasion favorable de participer aux changements. En effet, très peu répondent aux communiqués importants, par exemple, lorsqu'il est exigé d'émettre son opinion concernant la nomination du successeur du Lieutenant-gouverneur d'une province ou encore de suggérer des projets dans lesquels la Ligue pourrait s'engager à moyen terme. Par contre, énormément de membres réagissent rapidement, et avec des résultats notables, aussitôt qu'un symbole de la Couronne est menacé, par exemple, lors de la polémique concernant le portrait à Rideau Hall à l'époque de madame Jean, ou encore lors de problèmes quant à la disponibilité de timbres représentant la Couronne.

## VOIES ET MOYENS

Afin de travailler sur les points précédents, la mise en œuvre des nouveaux programmes et la planification d'activités à venir demandera un effort de réflexion de

la part de tous, président, directeurs, coordonnateur régional, administrateurs des différentes filiales, groupes près de la Ligue et vous, nos fidèles membres. J'ai hâte d'entendre vos opinions que vous me partagerez par courriel. Un élément du processus est déjà en place: la révision des règlements de la Ligue, adoptée à l'unanimité lors de la récente assemblée générale annuelle. Cela assure que la Ligue continue d'être fortement représentée et qu'elle affiche une opinion forte et constante lorsque des questions importantes sont soulevées et que l'on doit se prononcer sur celles-ci.

Nos règlements existent afin de fournir une base juridique pour l'organisation. La révision de ceux-ci par Ligue a été effectuée uniquement en raison de l'adoption par le Parlement de la nouvelle loi canadienne sur les organismes à but non lucratif, mais cette révision ne concerne pratiquement aucun de nos membres dont l'objectif est, à juste titre, la promotion de la sensibilisation rationnelle de la place de la Couronne pour les Canadiens. Il est à noter que très peu de changements seront aux affaires journalistiques. Cependant, profitant de la présence des directeurs et administrateurs et, par résolution spéciale de l'assemblée annuelle des membres, la révision a été l'occasion d'aborder plusieurs préoccupations.

Dans un pays aussi vaste et dispersé comme le Canada, chaque organisation nationale face aux préoccupations de quelques membres provenant de régions particulières ne tient pas compte des inquiétudes des membres qui résident ailleurs, par exemple, de l'emplacement du siège social ou d'une plus grande concentration de l'adhésion. Bien sûr, il est du devoir des coordonnateurs régionaux et des dirigeants des filiales de dissiper ces préoccupations et de souligner les nombreux exemples où les membres ont pu exprimer leur opinion sur un éventail de questions concernant la Ligue, une organisation nationale avec des préoccupations nationales et axées sur l'institution fondamentale de la nation.

Pour citer, sans ordre particulier, quelques éléments ayant été soulevés lors de la rencontre en question:

- a) La concession d'emblèmes héral-

*suite à la page 23*

- diques, y compris la distinction unique de l'approbation du Souverain pour l'utilisation de couronnes royales sur celles-ci;
- b) La disponibilité d'un drapeau de la Ligue en vente à tous les membres;
  - c) La disposition d'affiches de promotion à toutes les filiales de la Ligue;
  - d) La désignation de coordonnateurs régionaux afin de superviser et de représenter les intérêts des filiales et les membres de chaque région du Canada;
  - e) Le bilinguisme de nombreuses publications de la Ligue, y compris le site Web et la disponibilité d'un livret pédagogique en langue française;
  - f) Le coût de la publication du journal triennal de la Ligue;
  - g) L'ajout d'opinions de certains membres dans les publications de notre édition des Nouvelles monarchiques du Canada.
  - h) L'établissement d'un bulletin d'informations périodique sur Facebook, Twitter et autres médias sociaux similaires sur lesquels les membres et les filiales peuvent exprimer leurs opinions et leurs avis à propos des événements, en plus de créer une excellente visibilité pour la Ligue, en particulier chez les jeunes;
  - i) La retenue par chacune des filiales lors de l'adhésion d'un nouveau membre lorsque celui-ci a été sollicité par la filiale, une disposition qui a été implantée au cours des trois dernières années et qui apporte d'excellents résultats, particulièrement dans les filiales du Nouveau-Brunswick, d'Ottawa et de Victoria.
- Ces points ont entraînés l'acceptation des nouveaux règlements suivants:
- a) Le pouvoir est donné au Président et

au Conseil d'administration d'inviter un ou plusieurs invités afin d'entendre leurs opinions lors des réunions avec le Président.

- b) La possibilité que les représentants régionaux soient présents lors de toute assemblée extraordinaire des membres;
- c) Le droit de vote est accordé aux coordonnateurs régionaux;
- d) Nos membres préfèrent généralement recevoir les communiqués de la Ligue électroniquement et en version imprimée. Seule une petite fraction des membres sont intéressés à participer à des activités organisées par la Ligue ou par les filiales, quelles soient bien planifiées ou attrayantes. Cela reflète notre époque. C'est d'ailleurs ce que vivent de nombreuses associations telles que, pour n'en nommer que quelques-unes, allant de la baisse fréquentation de l'église à la lutte de la Légion et certaines loges maçonniques, de nombreux clubs de services tels que Kiwanis et Rotary, tout et chacune de ces associations admirables qui trouvent leur modèle traditionnel de réunions communautaires et leur recrutement difficile à maintenir. Ainsi, pour la Ligue, la responsabilité de s'assurer que les membres sont heureux et impliqués autant qu'ils le souhaitent, tombe principalement sur le leadership national et non pas sur les filiales. Lorsque bien administrées, les différentes filiales constituent un complément utile au mandat national de la Ligue. Par contre, lorsque mal administrées ou lorsqu'elles sont affectées par la perte d'un membre important, une fausse impression de faiblesse de la Ligue au niveau national peut être répandue. Par conséquent, il est souvent préférable

que ces chefs soient en poste pour une durée prescrite. De plus, lorsque ces filiales sont administrées indifféremment, encourageant une vision erronée comme « Je suis membre de cette direction d'abord et avant tout », ces membres menacent le cœur de la Ligue, une situation qu'aucune organisation ne peut tolérer contrairement à certaines organisations qui ne sont guère plus qu'une confédération de groupements locaux et, de ce fait, elles ne sont pas efficaces et ne peuvent émettre une voix nationale à l'unisson. La Ligue a toujours été et continuera d'être une organisation nationale qui encourage l'activité locale lorsque souhaitable et lorsqu'en lien avec les objectifs nationaux, des objectifs clairs et précis.

Ainsi, les règlements adoptés permettent aux filiales d'avoir à leur disposition des services plus précis comme, entre autres:

- Veiller à ce que votre Ligue parlera toujours d'une voix unique afin de mieux utiliser les différentes réalisations accomplies dont nous sommes tous si fiers et comme nous le sommes déjà depuis plus de quatre décennies, particulièrement aujourd'hui, à une époque où toutes les nouvelles ont le potentiel de devenir d'intérêt national;
- Rendre le fonctionnement et le rôle de chacune des filiales encore plus clairs avec l'autorisation de la Ligue et de son Président ou de l'un des représentants approuvés par le celui-ci. Durant ce temps, le Président de la Ligue peut remplir ses fonctions principales tout en permettant une flexibilité maximale aux filiales qui ont prouvé leur capacité à gérer, organiser et administrer leur organisation de façon efficace et pratique au jour

le jour;

- Prévoir que votre filiale locale et toute personne s'exprimant au nom de la Ligue publiquement doivent soutenir les politiques de la Ligue;
- Ordonner que tout l'argent provenant de votre renouvellement payé à votre filiale (que nous ne recommandons pas, d'autant plus que le paiement direct est maintenant facilement disponible en ligne via le site web de la Ligue) doit être transmis au siège social de la Ligue dans un délai d'une semaine afin d'éviter les retards, les irritations et les frais d'une double sollicitation inutile;
- Veiller à ce que les filiales ne signent aucun contrat quelconque ou ne prennent aucun autre engagement, ce qui pourrait porter préjudice aux membres locaux, sans l'approbation du siège social de la Ligue.

#### AVENIR

La Ligue est bien placée alors qu'elle se dirige vers son Jubilé d'Or en 2020. Si vous croyez que cela est bien loin de nous, en ce début d'année 2014, vous n'avez qu'à vous remémorer 2008, les Jeux olympiques de Chine, les attaques terroristes à Mumbai, l'élection de Barack Obama et la guerre Russie-Géorgie, sans parler de la crise financière mondiale. Ils ne semblent pas si loin, non?

Je me réjouis de votre soutien continu et de votre réponse alors qu'ensemble nous nous dirigeons vers 2020 après avoir accompli beaucoup de grandes choses, telles que relatées dans ces réflexions. De plus, voir la Couronne canadienne encore plus fortement ancrée dans les esprits de tous nos gens, cela constitue la constante évolution de l'identité canadienne.

## CALLING ALL MEMBERS! – APPEL À TOUS LES MEMBRES! 2014 Monarchist League Projects Need Your Talents *Quelques projets de la ligue demandent vos talents*

We sometimes ask you to consider making a donation to the League's funds; but this appeal is no less vital: we need specific talents of our diverse membership to assist with projects planned for 2014. As you will read elsewhere in this issue of CMN, one of these is already underway, with a Succession Committee of volunteer members aided by distinguished advisors considering important issues which might arise around the time when Charles accedes to the Canadian Throne.

If you feel you have some of the skills and interests which could help in any of the below-listed endeavours, and might be interested in working (mostly via electronic communication) with some other congenial monarchists, please let us know about yourself and the specific skills set or interest which you would bring to the task(s) at hand.

For now, most of these items do not ask for a firm commitment on your part – but an expression of interest in some of the work we plan to launch during the next six months as time and funds permit.

Thank you for your consideration!

#### RECRUITING FLYER REVISION

The League's basic colour flyer provides basic facts about the Canadian Crown and our work. It is used to respond to queries about membership, and its main distribution is at fairs, exhibitions, display tables and similar events where the League has a booth or table (Toronto's *Word on the*

*Street*, for example). The current flyer's pictures are dated, it is unilingual and its design needs freshening.. We will provide bilingual text, but need **members with graphic design experience** (maybe pushing the box out of our normal comfort zone) to make the flyer leap out at prospective members. If you want a copy just let us know.

#### LIVRET ÉDUCATIF EN FRANÇAIS: COMMISSION DE RÉVISION DE TEXTE FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET: TEXT REVISION COMMITTEE

La première édition du livret pédagogique en Français de la Ligue devront bientôt être réimprimé. Nous avons une liste de maladresses dans la langue: des yeux plus critiques sur le texte permettra d'améliorer l'exactitude des informations dans la langue, mais aussi des images.

Mais en plus, nous pouvons utiliser la possibilité de rendre le texte encore mieux et plus convaincante à ses lecteurs, en grande partie dans la Province de Québec et éventuellement, remplacer certaines images. Pour ce projet, nous recherchons **des membres qui sont des écrivains de langue Français avec une connaissance fine du Québec contemporain**. Comme dans toutes les langues, experts "discutent" (certains diront même se battre comme les chats et chiens) sur la meilleure utilisation possible. Si ce n'est pas un travail pour les

timides!

The first edition of the League's French language educational booklet will soon need to be reprinted. We have a list of infelicities in the language – and a few more eyes will only improve its accuracy. But more, we can use the opportunity to make the text even better and more convincing to its readers, largely in the Province of Québec, and possibly, substitute some imagery. For this project we're looking for **members who are native French language writers with a keen knowledge of contemporary Québec**. As in every language, experts "discuss" (some might say argue or even fight like cats and dogs) over best use. So this is not a work for the timid!

#### LEAGUE WEB SITE REVISION

The League's website is our primary public presence, and the origin of 90% or more of our new members. We will be tweaking its text, with which we are largely happy, and will appreciate **suggestions for new sections or materials from all members who can take the time to read it thoroughly**. But what we want to concentrate on is its architecture and "look" – a freshening, a less dense mass of type, new graphic design. So we're looking for **members with experience in web design**.

#### MEMBERS WITH SPECIFIC EXPERIENCES WILLING TO SPEAK TO MEDIA

The Dominion Chairman works with a

team of seasoned spokesmen to do "royal commentary" and enunciate League policy on monarchical issues of the day. What we lack – and what media often ask for as part of the "colour commentary" which inevitably forms so great a portion of their coverage – is a **register of members with specific experiences of/encounters with the Royals and willing to talk to print reporters, do a radio interview by phone or appear on camera**. While we hope such individuals would be sane and reasonable (most of us seem to be!) they would be speaking as individuals, and not on the League's behalf. Specifically, **we anticipate requests for – folk who have had a memorable moment with Charles and/or Camilla, and down the road – may it be many years – members who attended the last Coronation festivities at home or in London, who were present at an Accession Proclamation at home or in the UK in 1952, who have had memorable encounters with The Queen or Prince Philip, who benefited from the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in Canada and so forth**. If you can speak to any of the foregoing, please let us know so we can compile a register rather than rushing to locate people in the midst of a Royal Homecoming or other event.

We have many more projects and ideas – but the above will give you some ponder, and hopefully, provide the League with access to new talents and ideas.

# LEAGUE NOTES – BABILLARD DE LA LIGUE

## BARRY MacKENZIE APPOINTED ATLANTIC COORDINATOR

On March 12, Chairman Finch announced the appointment of New Brunswick Branch Chairman Barry MacKenzie as the League's Regional Coordinator for Atlantic Canada.

While retaining his role in New Brunswick, Barry's now assumes a new responsibility as the senior League Officer in the four Atlantic provinces. In this capacity, he gives Chairman Finch good advice, speaks to media and considers opportunities to expand our work into Prince Edward Island, resume a League presence in Newfoundland & Labrador and encourage the efforts of our existing three branches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Barry was born and raised in the Miramichi River Valley where a love and respect for the monarchy was passively instilled in him by his paternal grandparents. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (First Class Honours) from St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish in 2007. In 2009, he received a Master of Arts degree from the University of New Brunswick, at which institution he is currently completing a Doctorate, with a research focus on the history of Royal Tours of New Brunswick. Outside of the League, he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Miramichi Highland Society, the NB Scottish Cultural Association, the Clan MacKenzie Society of Canada, the Irish Canadian Cultural Association of NB, and the York-Sunbury Historical Society. He is also an active genealogist. He was awarded the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal in 2012. Most importantly, he is the husband of Marielle and father to Henry (who is soon to be joined by a little brother or sister).

The Chairman concluded his e-message to Maritime members by stating, "I know you will all want to congratulate Barry on assuming this important role, and pass on to him any information whereby the League could find new opportunities in loyal Atlantic Canada."

Barry may be contacted at [chairman@monarchistnb.ca](mailto:chairman@monarchistnb.ca)

## BREEN WILKINSON NAMED SUMMER INTERN TO ONTARIO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



Although he will commence his service in mid-April, Breen Wilkinson, 20, has been named the League's 'Summer' Intern in the Office of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Toronto at Queen's Park. An Ontario Scholar, now on the Dean's Honour Roll at Trinity College, University of Toronto, Breen is pursuing a double major in History and English. He hails from Stratford, well known as home of the Summer Shakespeare Festival where he has worked for the last four summers as a bartender and then lead usher. He also gained experience as a Marketing and Promotional Assistant for the Stratford Garlic Festival. In his spare time he is an avid hockey player and active Young Liberal. Breen partly comes by his



Barry MacKenzie

loyalty through his family. In his letter of application he wrote that "As the son of a now former Member of Provincial Parliament, I grew up in a family acutely aware of the Legislature, its role and that of the Lieutenant Governor. I know of the high regard that all Members have toward the Lieutenant Governor. Watching my father sworn in as an Ontario Cabinet Minister by His Honour was a very special day for our family." CMN wishes him well as he joins his 16 predecessors in serving The Queen in Right of Ontario – a special distinction indeed!

## LEAGUE MESSAGE BOARD MIGRATES TO MAIN WEBSITE

Mid-April finds the League enhancing members' participation in its Message Board which has now been "brought home" via the website at [www.monarchist.ca](http://www.monarchist.ca) instead of being operated by Boardhost, a commercial operation which has hosted the Board for many years. The new board allows for various categories of messages, each of which will continue to be moderated so as to ensure interesting content and lively debate without the intrusion of spammers and commercials. It will also save the League some \$400 a year, money better spent on promoting the cause. The new Board was facilitated by Webmaster Borden Rhodes.

## HEREWARD ROY SENIOR 1918-2013

Many members of the Monarchist League will remember "Wake" Senior as a kindly and supportive figure, primarily in the first ten years of the League's existence, although his involvement spanned decades during which he served as Montreal Branch Chairman at a time of virulent Separatism and nationalist fervor when the League's outreach to francophones, regrettably but perhaps inevitably, was minimal.

His was the soul of an academic, with more than a touch of the absent-minded professor; indeed he is held in affectionate remembrance by the more serious of his students at Memorial University of Newfoundland, CMC Royal Roads and the University of Toronto, which was followed by a long tenure as Professor of History at McGill University (1963-2005) with his research and writings focused on military history, Canadian Loyalty, Orangeism and the Fenians.

Even the less-studious of his pupils respected him: One rated him with the candour of youth, "Great prof, slightly hard to understand (dude, he's at least 80!) can recite thousands of years of history from memory. Lectures are interesting, hearing WWII described by someone who was actually there is fascinating... also a very fair marker, few readings. Take his class, it's worth it." Another, taking Wake's *War & Society* course in his final semester of teaching understood admirably that, "He was there for most of it."

As his friend and collaborator Arthur Bousfield wrote, "Hereward Senior's public image was synonymous with the cause of monarchy. As a general historian, by then a rare enough type of scholar, he understood the importance of monarchy in human experience. Coming to Canada as



Hereward Senior

an outsider from the United States gave him a more objective understanding of monarchy's role in this country's history and in the shaping of Canadian identity and nationality. 'Canadian history itself would be subversive in a republican Canada', he often joked. As for constitutional considerations, he maintained 'Making an elected president chief of state is like giving the office of referee to the captain of the strongest team.'

"As an academic Hereward Senior's real interest in people and the pleasure he took in encouraging students to expand their views made him an influential professor. Through his lectures and his writings he created a kind of school of monarchy. Young people from the generations exposed to his views in sessions at McGill, in his unfailingly hospitable home or through his books and articles now frequent the corridors of power. His well articulated royalist position gained wider exposure through the magazine *Monarchy Canada* for which he wrote regularly from 1975 to 1998. His articles, columns and reviews from its pages together with those of his late wife Professor Elinor Kyte Senior were collected and published in 2009 as *In Defence of Monarchy*.

"...another strain he... found integral to the country he adopted and took up arms in defence of in World War Two [Wake

served in the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders in France, Holland and Germany]; for along with Hereward Senior's royalism went a love of French civilisation. His most important influence on the Monarchist League was to get the League to take a positive stand on French Canada about which it had not in those first days made up its mind. He won his battle and the League embraced what was then known as B and B – bilingualism and biculturalism."

Deeply conservative in mien as he was agile in thought, yet full of physical energy for the greater part of the considerable years given to him, Wake Senior enjoyed fencing with the same zest as he deplored what he considered the Anglican Church's abandonment of its Catholic Faith. A widower (Elinor, herself an academic and an intense Right-to-Life activist, had died in 1989) and concerned father, he cherished his children, his loyalty and his God. What better could be written of any of us? JLA

## GWENDOLYN FLORENCE SERVICE 1915-2013

Many long-time members of the League in the Greater Halifax region will remember with affection the dedication and loyalty of Gwen Service, who assisted the Branch in many ways, most especially during the chairmanship of her friend

## LEAGUE MEMBERS' SURVEY RESULTS

by Robert Finch, Dominion Chairman

In January, I sent a survey to all League members who have email. We received well over 200 replies, a sufficient sample to allow us to see trends and a broad swath of members' opinions, which I am now going to summarize briefly.

As I wrote in January, we recognize that no survey such as this is "scientific" – especially since in a busy world it is generally true that the responders who are particularly critical, and to a lesser extent, particularly enthusiastic, will be over-represented as compared to the "average" member who we sense is pleased with the League's efforts, happy to read its publications and to see it in the news and not particularly interested in becoming more involved in its operations. As well, while some 75- 80% of members supply us with email addresses, those without them may sometimes feel less involved and enthusiastic, especially as the League's move to more electronic communication given its efficiency, time-saving and above all, cost factors given the recentlt-announced postal rate hike.

### Summary of findings:

- The greatest number of respondents had been League members for 10 years or more, or less than two years; were male by a 3-2 ratio; and were either age 16-25 or over 50.
- The main reason for joining the League was, overwhelmingly, hearing a League spokesman via traditional media, and through its website and social media presence. Retaining membership was due to members' liking to belong, admiring the effectiveness of the League and its sticking to one issue. However, few had ever solicited memberships from others.
- Members are generally satisfied with the League's operations, except – to our surprise – with our presence on the Internet and social media. From the specific comments received we believe that criticism is focused on the dense appearance and non-interactive nature of the website. Accordingly, we have engaged ourselves to beginning an overhaul this summer.
- Comments on *Canadian Monarchist News*, the League publication, were all over the map, most likely reflecting the declining importance of print media in an increasingly-electronic communications world. The League is committed to maintaining CMN and a supply of recruiting and informational print material to supplement its on-line profile.
- The new League Store online met with near-universal approval.
- Views on branches understandably varied according to perceptions of the local unit. There was a general feeling that branches were weak when they focused on "meetings for meetings sake" and, in general, that they need to concentrate more on outreach than on making the already-convinced "feel good"; and that they should try harder to support the programs and policies of the League. However, well over 80% of respondents had no involvement with their local branch and were not interested in participating in activities.

Thank you for providing my colleagues and I with a most useful overview of your perceptions of our activities. We feel very affirmed by most of your responses and comments, and intend to act to improve where you have found shortcomings. As time permits, I will continue to reply on some specific matters to those who asked me to do so.



# LEAGUE NOTES – BABILLARD DE LA LIGUE

Elizabeth Horlock. Born in London, she entered medical school at the Royal Free Hospital in an era when this was still very rare for women, graduating with Honours in Tropical Medicine. At that time she was an avid oarsman in a "four" and an avid tennis player. Working in the casualty unit of East Surrey Hospital, she treated many Canadian soldiers, of whom one became her husband, Sgt Raymond Service. 1946 brought the young couple to Halifax via *The Queen Mary*. 10 years later she re-entered the medical field and was instrumental in research which led to the inoculation against Tuberculosis of thousands of school children. Subsequently Gwen worked at the Dalhousie University Medical Centre, at the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology and finally, as an instructor in a medical secretarial course. She completed her medical involvement by serving as a volunteer at the IWK Hospital for Sick Children. Her son Nigel was also a League member, and had the rare privilege of serving as a driver in the entourage of HRH Prince Michael of Kent when he visited Halifax during Golden Jubilee year. Modest in mien as she was formidable in intellect, may Gwen's life of devoted service to others inspire us all. JLA

## BRANCH NEWS

### NEW BRUNSWICK

On the heels of a busy summer in 2013 celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, the New Brunswick Branch was pleased to be part of a tremendously successful celebration in honour of the birth of Prince George of Cambridge. In partnership with one of the province's most active chapters of the Women's Institute, the League organized and executed a Royal Baby Celebration in the picturesque country community of Codys, Queens County, during which \$1,500 was raised in support of the Providence Orphanage in Benin, West Africa. The funds raised have gone towards the first year of a university



New Brunswick Lieutenant Governor Hon Graydon Nicholas addresses branch meeting in Fredericton

education for one of the young men who grew up in the Orphanage. While that amount might not go far at a Canadian institution, it will pay almost the total cost of a year's education for this young man, who, we hope, might go on to do great things for the people of his country.

After several new faces joined the executive team at the Annual General Meeting, the Branch commenced plans for 2013-2014, which have so far included our annual Accession Day Brunch (during which we enjoyed a presentation by Capt. Mat McInnes on the special relationship between the Crown and the Canadian Forces) and a flag raising in front of the Legislative Assembly Building to mark Commonwealth Day. Several members were also given the honour of being presented to the Members of the Legislative Assembly on the day following Commonwealth Day, in recognition of their efforts to promote the Crown. Throughout the rest of 2014, the Branch will be highlighting the 75th Anniversary of the 1939 Royal Tour of Canada, and the executive is currently organizing a bus tour to Halifax to greet the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall in late May.

Our ongoing educational initiatives include the development of useful and engaging materials to be distributed to schools and libraries across the province.

### MANITOBA

Chairman Darcie Axelstierna was able for the first time to hold a branch event outside of Winnipeg. The setting? the rural community of Erickson, which lies some 155 miles from the capital. It came about as the Government of Manitoba very kindly put at her disposal an exhibition of 60 photos of The Queen during her many homecomings to Alberta – they had been displayed at the Legislature during Jubilee year. Most Erickson folk would not have



Part of the photographic display of The Queen's homecomings to Manitoba as mounted last Fall in Erickson. It was organized by Branch Chairman Darcie Axelstierna after it had been hung in the Legislative Assembly, Winnipeg, throughout Jubilee Year.



Premier Alward and MLA Brian Macdonald on the staircase of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick with League members who had the honour of being presented to the Assembly in recognition of their efforts to promote the Crown.



New Toronto Branch Chairman Judith Watkins at Head Table of Accession Sunday Lunch standing between Chairman Finch (r) and League benefactor Roy Eappen

had the opportunity to enjoy the photo display, so Darcie brought it to the town where she has family connections. In fact, she visited the Provincial Archives to add photos of HM in Erickson. Some 50 people attended, and were thrilled to view the pictures and receive literature about the work of the League.

### BRIEFLY FROM THE BRANCHES

The Halifax/SW Nova Branch recently welcomed its new Chairman, Aron Spidle... A number of GTA Branch members attended a special Coffee Reception at the Vice-Regal Suite where the Founder, acting for a snowbound Robert Finch, paid tribute to long serving Private Secretary Anthony Hylton, and invited His Honour to present him with a framed Life Membership certificate. Branch Chairman Jonathan Brickwood and his executive have been working on a new project entitled *Monarchist Minutes*, coming soon to the League's YouTube channel!... Waterloo-Wellington Branch

Chairman Bradley Barbour attended a Vice-Regal reception hosted by His Honour, who unveiled the restored portrait of one of his most eminent predecessors, Sir



Sir Oliver Mowat: Ontario Premier and Lieutenant Governor!

Oliver Mowat, in the presence of a number of his direct descendants... Toronto Branch welcomed its new Chairman, Judith Watkins... Victoria Branch is at press time busy designing its float for the Victoria Day Parade... The thriving new Branch at Barrie-Huron carpoled to fill two tables at the

League's Annual Accession Luncheon in Toronto. It recently bade a reluctant farewell to retiring co-Chairman David Archer... Regina Branch will welcome Commons Speaker Andrew Scheer as Guest Speaker for its Queen's Birthday Lunch May 17.

## Reflections on a Vice-Regal Summer

by Neil Macalastair

Neil was the League's 16th summer Intern in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. His reflections are based on remarks he made at the annual Accession Sunday Luncheon of the League, held in Toronto on February 9, 2014. Ed.



Neil Macalastair

This past summer I had the privilege of being the 15th Monarchist League intern in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. A complete discussion of my experiences in just over 3 months of working in the Lieutenant Governor's office is, frankly, not possible in the time we have today, so I will attempt only to present a brief overview of some summer highlights.

My first day at the Office of the Lieutenant Governor was quite similar to most first days, with, of course, the small exception that Prince Phillip was visiting the office that day. So, in my first-day shock, amidst the chaos of a royal visit, I drifted between various members of His Honour's staff, and tried to stay out of the way as much as possible. Notably, at one point I was loitering in a hallway mere moments before the vice-regal party was to proceed through it. Thanks to a timely intervention from one of His Honour's staff, however, I was saved from a very awkward encounter with His Honour and His Royal Highness. My second day was substantially more

manageable – I spent its duration printing, sorting, and filing about three hundred letters.

Those two days really do sum up what it was like working at the Lieutenant Governor's Office. One day, I would prepare a few hundred invitations, and the next, I would be off to Fort York to play photographer. From organizing, sorting and packing the many gifts given to Their Honours, to uploading speeches on to the website, dating back to the start of His Honour's time in office, the tasks I was asked to perform ranged from the fascinating to the monotonous. This range in my duties is ultimately what made my experiences this past summer so uniquely educational. I learned not only correct form for correspondence, and how to answer the phone, but also about what goes into planning events, and what it means to be the Lieutenant Governor – all while acting in service to the institution of the Crown, an institution we all love.

I cannot imagine a better way to have spent my summer. For that, I would like to thank you, the members and supporters of the Monarchist League, for making the internship possible. I would like to thank His Honour's staff for being so incredibly patient and kind with me from start to finish, and not only teaching me to be better at being an intern, but also teaching me to be better at life; and of course, I would like to thank Their Honours, for continuing to support this program and for being so kind and welcoming to me while I was there.

# Accession Sunday Lunch 2014:

The League's Annual Accession Luncheon in Toronto moved this year to a new venue, the Mandarin Ballroom of the Doubletree Hilton Hotel, and had a theme of mixed celebration and melancholy: saying thank you and bidding farewell to Their Honours David and Ruth Ann Onley, who have been great friends and consistent supporters of the League during the Lieutenant Governor's 6½ years (and counting, as of press time!) as Queen's representative. Chaired by Greater Toronto Branch Chairman Jonathan Brickwood, the guests enjoyed the Toast to The Queen from Summer Intern Neil Macalsdair and the Toast to the League from Royal Commonwealth Society leader Ed Badovinac. They also appreciated the opportunity to sing "Auld Lang Syne" and meet the Onleys in relaxed conversation in the Ballroom foyer for an extended period after the meal.

A novel approach expressed guests' affection for the vice-regal couple. Instead of one lengthy recitation of Mr Onley's accomplishments and kind acts, seven League members volunteered to give two-minute tributes to His Honour from their particular point of view. (And, to the relief of organizers, they stuck to their time limit!) Thus Jamie Burton of Kitchener spoke of working with Mr Onley on accessibility in the workplace issues; Vice-Chancellor Glenn Cartwright remembered organizing a vice-regal visit to Renison University College; Norman McMullen commented on His Honour's visits to Richmond Hill, while Stephen Smith valued the LG's presence in his Port Hope community; Patricia Raymer, a member of Their Honours; church, reflected on their Faith commitment, while Byron Thomas remembered his presence in the Suite at Queen's Park, and His Honour's deep sense of values and honour.

Bringing down the house was the reminiscence by Toronto member Derwin Mak, reprinted on p. 27 as exemplar of the wonderful diversity of talents and interests of not only David Onley but of monarchists generally.



# a Farewell to the Onleys



## David Onley, Science Fiction Writer – “He’s got geek cred.”

### Remarks at Accession Lunch by Derwin Mak

Your Honour, most people will praise you for your service to Queen and country and *Breakfast Television*. But I'm going to thank you for writing a science fiction novel entitled *Shuttle* and for opening the Ad Astra Science Fiction Convention in 2011.

Not many people know that you had an early career as a science fiction writer before you went to City TV, but I knew. Both of us were at Ad Astra Science Fiction Convention in 1984, when you were promoting *Shuttle*, and I was recruiting people for a *Doctor Who* fan club.

However, you switched careers from science fiction writing to weather reporting. Trust me, it was a good decision. The royalties on my latest book amounted to only five dollars last year.

Ad Astra is an annual convention, and it would celebrate its thirtieth anniversary in 2011. I wondered how your Chief of Staff would react when I asked her, “His Honour wrote a science fiction novel in the 1980’s. Do you think he’ll want to come to the opening ceremonies of a science fiction convention?”

Well, she thought it was a great idea, and Ad Astra’s attendees were thrilled that you came back after a twenty-seven year absence. We were really glad that you didn’t give us the typical speech by a public dignitary. Instead, you talked about assembling the model kit of the flying saucer from the TV series *The Invaders*

. You also talked about *Lost In Space* and *Land of the Giants*. And to show that you’re keeping up with current affairs, you compared the original *Battlestar Galactica* to the reboot.

One of the convention attendees told me, “He’s got geek cred. That’s great. I thought he was just the weatherman on City TV before he became Lieutenant Governor.”

So, Your Honour, as you retire from public life, thank you for your contributions to Canadian science fiction, and live long and prosper.



