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THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE OF CANADA – 43rd ANNIVERSARY 1970-2013

CANADA HAILS PRINCE GEORGE'S BIRTH

Report and commentary by Animadversor

After weeks of media speculation as to the name, time of birth, hospital of choice and every other detail imaginable, Canadians joined Catherine and William, the Royal Family, the Commonwealth Realms and, it often seemed, the entire world, in the excitement of the birth of Prince George of Cambridge on Monday, July 22nd at 4:24 pm, British Summer Time.

Incredibly in an age of electronic ubiquity, news of the birth remained a secret for four hours during which the happy parents informed their families and enjoyed getting to know their son – a baby who will one day reign as King of Canada. A taste of things to come unfolded the next day as breathless media covered the arrival of the Middletons and then the Prince of Wales to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington – followed by a masterful introduction by a beaming William and ra-



Welcome, George! Bienvenue, George!
newest member of the Canadian Royal Family le dernier-né de la famille royale canadienne

diant Catherine of the as yet-unnamed Prince to the journalists and television audience, Dad proudly calling him "quite a big boy" and admitting to having already changed a diaper.

William having affirmed this essential right of passage for a modern father, the three Cambridges promptly departed for the Middletons' house prior to the Duke's returning to active duty and Catherine's awaiting the completion of the refurbishment of their new home at Kensington Palace. Revealing the infant's names – George Alexander Louis – had to wait a day before being announced via a Clarence House press release. This unleashed fresh hours of not-so-informed journalistic commentary though most agreed that "George" must not only have delighted The Queen but was also eminently suitable as a tribute to the new Prince's great-

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Parliament Affirms Canadian Values in Line of Succession

Succession to Throne Act Sails Unanimously through Parliament

Bill C-53 passes in the Commons on February 4 and in the Senate on March 26 – receives Royal Assent March 27

Separatists Launch Legal Challenge To Destroy Canadian Crown

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

Arguably the most significant measure affecting the Canadian Crown since the *Royal Style and Titles Act* (1953) and the entrenchment of the Crown in the *Constitution Act* (1982) with the unanimous passage by the Parliament of Canada of Bill C-53, the *Succession to the Throne Act*. So widespread was support for the very Canadian principles of the Bill – elimination of discrimination against women and Catholics in the succession – that all stages passed through the Commons in one day without debate, and in the Senate, with only an hour of debate spread over two days. March 27 found the Deputy Governor General giving the Royal Assent at the foot of the Throne.

Given Ottawa's highly-charged political climate, the expeditious passage of the Bill was the more remarkable. Chief credit for the outcome goes to the outstanding preparatory work of the Law Officers of the Crown, who capably serve every government, and whose argumentation won over key support, especially that of the Liberal Senator and ardent monarchist Serge Joyal, who perhaps

alone possessed the stature and independent will to have blocked the bill. The highly-academic arguments presented before the Senate Committee in opposition to the Bill had no effect on the outcome any more than some ju-

"The Monarchist League of Canada will never ally itself with Quebec separatists devoted to destroying Canada and the Crown." – Robert Finch

venile, ill-tempered language on the blogosphere, which accomplished precisely what social media is good at: a bit of heat, little light!

On June 13, two Laval University professors initiated an action in Quebec Superior Court to rule the Bill unconstitutional on three grounds: that the entrenchment

formula of the Constitution requiring the assent of Parliament and all provincial legislatures was not followed; that the Bill is contrary to the Charter due to its assent to a Bill which does not repeal the prohibition against Roman Catholics acceding to the Throne; and further, that it assents to a British Bill not written in both Canada's Official Languages. Any doubt as to the motivations of the appellants became clear on July 22 when the Quebec government joined the challenge, in a bizarre alliance with a few royalists: not you, not us! The second part of the challenge, if valid, could effectively abolish the Canadian Monarchy, while its first and third arguments would open up the Constitution to Mme Marois' mischief-making in any area of her choice – one aspect of which would be the Crown which she and her government have openly and virulently opposed.

As always, the League and CMN like to provide some talking points for our League family whenever an issue of importance to the Canadian Crown arises. We think in this instance, the government and Parliament followed the correct course. At the same time, you will find in this CMN three carefully considered continued on page 13

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Niagara Falls flows blue to greet Prince George's birth

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great-great Grandfather, whose qualities of courage – in wartime as in overcoming a speech impediment – have become familiar and admired by a new generation via *The King's Speech*.

The Canadian Army fired a Royal Salute on Parliament Hill, Niagara Falls ran blue, and similarly was Toronto's landmark CN Tower dressed in that masculine colour in a rare moment of public happiness without dissent. Indeed, republicans were almost invisible, perhaps wisely understanding that it was not a moment on which politics should intrude.

Famously a family man himself, the Governor General referenced his "five wonderful daughters and ten delightful grandchildren" as enabling him "to know well the elation that a new arrival brings

to a young family." Mr Johnston caught the feeling of the moment as he went on to affirm, "this happy event brings great joy not only to Their Royal Highnesses, but to the entire nation as well." To the Johnstons' thoughtful gift of Canadian children's books in two languages the Prime Minister added the Government of Canada's gift of a handcrafted blanket – and a \$100,000 to be given to a Canadian charity in young George's honour. And Opposition Leader Tom Mulcair with his wife Catherine extended his "warmest congratulations," adding that "All New Democrats join us in wishing good health and great happiness to the baby, the new parents and the family."

Why all the fuss? First, of course, the arrival of their son brings joy to William and Kate and their families, just as a birth does in our own family circles. What is different, and both a delight and a responsibility to the parents, is that they have to share the excitement – and the child – with the entire Commonwealth and world, because all of us are so excited and happy for them. The Royal Family thus allows us to feel sheer delight, even a degree

of participation, in the most common element of our humanity: the birth of a child and the beginning of a new generation.

And second, it's worth reflecting that this baby will one day be King of Canada. His birth means we know the identity of our next three monarchs: Charles, William and George – a pretty impressive piece of stability in a world full of change, a fixed anchor in the same way as most Canadians alive today have lived only during the reign of our present Queen.

Also worthy of note is that, since the Cambridges had a son, it allows time, if needed, for the Commonwealth Realms, led by Canada which was the first country to complete the process, to fulfill their commitment to creating a gender-blind succession to the Throne. This is in line with Canadian values, where we value equally the role and status of women and men. Anyone can launch a court challenge – Quebec separatists and their new allies; but especially in such matters, as was shown in the Oath of Citizenship and Allegiance court cases, they don't tend to be successful. Canada and our sister



The Peace Tower in blue: one day Prince George will form a part of Canada's Parliament

realms will do whatever is required practically, legally, constitutionally, in order to give effect to our decision about the succession. There are many decades to tweak the process if necessary before a theoretical daughter of George comes close to acceding to the Throne.

William was taken as a baby to Australia and New Zealand, a very popular decision apparently initiated by then Aussie PM Malcolm Fraser. Presuming that George remains in good health, one suspects the Antipodes will have the edge in being the first Realm to welcome him on a life likely to be full of travel. We will understand this, but expect any such visit to be followed by one to Canada so that we too feel included in the development of a life-long bond with our future Sovereign, as he with us. We daresay that the crowds to greet George and his parents might even outdraw those for a politician or celebrity.

A much-asked question is how Canadians can usefully celebrate George's birth. Can we buy or knit some baby clothing and send it to the Palace? Truth be told, lovingly-knitted baby clothing and similar gifts are neither needed and probably never seen by the Royals, given the realities of modern security requirements and the personal nature of the items.

A much better idea is to make a gift to a local children's charity or women's shelter and then write Kate and William to let them know you did this in their honour. They will really appreciate it.

The Monarchist League of Canada is suggesting a similar approach with a Canadian Royal Baby Wedding Shower – a neighbourhood celebration with guests raising a glass, giving a few dollars to a charity and signing a card. The details, along with information as to how to write William and Kate, are on its website. A newspaper report of one such party appeared in the *Mississauga News* when about 50 monarchists from the western suburbs of Toronto thoroughly enjoyed a garden gathering – and in the process donated nearly \$800 for the Children's Wish Foundation – see www.mississauga.com/community-story/3902864-monarchist-league-waits-for-news-of-royal-birth

Additionally, we can all suggest that our own town or city name a park, a street in a new subdivision or other local landmark in honour of Prince George. On a larger scale, one might urge the provincial or federal government via your elected representative to consider so naming a lake, a mountain or similar natural feature, to mark our own excitement and pass down to future generations a part of the tapestry of continuity and history of our times. On a practical level, any good work done in the name of William, Catherine and George reflects the parents' and the Monarchy's commitment to service – be that volunteering at your local soup kitchen, delivering some cookies to a shelter or visiting residents who don't have families at a local seniors' home.

BIRTH OF A ROYAL BABY...

RAPPEL – PROJET DE LA LIGUE

POUR CÉLÉBRER LA NAISSANCE D'UN HÉRITIÈRE SUR LE TRÔNE CANADIEN – SHOWER POUR UN BÉBÉ ROYAL 2013

William et Kate connaissons alors les joies et les peines des nouveaux parents avec tous les changements qu'impliquent au sein d'un couple la naissance d'un enfant. Les regards de tous, qu'ils fassent partie du Commonwealth ou non, seront portés vers ce nouveau-né et il deviendra à coup sûr le nouveau favori de plusieurs!

Cependant, pour le royaume et le Canada en particulier, la naissance de bébé George est porteur d'un sens particulier: malgré les vicissitudes qui ont lieu de partout dans le monde, cet enfant est destiné à devenir un jour notre monarque car il succèdera à Charles et William.

La ligue s'est demandée comment célébrer dignement cet événement en alliant la joie de la famille royale à celle ressentie par tous les canadiens et parents que nous sommes parfois. C'est une façon de partager leur joie et la nôtre!

Nous avons pensé que le projet suggéré devrait être accessible à tous, simple et facile à réaliser et en accord avec la vie moderne et mouvementée de plusieurs parents tous aussi occupés les uns que les autres.

Nous suggérons donc que chaque filiale de la ligue, en son lieu de rencontre habituel, ainsi qu'à tous les membres de la ligue qui le veulent d'organiser un Shower pour un bébé royal afin de célébrer et de partager la joie de William et Kate.

Nous suggérons aussi qu'au lieu des présents habituels (cuillère d'argent et autres menus objets qui seraient vraisemblablement peu utilisés), qu'on recueille des dons en argent qui seraient remis à une œuvre de charité reconnue de tous. Le don serait fait en l'honneur du Prince George accompagné d'une carte signée par tous les donateurs, postée au Duc et à la Duchesse pour les en informer ainsi que du nom de l'organisme bénéficiaire.

QUELQUES CONSEILS, DE L'INFORMATION ET UNE REQUÊTE

Conseils pour votre Shower: Vous pouvez l'organiser n'importe quand après

la naissance et ceci est vrai pour le reste de l'été, car c'est un moment opportun à la tenue de ce genre d'événement.

SOYEZ SIMPLES ET SINCÈRES DANS VOS INTENTIONS, TEL UN VRAI MONARCHISTE

Sans blague, le but de tenir un tel événement est de célébrer conjointement par tous pour témoigner de notre joie à travers le pays au nom de tous les Canadiens. C'est l'été, pourquoi pas un thé glacé sur votre balcon ou dans votre cour? Des friandises glacées pour les enfants – et n'oublions pas le sirop d'érable!! – Ce peut être une occasion de célébrer simplement avec nos voisins et nos proches. Rien de trop compliqué, c'est l'intention qui compte.

Choisir aussi un moment plus facile pour tous: un samedi ou dimanche de congé. Quelques heures à peine suffiront pour souligner l'événement. Si vous connaissez des jeunes avec des talents particuliers ils peuvent par exemple dessiner le carton d'invitation de façon originale. La naissance d'un enfant est un événement rassembleur en soi et il est certain que plusieurs se feront un réel plaisir de souligner la venue au monde de bébé Wales.

Expliquez également aux gens que vous préférez amasser des dons en argent plutôt que des objets pour les offrir à une œuvre de charité reconnue qui œuvre dans votre communauté. Dites aussi que les heureux parents seront informés du don qui aura été fait au nom de leur nouveau-né.

Organisez des jeux, des tirages de prix de présence et le tout accompagné de musique nul doute que votre shower sera un moment apprécié et un bon souvenir pour tous ceux qui y seront présents.

CE QUE LA LIGUE PEUT FAIRE POUR VOUS:

- Nous pouvons vous fournir un prix de présence.
- Prévenir les membres de votre région, si vous nous en faites la demande, en leur

donnant tous les détails concernant votre événement.

– Afficher les détails sur notre site Web, si vous nous le permettez bien entendu.

Il est certain que nous sommes toujours heureux d'être informés lors de la tenue tels événements et qu'il nous fait grandement plaisir de recevoir commentaires et photos que nous présentons sur notre site Web, avec votre permission bien sûr.

ADRESSE POUR FAIRE PARVENIR UNE CARTE AUX HEUREUX PARENTS:

(Vous pouvez apporter votre carte à une succursale de Poste Canada pour être certaine qu'elle est suffisamment affranchie)

Leurs Altesses Royales le Duc et la Duchesse de Cambridge
Clarence House
Londres, SW1A 1BA, Royaume-Uni

Il n'est pas nécessaire d'utiliser des formules trop élaborées et compliquées pour adresser votre carte, simplement « Vos Altesses Royale » ou encore « Chers William et Catherine », vous pouvez leur raconter la tenue de votre shower et comment les fonds recueillis serviront à une bonne cause et le tour est joué. Tous peuvent signer.

SUGGESTIONS DE NOMS POUR DES ORGANISATIONS CHARITABLES

1. Garde-côtière auxiliaire canadienne (organisme de charité choisi à l'occasion du mariage royal): 47 Riverview, Gatineau, QC J9H 4S7 (Bénévoles pour le sauvetage maritime)
2. Œuvres des Manoirs Ronald McDonald (qui apportent aide et réconfort aux familles d'enfants malades): 1 McDonald's Place, Toronto, Ontario ON M3C 3L4.
3. Fondation Rêves d'Enfants du Canada (qui réalise un souhait pour un enfant atteint d'une maladie grave et pour sa famille): 245 rue Soumande, bureau 206, Québec, QC G1M 3H6

Three Kings to Come: Echoes of History, the Challenges of Their Times

Charles III, William V, George VII: A Few Reflections

by Senex

Three kings-in-waiting and quite possibly Canada's monarchs into the 22nd century, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge will reign under whatever names they choose at the moment of their accession, very likely those above. Each name will bear the echoes of history for good and for ill, and become associated with the challenges of a new era.

Charles' name resonates of two sovereigns. The first was a stubborn king whose assertion of right led him to the scaffold, and, some would say, sainthood. His Restoration successor was the Merry Monarch who came to the Throne via Clarendon's settlement which more or less posited the constitutional monarchy of today, though in reality, as a contemporary historian wrote, "He lived with his ministers as he did with his mistresses; he used them, but he was not in love with them."

By history's curious irony, so may be Charles' greatest challenge: to continue his remarkable and now-respected achievements as Prince of Wales who has developed provocative, useful thought and concrete action in respect of the many subjects about which he is an expert, from land use to built heritage, from Islam's relations with the West to youth employment and racial harmony – while coming to terms with the particular constitutional limits of kingship whose boundaries are rather more straitened, and which, some of his Mother's ministers have suggested, the Prince has already tested even in his current role where he has no constitutional authority.

Then too, the beginning of Charles' reign will offer opportunity for no little debate and discomfort rather than merely pleasant anticipation of a coronation: mischief-making by religious zealots in a more unchurched society; by the worshippers of Diana; and by constitutional no-littles such as Ted McWhinney.

The first will see a clash between uber-traditionalists coupled with adherents of the likely still-Established Anglican Church who will wish the Coronation of 1953 to be more or less replicated, pitted against much of the public and non-Anglican religious leaders of an increasingly post-Christian society who will suggest

change ranging from the moderate (making much of the service oecumenical) to more radical (a religious rite of Anointing, Coronation and Communion in the Abbey followed and/or preceded by Recognition and Homage at Westminster Hall). The realms, too, may reasonably want to play a more conspicuous role than only being included in the sovereign's Oath – though one scenario would find the King departing immediately from the Coronation to be hailed in each realm "according to its respective laws and customs" which

sounds entirely admirable in theory but, like many inventions, in practice might quite possibly turn out as the occasion for 15 more sets of arguments!

The second will pit the doughty band of Diana's cult against those who have come to recognize the role of Camilla as deserving of formally naming and making her what in fact she will be, Queen Consort, even if not crowned or desirous to be so called. Her faultless pursuit of public duties with an instinctive common touch and her evidently making Charles such a happy husband, together with the explicit endorsement of William and Harry, might be thought sufficient to overcome the 2005 announcement that she would partner the King as "Princess Consort." By cult we mean those who do Diana's memory little service through one-sided bitterness, and not what those whom we judge to represent overwhelming and realistic public opinion: that Diana brought

much that was good to the Crown, not least her part in raising the young Princes to be the sensible, in-touch young men they are. In the dissolution of her marriage, much less attractive qualities emerged, as they did in her husband, and as indeed occurs every day in modern societies where close to half of marriages end in divorce – societies where marriage itself is more and more widely ignored as a prerequisite for those wishing to cohabit and bring children into the world. The decision as to Camilla's effective Style and Titles cannot wait long after Charles' Accession – and might re-open wounds from the most unhappy period of The Queen's reign.

The third issue that could plague the new King, one particular to Canada, would be short-lived but appear at the



CHARLES I:
asserted his right all the way to the scaffold



CHARLES II:
the Merry Monarch of a not-so-glorious revolution



Prince of Wales: three challenges at time of Accession? William and Catherine – impossible expectations? The future King George VII of Canada: what awaits?

moment of Accession – the farrago of constitutional novelty peddled by Ted McWhinney and his adherents who argue that by merely failing to proclaim a new monarch, Canada could become a republic and transform the Governor General into the effective head of state by some alchemy of circumstance and simple legislation. No constitutional scholars take the underlying thesis seriously – but in an era of blogs providing folk nostrums to republicans and easy access to the courts, coupled possibly with a government unsympathetic to the Crown, an occasion for confusion presents itself. Closely allied to that view is the seemingly-attractive fairy tale polled by pollsters and perpetuated by even well-meaning folk – well, why not relieve Charles of the burden of kingship (because of his age/because he was an adulterer/because...) and welcome William to the Throne at once. Such a scenario, even if thought fair and desirable, flies in the face of reality as effecting it would take an Act of Abdication assented to by all the Realms, with all the attendant arguments made more exigent by the circumstances of the moment as The Queen's funeral was prepared. These unrealistic fans of William also fail to consider how they might wish for him and Catherine to enjoy what was denied to Elizabeth and Philip – a decade or two of relative privacy and freedom to raise their children in something approaching "normal" married life.

One sees little likelihood of inopportune debate and unconstitutional utterance when the succession falls in its proper turn to the Duke of Cambridge. His monarchical namesakes are rather less known, saving perhaps the first William, the Conqueror, of 1066 fame. That he invaded England from Normandy may perhaps now be forgiven, especially as he brought staying power and a degree of order to that tumultuous "year of the three kings."

And schoolboys still delight in learning of the building of castles and of the various appurtenances of chivalry in that romantic view of the Middle Ages which, to us,

he personifies. (We pass lightly over plague and plundering.) His successor, William II, quarrelled with the church and was mysteriously killed by an arrow to the eye while hunting – the first is unlikely to recur in modern times, while the second might be thrown up as a warning by the anti-hunting lobby – though we suspect the Met will be more capable and less culpable in the execution of its protective duties. William III was another "invader," though a peaceful one through the Glorious Revolution. He might be seen as anticipating our future King's modern realism as, for some time, he reigned together with Mary – but we imagine that our William will leave to his ministers the perennial question of better relations with France, which so vexed the late 17th century monarch. *Plus ça change!* William IV, last of the House of Hanover, was also the last monarch to appoint a Prime Minister against the will of Parliament, though his descendant will more likely follow his ancestor's more reflective voice recorded by Lord Broughton, "I have my view of things, and I tell them to my ministers. If they do not adopt them, I cannot help it. I have done my duty." A closer parallel might be found in their mutual attraction to the Services, "Sailor Billy" reflecting William IV's naval service and delight in the sea – while today's William distinguishes himself in the dangerous role of a search and rescue helicopter pilot, a career he will be forced to give up before he takes the Throne.

One may wonder how William and Catherine will ever be able to sustain their enormous current popularity as, inevitably, time and circumstance wear or are placed on them. They certainly seem to have the knack of hitting just the right public tone – *continued on page 4*



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR:
Norman duke who personified The Middle Ages



WILLIAM IV:
last Hanoverian king, dubbed Sailor Billy, said, "I have my view of things, and I tell them to my ministers. If they do not adopt them, I cannot help it. I have done my duty."



GEORGE II:
successful in foreign policy but criticized for boorish behaviour



The Canadian Line of Succession 2013:

What, will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?

THREE KINGS...

continued from page 3

dignity coupled with accessibility. Taking anodyne questions from the media as the happy parents introduced George to the world on the hospital steps is but one example of the instinct that acknowledges the public's fascination and pride without letting too much daylight upon the magic. And if those Aussies succeed in attracting the first Royal Visit with young George, as is rumoured, Canada had better claim its place in the queue for a homecoming!

William and his family will also be the first Royal heirs and monarch to live their entire lives under the influence of the social media. That reportage may make the intrusions of Andrew Morton and the paparazzi seem as nothing; and yet, despite the presence of any number of nurses and hospital administrators who must all have smart phones, news of George's birth did not leak for the four hours before the official press release. Would it have lasted eight? Will Balmoral or Sandringham remain sanctuaries impenetrable and private? Will Royal conversations – prime ministerial to personal – cellular, text, email – remain secure? We suspect the issue of privacy which all his subjects face will bedevil William, and on sensitive matters of state far more important than tampons or tattle.

The name of their and our Royal baby, the future George VII, has found immediate acceptance in an era where history is not so much taught in schools as absorbed through popular culture. Thus the courage of George VI in overcoming a speech impediment became well known via *The King's Speech* to a new generation who in turned learned of this good man's courage and devoted service in Wartime. Canadians, of course, know (or do they?) that George V chose red as Canada's national colour and the proclaimed the Maple Leaf as a Canadian symbol. Proceeding back, George IV serves as a warning to his 21st century successor against



GEORGE V and QUEEN MARY, received by Canadian High Commissioner Peter Larkin at the beginning of a visit to Canada House in London

dissolute living; and the Third, as a similar metaphor against ignoring your colonies – we will say “realms” to make the lesson suited to today, and a good warning it is. George II historians now praise for success in foreign policy rather than focusing on his boorish behaviour which the Internet, of course, would today magnify and cause scandal. Nor is our first Hanoverian king a great role model: the South Sea Bubble made him singularly unpopular, as did “his uncouth German ways.” A more reasoned analysis suggests that he was financially prudent, temperate in government, did in fact speak and write good English in addition to six other languages and limited his pleasures to playing cards in private. Above all, he secured the realm from the Catholic pretenders of the era, and left the Throne secure in the hands of the Hanoverians and Parliament.

Three kings to take the Maple Throne in the fullness of time. Three sets of expectations to be placed on each. Three sets of historical echoes in each prince's name. Three men having to cope with the expectations of “modern manhood” in an era of more fluid and less traditional gender roles. Stability is a given: we know the identity of the next three personifications of the Canadian constitutional state. Yet stability is also capable of change. As Archbishop Fisher blessed our present Queen at the conclusion of her Coronation, “*May Wisdom and Knowledge be the stability of your times.*” Elizabeth has reigned wisely making slight but deliberate incremental changes to provide for the stability of Throne and Realms. How fascinating it will be to see how Charles, William and George each provide that stability in a distinct style of service to the peoples of the most renowned and admired monarchy in the world – this thing we treasure!



GEORGE VI and QUEEN ELIZABETH touring Canada by Royal Train, 1939

NOTICE

UNAUTHORIZED SOLICITATION OF LEAGUE MEMBERS

A number of members of the Monarchist League of Canada have complained about receiving unsolicited letters asking for funds from an organization calling itself the Canadian Royal Heritage Trust or Institute. Please note that the League has not supplied members' names to the Trust; and that the Trust, established as a charity, actively opposes elements of the League's policy. The League strongly suggests members not respond to such mail, but send it to the League's Dominion Headquarters. You are not aiding the work of the League if you support this organization.

Duke of Edinburgh, 91, Makes Whirlwind Homecoming to his Regiment In Toronto

“A Testament to Duty”

Queen's Greatest Supporter Appointed to Order of Canada & Order of Military Merit



by Elkanah A. Smith

Few would argue the Battle of York was one of our prouder moments from the War of 1812.

Nevertheless, hundreds of people flocked to Queen's Park, Toronto on April 27 to pay tribute not only to the regimental descendants of those who took part in the Battle, but also to a man who has been such a prominent part of Canadian life for the past 65 years.

Commemorations for the 200th anniversary of the Battle of York officially kicked off on the front lawns of the Ontario Legislature, where the then-91-year-old Duke of Edinburgh, as Colonel-in-Chief, presided over a ceremony presenting new colours to the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment, a regiment he has led for 60 years this December.

Crowds young and old made their way to Queen's Park early Saturday morning to find prime viewing spots. In remarkable examples of the continuity of the monarchy, grandmothers were heard telling their grandchildren about the “dashing young prince” they saw marry their future queen; one father explained to his young son the thrill of meeting the Duke through the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards Scheme; and kids buzzed at the chance to see “William and Harry's grandpa.”

His Royal Highness arrived at Queen's Park for the first of three engagements to be carried out that morning – a private meeting with Lieutenant-Governor David Onley, Ruth Ann Onley, and Premier Kathleen Wynne, among others.

Arriving at the west entrance of Queen's Park, he was wearing his new badge as Companion of the Order of Can-

ada and lapel badge as Commander of the Order of Military Merit.

The Duke of Edinburgh had been presented with these highest Canadian Honours on the previous afternoon at the Royal York Hotel by Governor General David Johnston.

“His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, has long embodied dignity, loyalty and service to others,” reads the Duke of Edinburgh's Citation as Extraordinary Companion of the Order of Canada, a new degree of the Order created for the Prince. “He has known eleven governors general and eleven prime ministers, and has been present at events which have shaped our nation, including the signing of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

“His Royal Highness has a keen interest in the personal development of young people and, through the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, has helped to advance the community engagement and personal achievement of young Canadians. In addition, he has long held close ties with Canada's Armed Forces, which have recognized his service with unique ranks of honorary admiral and general.”

These “long held close ties” with Canada's military were evident when he emerged from Queen's Park accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Onley to see a series of military manoeuvres performed by members of the Canadian Army, particularly those from the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Whether they were parachuting down onto the grounds, or lying in wait cleverly disguised under mounds of grass, their Colonel-in-Chief's keen interest with everything to be seen was evident as he went in for a closer look at their equip-

NEWS FROM THE CANADIAN FORCES

Restoration of Royal identities of Canadian Army Corps

In a keynote address at the Canadian Club of Toronto on April 19, the Honourable Peter MacKay, Minister of National Defence, announced that the Government of Canada has restored the historical names of five Canadian Army corps.

The Royal identities are those of Royal Canadian Armoured Corps; The Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers; Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; Royal Canadian Infantry Corps; and The Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

"Our country continues to ask a great deal of our soldiers," observed the Minister. Our government is committed to honouring their actions, heritage and sacrifices... Restoring these historic identities is an important way of reconnecting today's men and women in uniform with the proud history and traditions they carry with them as members of the Canadian Army."

Queen is first Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces' Legal Branch

News that The Queen has graciously consented to serve as the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces' Legal Branch was announced on June 3rd, the day following the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, and was a highly symbolic reflection of The Queen's coronation oath that included an oath "to cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all judgements" throughout her reign. In essence, the acceptance of the appointment by Her Majesty is a mark of tremendous honour for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) and, equally, a reaffirmation of loyalty and duty to The Queen on the part of the CAF.

"Sixty years ago, Her Majesty took an oath to effect law and justice in all her duties; an oath she has carried out faithfully and to the admiration of all Canadians," said the Honourable Peter MacKay, Minister of National Defence. "Her Majesty's acceptance of the appointment as the Canadian Armed Forces Legal Branch's Colonel-in-Chief position reinforces the historic and warm relationships that Canadian Armed Forces units, organizations, and members enjoy with Members of the Royal Family."

In 1911, Canada's first Judge Advocate General was appointed. Supported by a small cadre of officers, Major-General Henry Smith held that appointment throughout most of the First World War. In 1918, the Legal Branch was officially established.

"The acceptance of this Royal Appointment by Her Majesty is a crowning milestone in the Legal Branch's long and distinguished history of providing professional legal services to the Governor General, the Minister of National Defence, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces, in matters relating to military law," said Captain (Navy) Geneviève Bernatchez, Branch Advisor.

Her Majesty the Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of eleven other regiments, branches and units of the Canadian Armed Forces dating back to 1952 – the year of her accession to the Throne.

The position of Colonel-in-Chief is a Royal Appointment – an honorary title normally reserved for the Sovereign and Members of the Canadian Royal Family. Although its origins can be traced back to



Coronation Anniversary honour: Queen now Colonel-in-Chief of CF Legal Branch

the British Army, the appointment of Royal Colonels-in-Chief has been an integral and proud aspect of the life of numerous Canadian regiments, branches and units for over a century. The Colonel-in-Chief is the guardian of history and traditions and serves to promote ethos, identity and pride in service.

Queen approves secondary title for The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa "Duke of Edinburgh's Own"

Honour complements award of Order of Canada and Order of Military Merit for Philip's 60 years of service to the Canadian Forces

The Department of National Defence announced on August 10 that The Queen had graciously approved, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the secondary title "Duke of Edinburgh's Own" for The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.

"It is wonderful to see the long and proud history of The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa so honoured," said the Honourable Rob Nicholson, Minister of National Defence. "Secondary titles are granted only rarely and in recognition of exemplary service, and The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa have indeed served Canadians well."

The secondary title "Duke of Edinburgh's Own" is granted in recognition of The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa's distinguished operational record and their close 46-year relationship with His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, who recently celebrated his 92nd birthday.

"The award of this additional title is an honour and highly indicative of the close bond shared between The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh," said General Tom Lawson, the Chief of the Defence Staff. "The members of this regiment have every reason to be proud of this new title and the additional tie it creates between them and the Royal Family. The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa have a long and storied history in the service of Canada; a service they will now carry on well into the future as The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (Duke of Edinburgh's Own)."

The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa provided battalions for overseas service in both the First and Second World Wars. In addition, individual soldiers from the regiment served with other units during the North-West Rebellion, the South African War, on numerous peace support operations, and most recently during operations in Afghanistan.

This announcement follows the recent appointment of His Royal Highness as the first Extraordinary Companion of the Order of Canada and Extraordinary Commander of the Order of Military Merit in recognition of his long and dedicated service to Canada and Her Majesty's Canadian Armed Forces during the last 60 years. He was invested with the insignia

of both orders by the Governor General on the occasion of his visit to the Royal Canadian Regiment in Toronto on April 26, 2013.

His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa in 1967 and has worked to support the regiment and its endeavours for the past 46 years. His Royal Highness also serves as the Colonel-in-Chief of four other regiments and in honorary appointments with the Sea, Army, and Air Cadets. The senate, honorary appointees, commanding officer, and all ranks of The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa wish to recognize, for posterity, His Royal Highness' tremendous service to Canada and the regiment on the occasion of his 92nd birthday on June 10.

Canada restores historical features of the Canadian Army

The Honourable Peter MacKay, Minister of National Defence, announced in Halifax on July 8th the Government of Canada's intent to restore Canadian Army rank insignia, names and badges to their traditional forms.

"Our Government is committed to honouring the traditions and history of the Canadian Army," said Minister MacKay. "The restoration of these historical features will encourage the *esprit de corps* of our soldiers and reinforce a rich military tradition that will continue to develop as they serve their country. Wherever I travel in Canada, these changes continue to be cherished in the hearts of our veterans."

The changes include the re-introduction of divisional nomenclature and patches for the current Land Force Areas; traditional rank insignia for officers; corps shoulder titles from the restoration of Royal titles to a number of Canadian Army corps in April 2013; and the Canadian Army's secondary badge. Further, the Minister of National Defence announced the intention to restore the historical Army rank names for non-commissioned members.

"The restoration of these features is a significant step in the restoration of the Canadian Army's traditions," said Lieutenant-General Peter Devlin, Commander of the Canadian Army. "Symbols and traditions establish links to soldiers' heritage, and are important. It is very significant that our non-commissioned members have the prospect of being able to bear the same ranks as their forbearers, and our officers will proudly wear the same insignia worn by Canadians who fought in the First and Second World Wars and Korea."

These restorations are the next step in the phased approach that began in August 2011, when the historical name of the Canadian Army was restored. Stemming from this initial restoration, and in line with historical lineage, the Canadian Army's secondary badge will be reinstated, and the Land Force Areas will be renamed under division names, with division patches introduced accordingly.

Additionally, following from the restoration of traditional titles to a number of Canadian Army corps, shoulder titles for members of these corps will be restored. The intent is also to restore historical rank names for non-commissioned members, the traditional and internationally recognized convention of army insignia of stars and crowns for officers, and gorget patches for colonels and general officers.



ment and took a tactile inspection of their uniforms – serge or sod.

After a demonstration of rappelling down area landmarks, His Royal Highness took a brief break inside as members of his regiment, in full ceremonial uniform, marched onto the front of the Legislature.

After inspecting the ranks, the Colonel in Chief presented them with new colours and spoke of his commitment to the Regiment.

"I am delighted to have this opportunity to present a new Regimental Colour to the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment. I regret that circumstances have prevented me from seeing more of the 3rd Battalion in recent years but I followed closely the fortunes of all three battalions with great interest and admiration. As I have come to expect after many years as your Colonel-in-Chief, your record is impeccable whether at home or deployment abroad.

"In a world where there is so much senseless violence, the Regiment has an enviable reputation for peacekeeping. I appreciate that it takes you away from your families and friends, though I know they have every reason to feel proud of your achievements."

His Royal Highness concluded by saying he was "satisfied" his regiment will "cherish" the new colours as a "testimony of past achievements, a memorial to fallen comrades, and a reminder of your duties in the years ahead."

Given recent health challenges, with transatlantic flights and a whirlwind 24 hours of duties in the city, the new Regimental Colour was clearly not the only testament to duty at the head of University Avenue that morning.

Fresh Challenge to Citizenship Oath to The Queen of Canada Made by Three Non-Citizens

Oath “Repulsive” – Bar-Natan

“Betrays My Republican Heritage” – Mcateer

“Condition of Acquiring Membership in Canadian Polity” – Feds

News and Analysis by Rector

Friday, June 12, 2013 found a fresh republican challenge launched in Ontario Superior Court by three non-citizen permanent residents of Canada in the latest round of previously-rejected legal manoeuvres against the Oath of Citizenship formulated as an Oath to The Queen. Originally launched by Toronto lawyer Charlie Roach (also not a citizen) in 1991, the case has been dismissed by the Federal Court of Canada (1994) and again in 2008 in Ontario Courts, with two of the three decisions awarding costs against the republican appellants – a rare indication where judges find that the case is frivolous or vexatious, or fails to justify the court's time in raising matters significant to other litigants and previously-unresolved through the judicial system.

In its response to the latest litigation, the federal government states that the requirement to subscribe to an oath to the Monarch has been a condition of “acquiring membership in the Canadian polity” since the time of Confederation. It goes on to argue that, “swearing of an oath to Canada's head of state has been a constant regardless of other legislative changes that have been made over time in the process for becoming a naturalized Canadian.” It observes that the litigants are voluntarily present in Canada, and enjoy constitutional protection for their views. However, the factum states, the “convenience” of a Canadian passport or the right to vote is a small price to pay for adhering to their principles, the government argues.

SOME PRACTICAL POINTS TO CONSIDER – WITH A CAUTIONARY NOTE

The present legal case arose as the media were confecting all sorts of stories due to – their point of view – an inconvenient delay in the birth of William and Kate's child, and so perhaps gave more attention than usual – and certainly, more than is justified – to the latest legal challenge to Oaths to The Queen as part of the customary and prescribed traditions, legislative requirements and/or Constitution of Canada. And questions about the chal-

lenge will surely arise down the road as the case wends its slow way through the Courts.

As is explained in some detail below, the matter has been conclusively decided over recent decades, and leave to proceed in the present case was only granted on the basis that jurisprudence on Charter cases is evolving with time. It is highly unlikely to go anywhere – and could indeed, as did some of its predecessors, cost the plaintiffs a pretty penny should the learned Judges awards costs against them!

CMN invites readers to consider the arguments of the Monarchist League of Canada – and even the legal opinions themselves, which are written clearly enough so that most layfolk can understand them – so that loyal Canadians stand ready to rebut the arguments advanced yet again by republicans.

One hopes that it proves unnecessary to remind all monarchists that it is important to avoid in the heat of our rebuttals the rather unattractive nastiness that can surround arguments which are in the present case advanced by those not Canadian citizens.

Asking what standing a non-citizen can justifiably claim, or why one would wish to become a citizen of Canada when one rejects one of its bedrock principles of law and governance and a great many other things besides – is indeed a fair question – and you will see that it is advanced in these notes.

What one needs to beware of is any question of “us and them” or any suggestion that the individuals represent some undesirable or wrong-minded class of persons – ie, “immigrants”, “foreigners”. The Monarchist League of Canada is proud of its increasing diversity, and Canada's. Our Queen always celebrates inclusiveness and would never countenance nastiness or broad mischaracterizations in speech or thought. And we all know that, thanks in part to the recent deliberate educational work of former Citizenship & Immigration Minister Jason Kenney there any number of newcomers to our shores who support the Canadian Crown in the same way as those who have been here for

some longer period of time. It is the *arguments* advanced by a particular small group of wrong-minded individuals we wish to counter, not their bona fides or origins as persons.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP TO REMAIN AS AN OATH TO THE QUEEN

THE OATH IS RECIPROCAL

In taking the Oaths of Allegiance, Citizenship or Office to The Queen, Canadians reciprocate the Oaths HM made at her Coronation 60 years ago: to govern in justice and mercy the people of Canada and her other Realms according to each country's laws and customs. The Queen has kept her promise faithfully – in taking our own Oaths we show our respect for the way she has kept her promise.

THE OATH IS HUMAN

The deepest loyalties of human beings are to other men and women. Since The Queen personifies the Canadian State, we emphasize the essential ties of all of us to others, so underlining the humane and personal nature of Canadians towards the full achievement of which we strive and of which we feel justifiably proud.

THE OATH IS NON-PARTISAN & NON-POLITICAL

We choose not to make an oath to the ruling government or party – to be sure, party politics and vigorous debate are healthy in a democracy, but they are by their nature divisive, and the life of any government is brief and transitory.

Nor do we make an oath to the Constitution, which is partially unwritten, anyway, and which, rightly, is subject to amendment through the political process which allows for vigorous debate – to name but a few – “the right to property” which some have advocated for; “the right to life” which is a matter of continuing debate – and so forth.

THE OATH IS SPECIFIC, NOT AN ABSTRACTION, NOT SYMBOLIC

The Oath is to the monarch who personifies the entirety of the Canadian state, including its laws and customs. It is not to “Canada” which people define in various ways for themselves, nor to a symbol such as the Flag or the Beaver.

THE ATTACK ON THE OATH REVEALS A “CAFETERIA CANADIANISM”

Generally when one lives in a country, or seeks to become a citizen, one learns about the fundamental institutions of that nation – in this case, Canada – which have helped to make it so free, so safe, so prosperous and so appealing to both newcomers and those whose families have lived here for many centuries alike. One does not have the right to pick and choose on the basis of personal preference or prejudice as to which institutions one will respect of those which the Canadian family has chosen to adopt.

THERE IS A LEGAL WAY TO CHANGE THE OATH – AND CHANGE CANADA

There is a democratic process to change institutions: in the case of the Crown, it would involve the unanimous agreement of Parliament and the ten provincial legislatures. If Canadians chose to abolish the monarchy, then other sorts of oaths and promises would become appropriate. Unlike citizens of many other countries, Canadians are free to campaign for the entire legal and constitutional underpinning of the country to be altered, and to do so without fear of reprisal from government or police. Ironically, this freedom is guaranteed by the Crown.

IT IS PECULIAR FOR WOULD-BE CITIZENS TO BE INSTITUTIONAL REJECTIONISTS

Why would one wish to reap the many benefits of becoming a Canadian citizen when one rejects one or more of that country's fundamental institutions? If the Monarchy seems offensive or unattractive,



The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge present Flags to new fellow Canadians who have just sworn Allegiance to The Queen on Parliament Hill, Canada Day 2011



Victoria Day 2012 – New Canadian citizens with the Heir to the Throne



The late Charles Roach, republican litigant. A genuinely nice human being on the wrong side of history and Constitutional reality

there is any number of nations around the world – such as the United States, France, Russia, India and China – which offer people the opportunity to live in a republic. One might ask what response the courts and public would make to individuals seeking to move to any of those countries but asking that it adopt a monarchy to suit their particular convictions!

THE ATTACK ON THE OATH HAS ALREADY TWICE BEEN REJECTED BY APPELLATE COURTS IN CANADA: WITH COSTS AGAINST THE PLAINTIFFS

As not everyone may be aware, anyone can launch a civil suit about almost any conceivable subject. Serious issues of law are often raised in this neutral forum whereby Canadians claim justice and/or “rights.” However, on the rare occasions when matters consume high courts’ time when they lack any merit to have done so, especially on appeal, the learned judge will award costs against the plaintiff/s – and these can be considerable. This has been done twice in respect of the issue which a group of residents has raised yet again – although the courts have already roundly rejected similar claims during the last decades.

It would be advantageous to anyone debating the Oath matter to be aware of the specific cases in recent Canadian jurisprudence – two right on point, and one to do with swearing oaths to the Queen by a member of the Canadian Forces.

You can read the either the three full legal opinions and/or further details at the following URL’s, which CMN summarizes here for the information of readers:

FIRST CASE

Roach v Canada (Minister of State for Multiculturalism and Citizenship)
Docket A 249-92
<http://reports.fja.gc.ca/eng/1994/1994fca0277.html>

This was an appeal from the judgment of Joyal J. sustaining the decision of Giles A.S.P. under Rule 419 striking out the appellant’s declaration on the ground that it disclosed no reasonable cause of action. The appellant, a Toronto lawyer born in Trinidad and Tobago who has been a permanent resident of Canada and British subject for more than 34 years, applied for Canadian citizenship but, because of his republican views, he was unwilling to swear allegiance to the Queen, which is required as part of the oath-taking ceremony. He alleged that being required to take an oath

or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Queen was a violation of his Charter rights. For that reason, he sought a declaration that he was entitled to a grant of citizenship without having to take the oath or affirmation of citizenship in its present form. The Trial Judge held that the oath or affirmation was to the Queen as Head of State, that the requirement for such oath or affirmation could not be challenged on Charter grounds and that the appellant’s remedy lay in the political realm. The issue in this appeal was whether the oath of allegiance to the Queen contained in the Citizenship Act could be considered as a violation of the appellant’s constitutional rights under the Charter.

Held (Linden J.A. dissenting in part), the appeal should be dismissed.

Writing for the Court of Appeal, the Court summary of Mr Justice MacGuigan’s majority opinion said (*our emphases added*):

An oath is a solemn declaration before God or on something sacred that a statement is true; an affirmation fills the same role for those who do not wish to take an oath. The oath of allegiance to the Queen as Head of State for Canada is binding in the same way as the rest of the Constitution of Canada so long as the Constitution is unamended in that respect. Given that the appellant did not advocate revolutionary change, that is change contrary to the Constitution itself, his freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association under section 2 of the Charter could not be limited by the oath of allegiance which in no way diminishes the exercise of those freedoms. It was “plain and obvious” and “beyond doubt” that the appellant would have no chance of success at trial in that regard. *In arguing that the process to obtain citizenship requires from non-citizens an oath of allegiance to the Queen, which Canadian citizens by birth are not required to take, the appellant made a meaningless comparison of groups. Birth-citizens are not required to take an oath of allegiance because they need not submit to a process to obtain the citizenship they already have. Oaths or affirmations express a solemn intention to adhere to the symbolic keystone of the Canadian Constitution, thus pledging an acceptance of the whole of our Constitution and national life. The appellant could hardly complain that, in order to become a Canadian citizen, he had to express agreement with the fundamental structure of our country. The Constitution is itself the ultimate criterion by which all laws, actions and discriminatory burdens are measured.*

The appeal must therefore be dismissed with costs.

SECOND CASE

Chainnigh v. Canada (Attorney General)
Docket T-1809-06, 2008 FC 69
<http://reports.fja.gc.ca/eng/1994/1994fca0277.html>
<http://www.monarchist.ca/sites/default/files/documents/2008/1/145.pdf>
summary on P 2 of CMN

Opinion by Mr Justice Barnes of the Federal Court of Canada: <http://reports.fja.gc.ca/eng/2008/2008fc69.html> (Click “see original document”)

Barnes J., judgment dated 21/1/08, 27 pp.) EXTRACTS FOLLOW:

Capt. Mac Giolla Chainnigh initiated his grievance on June 12, 2001. The grievance claimed that he had been subjected to a form of institutional harassment by the obligation to participate in “outward displays of loyalty to an unelected monarch of foreign origin” (i.e. Queen Elizabeth II). Capt. Mac Giolla Chainnigh sought relief in the form of being excused from any duty to toast or to pay respect to the Queen as the Head of State of Canada; from saluting or paying respect to the Union Jack as a symbol of Canada; and from singing or paying respect to the singing of “God save the Queen” as a symbol of Canada. He claimed that these practices were politically offensive and in conflict with his personal views.

[5] On the advice of the Canadian Forces Grievance Board (Board), the CDS rejected Capt. Mac Giolla Chainnigh’s grievance and it is from that decision that this application for judicial review arises.

Conclusion

1. [49] It follows from all of the above that these measures are reasonable and demonstrably justified and that the CDS’ decision was both correct in law and reasonable. Whether it is wise for Canada to maintain its linkages to the British monarchy is a matter for debate and resolution in the political sphere. Since its inception, Canada has made several legislative and constitutional changes by which our historical dependence and linkages to the British Crown have been reduced. This is fundamentally a political and democratic process driven by an evolving consensus within the Canadian polity. But 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, expres-

sions of respect and loyalty to the Crown.

[50] I cannot think of any Canadian institution where an expectation of loyalty and respect for the Queen would be more important than the Canadian Forces. There are occasions in the military employment context (and, indeed, in any employment context) where the organization can insist that its employees maintain standards of decorum and respect and where the failure or refusal to do so will justify the imposition of discipline. This is particularly obvious in an environment of command and control management. Whether Capt. Mac Giolla Chainnigh likes it or not, the fact is that the Queen is his Commander-in-Chief and Canada’s Head of State. A refusal to display loyalty and respect to the Queen where required by Canadian Forces’ policy would not only be an expression of profound disrespect and rudeness but it would also represent an unwillingness to adhere to hierarchical and lawful command structures that are fundamental to good discipline. It follows from this that, within Canada’s existing constitutional arrangements, the CDS’ decision was the only rational response to Capt. Mac Giolla Chainnigh’s grievance.

[51] Even if I was left in some doubt about the necessity and value of these practices (and I am not), I would still be obliged to uphold the CDS’ decision. That is so because the adoption and application of standards of good order within the Canadian Forces is, in this instance as in most, a matter best left to the specialized judgment of those who are tasked to preserve it.

Costs

[52] The Respondent has requested costs and, given its success on this application, an award of costs under Column II is appropriate.

THIRD CASE

Actually, a body of cases reviewed by Ontario Courts – a summary of one in CMN:

CMN report: <http://www.monarchist.ca/sites/default/files/documents/2010/1/7.pdf>

See page 15 or Access the Ontario Court of Justice website and see a variety of case decisions in *Roach v Canada* dismissing his claim for a class action and various other arguments in what one Judge calls his “evolving” arguments! <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/en/about/scj-en.htm>

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The Governor General writes on Attending King Willem-Alexander's Investiture

Thursday, July 4, 2013



Written for Canadian Monarchist News by The Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada

As someone who has the privilege of representing Canada abroad at State ceremonies and occasions, I am always moved by the warmth and hospitality I receive as a Canadian. This was certainly the case in the Netherlands, where my wife, Sharon, and I attended the investiture ceremony of His Majesty King Willem-Alexander, on April 30.

The setting was the historic Nieuwe Kerk, or "New Church," a spectacular

15th-century edifice located next to the Royal Palace in central Amsterdam. The church has been the site of investitures for seven generations of Dutch monarchs from the Orange-Nassau family, including now-Princess Beatrix, whose abdication after 33 years as Queen led to her son King Willem-Alexander's ascension.

It was a memorable, moving and important occasion for the Dutch people and for me as governor general. It was also fascinating to note the democratic orientation of the investiture. The service centred on an exchange of statements and



A sea of Orange greets new King of the Netherlands

Message de Sa Majesté la reine à la suite du déraillement de train au Québec

le 9 juillet 2013

« C'est avec une profonde tristesse que j'ai pris connaissance des tragiques événements qui ont frappé la municipalité de Lac-Mégantic. Les terribles pertes de vie et de moyens de subsistance nous ont tous bouleversés. Le prince Philip se joint à moi pour formuler le vœu que le temps permettra de reconstruire les vies brisées et de réparer les pertes matérielles. Toutes mes pensées et mes prières sont avec vous. »



Representatives of The Queen join the mourning at Mégantic: The Governor General and Mrs Johnston at left of front row, with Quebec Lieutenant Governor Pierre Duchesne in second row visible between Their Excellencies

Message de Leurs Altesses Royales le prince de Galles et la duchesse de Cornouailles

le 9 juillet 2013

« Je tenais à vous dire à quel point mon épouse et moi compatissons avec la communauté québécoise de Lac-Mégantic, affligée par l'effroyable catastrophe qui s'est abattue sur sa ville. Nous arrivons à peine à imaginer ce qu'elle vit, et nos pensées accompagnent les personnes touchées par cette horrible tragédie. Je vous prie de dire à la première ministre du Québec et à la population québécoise toute la peine que nous ressentons pour eux.

Les Canadiens vivent des moments terriblement éprouvants, ce drame éclatant juste après les inondations dévastatrices survenues en Alberta le mois dernier. Nous sommes de tout cœur avec le peuple canadien et lui témoignons notre plus profonde sympathie. Ceci dit, à la lumière des efforts extraordinaires déployés pour lancer le Calgary Stampede à temps ce week-end, il nous apparaît évident que les Canadiens sont empreints de courage et d'ingéniosité. Nous avons la plus grande admiration pour la détermination et la résilience manifestées dans la pire adversité. »

Message from Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge

June 24, 2013

"Catherine and I have been saddened to learn of the deaths and destruction caused by the unprecedented flooding throughout the Province of Alberta. Please pass on our best wishes to the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of Alberta and to the brave emergency services and all those volunteering to help their neighbours during this on-going period of intense efforts. Please be assured of our continued thoughts and prayers for all those caught up in the flooding."

oaths by the new king, by members of Parliament and by the Dutch president to uphold the constitution. In his address, King Willem-Alexander spoke of the important bond of trust between the monarchy, Parliament and the people, emphasizing his commitment to serve rather than rule. He also spoke warmly of his beloved mother, highlighting her long record of service and the goodwill that exists between her and the Dutch people.

The occasion, which was attended by representatives from around the world, including Their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall, served as a reminder of similarities between the Dutch and Commonwealth systems of constitutional monarchy. In fact, I can think of few jurisdictions where monarchs have played such a fundamental role in upholding the rule of law, constitutional principles and community values such as service and duty.

The close ties between Canadians and the Dutch people were evident in abundance during my visit to the Netherlands. In addition to attending the investiture of King Willem-Alexander, we also took part in a ceremony to honour the Canadians who helped to liberate the Netherlands in the Second World War, which helped to forge a friendship between our two countries that endures to this day.

This event also paid tribute to the many contemporary Dutch volunteers who help to preserve the memory of those Canadian soldiers who died and were buried on Dutch soil.

Recently, Dutch volunteers raised funds and built a new visitor centre at the Canadian War Cemetery in Holten, Holland. The communities of Groesbeek and Bergen op Zoom also host large war memorials for Canadian soldiers. I was moved and inspired to meet the many volunteers who have dedicated themselves to remembering Canada's wartime contributions all these years later.

Our two countries also have royal ties dating back to those difficult days – some of which reached our Canadian shores. In January 1943, the Dutch Princess Margriet was born in an Ottawa hospital, because then-Crown Princess Juliana was living out the war in exile with her daughters – including Princess Beatrix – in Canada's

capital city. In fact, the young royal family stayed for a time at Rideau Hall, where of course Sharon and I now live and work.

The Dutch royal family has never forgotten Canada's support and generosity during the war – as can be seen by the thousands of tulips that bloom each spring in Ottawa as a perpetual gift of thanks.

Personally, the depth of our bond manifested itself so clearly during a cruise on the IJ, a lake that forms Amsterdam's waterfront, that Sharon and I took part in following the investiture ceremony. For more than an hour, we were privileged to share a boat with Princess Beatrix, who immediately established a rapport with Sharon. Princess Beatrix shared memories of her time as a child in Ottawa, where she attended Rockcliffe Park Public School during her period of wartime exile.

This was not the only sign of the warmth and generosity of our hosts. On the eve of the investiture ceremony and her abdication, Princess Beatrix hosted a banquet at the Rijksmuseum, a spectacular and recently refurbished museum in the centre of Amsterdam that houses innumerable artistic masterpieces. Sharon and I were seated very close to the Royal family; so close, in fact, that when King Willem-Alexander noticed my interest in Rembrandt's painting *The Night Watch* – perhaps the museum's greatest treasure, hanging prominently near our banquet table – he invited me to take a closer look. For five minutes or so, he explained to me the painting's history and Rembrandt's incredible mastery of oil painting.

King Willem-Alexander is appreciative of the deep ties between our two countries. These ties were also seen in the composition of our official delegation, which included two members of Parliament of Dutch-Canadian heritage: Rick Dykstra and Dave Van Kesteren. I and others we encountered on this trip had the opportunity to hear about their Dutch heritage and how it has influenced Canadian culture.

The people of Canada and the Netherlands are fortunate to enjoy such a strong and enduring friendship. My experience attending King Willem-Alexander's investiture only adds to my confidence that our relationship will continue to grow and mature in the years to come.

Mots du GG: Participation à la cérémonie d'intronisation du roi Willem-Alexander

Le jeudi 4 juillet 2013



Cet article écrit spécialement pour NMC par le très honorable David Johnston, gouverneur général du Canada

Chaque fois que j'ai le privilège de représenter le Canada à l'étranger lors de divers événements et cérémonies d'État, je suis interpellé par la cordialité et l'hospitalité que l'on me manifeste, en tant que Canadien. Ce fut certes le cas aux Pays-Bas, où mon épouse, Sharon, et moi avons assisté à la cérémonie d'intronisation de Sa Majesté le roi Willem-Alexander, le 30 avril.

L'événement se déroulait dans un lieu historique appelé Nieuwe Kerk, ou « nouvelle église », un édifice spectaculaire bâti au 15^e siècle, voisin du Palais royal, dans le centre d'Amsterdam. Cette cathédrale est le théâtre des cérémonies d'intronisation des monarques néerlandais de la famille d'Orange-Nassau depuis sept générations, y compris celle de Beatrix, aujourd'hui redevenue princesse. En abdiquant la couronne après 33 années de règne, elle a permis à son fils Willem-Alexander d'accéder au trône.

L'occasion s'est révélée mémorable, touchante et importante pour les Néerlandais et pour moi, en ma qualité de gouverneur général. Il fut également fascinant de constater la place réservée à la démocratie tout au long de la cérémonie, durant laquelle se sont succédés les attestations et les serments prônant le respect de la Constitution prononcés par le nouveau roi, les députés et le président des Pays-Bas. Dans son allocution, le roi Willem-Alexander a parlé de la corrélation essentielle entre la monarchie, le Parlement et le peuple, insistant sur son engagement à servir plutôt qu'à régir. Il a aussi évoqué, en termes chaleureux, les longues années de service de sa mère bien-aimée et la bienveillance qui existe entre elle et le peuple néerlandais.

La cérémonie réunissait des représentants du monde entier, y compris Leurs Altesses Royales le prince de Galles et la duchesse de Cornouailles, et rehaussait les similitudes entre les régimes de monar-

chie constitutionnelle des Pays-Bas et du Commonwealth. À vrai dire, rares sont les pays où les monarques jouent un rôle aussi fondamental dans le maintien de la primauté du droit, des principes constitutionnels et des valeurs communautaires tels le service et le devoir.

Les attaches profondes qui unissent les Canadiens et les Néerlandais ont été des plus manifestes tout au long de mon voyage aux Pays-Bas. Outre l'intronisation du roi Willem-Alexander, nous avons pris part à un hommage aux Canadiens qui ont participé à la libération des Pays-Bas durant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale et qui, par leurs actions, ont contribué à forger une amitié qui perdure aujourd'hui.

Cet événement saluait également les efforts des bénévoles néerlandais qui préservent la mémoire des soldats canadiens qui ont péri et sont enterrés en terre néerlandaise.

Récemment, des bénévoles néerlandais ont amassé des fonds et construit un centre à l'intention des visiteurs au cimetière de guerre canadien à Holten, en Hollande. On trouve aussi des monuments de guerre à la mémoire des soldats canadiens dans les communautés de Groesbeek et Bergen op Zoom. J'ai été particulièrement touché et inspiré d'apprendre qu'une telle communauté de bénévoles œuvrait pour préserver la contribution du Canada en temps de guerre, longtemps après le fait.

Nos deux pays entretiennent également des relations royales qui remontent à ces jours difficiles – certaines ayant été consolidées en terre canadienne. En janvier 1943, la princesse néerlandaise Margriet a vu le jour dans un hôpital d'Ottawa, la princesse héritière Juliana s'étant exilée dans la capitale canadienne avec ses filles – dont la princesse Beatrix – pour fuir la guerre. La jeune famille royale a d'ailleurs vécu quelque temps à Rideau Hall, là où Sharon et moi vivons et travaillons aujourd'hui.

La famille royale néerlandaise n'a jamais oublié l'appui et la générosité du



His Excellency met with the Prince of Wales who was also attending the King's investiture

Canada durant la guerre, et elle nous redit sa reconnaissance chaque printemps, lorsque fleurissent à Ottawa les milliers de tulipes dont elle nous a fait don.

Personnellement, j'ai pleinement compris l'intensité de nos rapports lors d'une promenade sur l'IJ, un lac en bordure d'Amsterdam. Après la cérémonie d'intronisation, Sharon et moi avons eu le privilège de monter à bord du même bateau que la princesse Beatrix, qui a immédiatement établi des liens avec Sharon. La princesse Beatrix a partagé des souvenirs de son enfance à Ottawa, elle qui a fréquenté l'école publique de Rockcliffe Park pendant son exil.

Mais l'amabilité et la générosité de nos hôtes ne se sont pas arrêtées là. À la veille de la cérémonie d'intronisation et de son abdication, la princesse Beatrix a donné un banquet au Rijksmuseum, un musée spectaculaire et nouvellement rénové dans le centre d'Amsterdam qui renferme d'innombrables chefs-d'œuvre artistiques. Sharon et moi étions assis tout près de la famille royale; si près, en réalité, que lorsque le roi Willem-Alexander a remar-

qué que je m'intéressais à la peinture de Rembrandt *La Ronde de nuit* – peut-être l'un des plus grands trésors du musée, qui était suspendu dans toute sa splendeur à proximité de notre table – il m'a invité à m'en approcher. Pendant plus ou moins cinq minutes, il m'a raconté l'histoire de cette peinture et a vanté l'incroyable talent de Rembrandt pour la peinture à l'huile.

Le roi Willem-Alexander est sensible aux liens profonds qui unissent nos deux pays. Ces liens ont également marqué la composition de notre délégation officielle, qui comptait deux députés d'origine néerlandaise-canadienne: Rick Dykstra et Dave Van Kesteren. Durant le voyage, ils ont parlé du patrimoine néerlandais, avec moi et les gens qu'ils rencontraient, ainsi que de son influence sur la culture canadienne.

Les Canadiens et les Néerlandais sont chanceux d'entretenir une amitié aussi forte et durable. Mon expérience à l'occasion de l'intronisation du roi Willem-Alexander n'a fait que renforcer cette conviction qui m'habite, à savoir que notre relation continuera de croître et de mûrir dans les années à venir.



Cartoon published by kind permission of Michael Garneau dit Garnotte from *Le Devoir*, June 14, 2013. Translation – title: Harper visiting Buckingham Palace. Queen says: We too have your picture hanging on our wall. Picture text: Employee of the Month: Stephen. Dessin par Michael Garneau dit Garnotte, Caricaturiste. Le dessin a paru dans *Le Devoir*, le 14 juin 2013, est reproduit ici par la gentille permission de M. Garneau



The Queen received Prime Minister Harper in audience on June 5, 2013

First Nations Issues and the Crown: The Governor-General Gets It Right

by Gravis

The recent heightened activism by some of Canada's First Nations people shows that, in the minds of many, both First Nations and others, the Crown remains a "player." Often this is based on mistaken notions about how The Queen could or would act on behalf of Canada's Aboriginal peoples; but it is what we might call a "friendly" error, from the monarchical point of view, far better than one suggesting that the Crown has no relevance or role in today's Canada.

The subject is an extremely complex one, and there is no percentage for the average monarchist to be drawn into the rights and wrongs both of immediate subjects (the efficacy of a fast, the persistence of and responsibility for treaty rights and so forth) and of history. These are not only beyond the Monarchist League of Canada's scope of direct involvement; they also are technical, detailed and very often still before the Courts. Also, people's views are sharply divided, to say the least.

What we can say, however, is –

In his recent meeting with First Nations people in Ottawa, the Governor General acted in a perfectly constitutional and appropriate manner. One could almost imagine The Queen saying the same words: in that he expressed concern for the health of Theresa Spence, and stressed values such as tolerance, open minds, building trust. We append His Excellency's very fine speech below. Everyone who talks about this matter, whether in the blogosphere, around the office cooler or at home, might take a cue from Mr Johnston's content and tone. We can all try to keep our language moderate and feel compassion for the difficult situation of many First Nations people, who, let us remember, occupy a unique position as many consider themselves HM's allies rather than subjects.

It is the role of The Queen and her representative to listen, to give whatever private counsel they might deem appropriate to the government and to serve as an encourager of good will, *not* as a policy-maker. This latter would cast the Crown into the partisan political arena. Resolving disputes is for the government which we have elected and the Courts. Were the Crown to enter this process, it would become merely another political "player" – and cause division, losing its unique place as steward of Canadian Constitutional processes, harmony and unity.

Our understanding is that most courts have ruled that the obligations of the

British Crown – including the post-Confederation treaties made when the British Crown still presided over a Canada very much "colonial" in spirit – were inherited by the Canadian Crown – that is, the political executive. With responsible government and the passage of the Statute of Westminster, the nuts and bolts operation of the government to resolve these matters is for The Queen-in-Parliament, the PM and Cabinet of the day (the political executive), and not vested in The Queen personally, though naturally Her Majesty feels a deep interest and concern for the First Nations, as she has demonstrated on many occasions.

While how these difficult matters are to be resolved is beyond the competence and focus of the League not to speak of all of us monarchists big or small "m," we join with all Canadians in hoping that peaceful discussion, good will and eventual harmony will prevail. If the Crown stands for anything on a practical, day-to-day basis – it is for people to get along with one another.

Ceremonial Meeting with the First Nations Leaders: The Governor General's remarks

Rideau Hall, Friday, January 11, 2013

I am so pleased to welcome you to Rideau Hall, the home of the people of Canada.

Let me begin by acknowledging that this gathering is taking place on the traditional territory of the Algonquin Nation, which spans the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say a special welcome to Chief Theresa Spence and to say how concerned I am about your health and that of Raymond Robinson and Jean Sock. My deepest wish is for the well-being of all Canadians, and for dialogue to always take place in a safe and healthy manner.

One year ago, we came together at the Crown-First Nations Gathering with the hope of renewing that dialogue and addressing important issues facing First Nations and Canada.

At that gathering, I was deeply honoured to be presented with a sacred gift of friendship and diplomacy in the form of a wampum belt, which we have with us in the Ballroom today.

I want you to know that this wampum belt occupies a central place beside my study in one of our main meeting rooms here at Rideau Hall.

The work that began at last year's gathering continues, and I remain *inspired* and *hopeful* at our ability to create a brighter future for our families and communities.

Without a doubt, there remains much hard work to be done. In a country as vast and diverse as Canada, our differences are many, and sometimes they can overshadow all that we have in common *as people*. As mothers and fathers, as Elders and grandparents, sisters and brothers and aunts and uncles. As children.

Our differences can



The Governor General addressed First Nations exactly as The Queen would have done

also make it easy to forget that diversity is one of our country's true *strengths*. I have always believed that our greatest potential lies in what we have yet to *learn* from each other, and I am confident that by working together in a spirit of respect, we can create the conditions in which Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people can thrive equally, according to their hopes and dreams.

And we know that we learn best with open minds. As I am fond of saying: minds, like parachutes, work best when open.

I would like to take this opportunity to

Media & Advocacy Groups Misrepresent Meaning of Queen's Signing Commonwealth Charter

Not A "Gay Rights Charter"

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

During the lead-up to Commonwealth Day this year, media and some activists caused a sensation when they alleged that The Queen would be signing a "Gay Rights' Charter" for the Commonwealth.

In fact, the Commonwealth Charter which The Queen – as Head of the Commonwealth – signed at Marlborough House is a statement of core values to which Commonwealth leaders have subscribed, an explanation and text of which are available online at <http://www.thecommonwealth.org/document/181889/34293/35468/252053/charter.htm>

It is a lengthy, far-reaching document which nowhere mentions "Gay Rights" or indeed any number of other specific rights issues which societies all over the world are seeking to work out. As one would expect, various advocacy groups read into the statement what they wished, and what was congenial to their various causes.

The sentence of the Charter giving rise to the sensationalized reporting for which the British media is famous (and which other lazy media pick up without having read the underlying document) reads as follows: *We are implacably opposed to all forms of discrimination, whether rooted in gender, race, colour, creed, political belief or other grounds.* This is not a very different formulation than the emphasis on tolerance, getting along with each other and peacefully working out differences in a diverse society which The Queen has spoken of throughout her Reign.

What that means in terms of public policy is, as always, for each country – and

say how much my wife and I have appreciated the visits we have made to your communities across the country in the past two years, and how magnificently we have been welcomed.

Given our special interest in families and children and in learning and innovation, we look forward to making even more visits in the year ahead to those First Nations communities that are leading the way in strengthening families, improving mental health and innovating in learning, so that we can share these stories with others and inspire all Canadians by their example.

Allow me to end with one word: trust. Let us all strive to build trust each day and in every way – and to encourage our colleagues to build with us. By seeking ways to build trust and continuing our work with open minds, we can balance our needs with our responsibilities toward each other. We *can* strike a balance between diversity and unity that will strengthen us as nations and as a nation.

With this in mind, let us reflect on the promise of this land that we share, and reaffirm our collective commitment to working together on behalf of those we serve.

Thank you.

thus Canada – to decide for itself. The Queen does not legislate nor enter the partisan political fray!

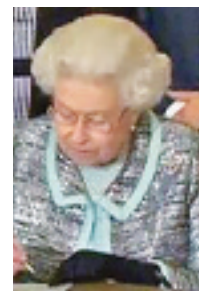
Most Canadians believe in tolerance and good will. How that is to be expressed in practical terms – constitutionally, legislatively, judicially – is for the political arena and the courts: in other words, for the forum where disagreements are debated and worked out: politicians, Parliament, election campaigns and their results, and the Courts.

Good monarchists and good Canadians may disagree about many of the resulting issues, which is normal and healthy in a democracy. Like The Queen, we do not engage in those debates; as

Canadians, we are entitled to our views. Hopefully all Canadians strive to treat other folk with dignity and respect just as our Monarch does.

To call this a specific Charter of Gay or any other specific "Right" was a flat misrepresentation. It is a very general and wide-reaching statement of Commonwealth values couched in much the same terms as some United Nations documents. It is to be regretted that it should be appropriated by the media or anyone else to make it seem that The Queen is doing something she is **not** doing: taking sides in any controversial political debate. That is why it is always good to go to the original source material rather than relying on wire service clips!

What Her Majesty is doing is to reaffirm her support for basic values. That this is nothing new in her long Reign is a good part of the reason for the universal respect and affection in which Canada and the world hold her.



Queen signing Commonwealth Charter at Marlborough House



"Without a doubt, there remains much hard work to be done. In a country as vast and diverse as Canada, our differences are many, and sometimes they can overshadow all that we have in common as people. As mothers and fathers, as Elders and grandparents, sisters and brothers and aunts and uncles. As children."

VICE-REGAL ROUND-UP

Fagan appointed Newfoundland & Labrador LG... Commonwealth Jurists visit Government House, Halifax... NB LG seeks Excellence in Aging nominees... Fanningbank welcomes garden party attendees "in summer style"... M. Duchesne rende hommage à Martial Asselin... Ontario's Onley visits Northern communities, celebrates Coronation... Multiple Explorama visits for Mr Lee in Manitoba... SK LG honours Wounded Warriors, holds Garden Party... Scouts and Air Cadets feature on Mr Ethell's program in AB... Judith Guichon, rancher, takes reins at Government House, Victoria



Government House, St John's: Their Honours with guests at Garden Party (left); NB Lieutenant Governor Graydon Nicholas presents Aboriginal Scholarship in Engineering named in his honour; Farewell reception for Brig Gen Thurrot on his retirement as Land Forces Commander, Atlantic



Canada, hosted at Government House, Halifax, by the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon General Grant; and The 2nd Session of Prince Edward Island's 64th Legislature opens with the Speech from the Throne, read by the Hon H Frank Lewis, Lieutenant Governor

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

The eve of Accession Day, February 5, 2013, saw Frank Fagan, CM, appointed Newfoundland and Labrador's Lieutenant Governor after a distinguished career in business and community service. Mr Fagan was installed as the province's 13th Lieutenant Governor at a House of Assembly ceremony on March 19th. In his remarks from the podium after signing the Oath Book, His Honour said that he would have to get used to thinking of the Premier and Cabinet as "my Ministers." He went on to speak of one of his earliest memories of The Queen when a 9 year old student in small two-room schoolroom in Coronation year – "...what we children really treasured was that we each received a box of English toffee with Her Majesty's picture...Like other Canadians, and my fellow residents of Newfoundland and Labrador I've always, always, always felt a great respect and admiration for Her Majesty's deep devotion to her duty, and this sense of affection and respect has only grown with the tremendous work she has done over the past 60 years." Their Honours welcomed over 1000 guests to the annual Garden Party at Government House on July 25, and another large group of guests to mark International Youth Day on August 12.

NOVA SCOTIA

Their Honours recently welcomed to Government House jurists from throughout the Commonwealth gathered in Halifax for a meeting of the Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute. His Honour inducted the guests into the Order of Good Time, the oldest social club in North America. June 19 found a large crowd enjoying music and refreshments at the annual Garden Party – and on July 23, His Honour opened a book of congratulations in which Nova Scotians might sign their good wishes to Prince George and his parents. In Their Honours' own Message of Congratulations, General Grant wrote that "This happy occasion reminds Canadians of our deep connection to the Crown as part of our heritage and our future."

Rose-Marie Abraham, wife of former Lieutenant Governor Alan Abraham

(1984-1989) died in May after a lengthy illness. During her time as Chatelaine at Government House, the Abrahams welcomed many members of the Royal Family as well as other distinguished visitors, including HRH Prince Michael of Kent, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, HRH Prince Andrew, HRH Prince Edward, HM Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands & HRH Prince Claus and HRH Princess Margaret. Of Acadian background, Mrs Abraham had served as Patron of more than 75 charitable organizations.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Hon Graydon Nicholas sent congratulations to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, referring to their immense popularity, "I know New Brunswickers have fallen in love with William and Kate, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge," said His Honour. "We have all been eagerly awaiting the safe arrival of this new child." At the other end of the age spectrum, Government House announced nominations open for a new distinction, the Lieutenant Governor's Award for Excellence in Aging. In its second year, Mr Nicholas explained that it is intended "to honour those who recognize the value of seniors – perhaps it is a medical professional, a service club or even one volunteer who gives back in an outstanding way." Having grown up in the Maliseet culture, His Honour has a special respect for elders: "Our elders have knowledge, wisdom and life experience," he said.



Le lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec, l'honorable Pierre Duchesne, présente les médailles de Bronze à des étudiants exceptionnels lors de la cérémonie de l'UQAM.

Quebec LG Pierre Duchesne presents Bronze Medals to outstanding students at UQAM ceremony.

"They are walking libraries and serve as inspirations to us all." The Awards will be presented at Government House in September, coinciding with a Symposium on Excellence in Aging.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A string quartet entertained guests at Their Honours' July 16 Garden Party. In their invitation to Fanningbank and its renowned gardens, Mr & Mrs Lewis stated that the Party was "a casual dress event, although everyone is welcome to show their summer style." In March, His Honour paid tribute to one of his predecessors, the late Hon. J. Léonce Bernard, a pillar of the cooperative movement and son of the Evangeline region of the island province.

QUÉBEC

L'honorable Pierre Duchesne a rendu hommage à l'un de ses prédécesseurs, le très honorable Martial Asselin, 25^e lieutenant-gouverneur de la Belle Province.

«Mon épouse et moi désirons présenter nos condoléances les plus sincères à madame Ginette d'Auteuil et à tous les membres de la famille et les amis du regretté le très honorable Martial Asselin décédé le 25 janvier dernier à l'âge de 88 ans. Sa fructueuse carrière politique aura toujours reflété l'attachement profond qu'il avait pour sa région natale de Charlevoix. Avocat de profession, monsieur Asselin aura occupé les fonctions de maire de La Malbaie, de député et de ministre fé-

déral, puis de sénateur. De 1990 à 1996, il fut mon homonyme et exerça ses fonctions à titre de 25^e lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec.

C'est avec émotion que je garderai en mémoire notre dernière rencontre à l'hôtel du Parlement du Québec, lors de la cérémonie du 15 décembre 2012, (photo) alors que j'ai eu le privilège de lui remettre, ainsi qu'à son épouse, la Médaille du jubilé de diamant de la reine Elizabeth II. Cette médaille se veut un vibrant hommage de reconnaissance et de respect pour tout le dévouement dont monsieur Asselin fit preuve pendant plus d'un demi-siècle à l'égard de sa communauté et de l'ensemble des Québécois.

Honneur à ce grand homme dont la devise personnelle était *Liberté et Justice!*»

ONTARIO

In early August, His Honour traveled to Northern Ontario for a two-day tour where he enjoyed lunch at Cobalt railway station with regional mayors and First Nations officials, a civic reception at Temiskaming Shores where he heard reports of accessibility-related innovations and improvements in the area and presented an LG's Community Volunteer Award, and attended a Dinner in support of Cochrane's unique Polar Bear Habitat, an innovator in the care and conservation of that now-threatened species. In the course of a reception at Kirkland Lake, Mr Onley even managed to get in a game of

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Their Honours the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario & Mrs Onley met with Temiskaming Shores Accessibility Committee during their recent tour of Northern communities

VICE-REGAL ROUND-UP..

continued from page 11

“Gockey”! His Honour also played a guest role on the popular TV series *Murdoch Mysteries*, where he portrayed Oliver Mowat, a Father of Confederation and provincial premier for a record 24 years. Their Honours hosted several gala events for the 60th Anniversary of the Coronation of The Queen, including a noon-time multi-media performance by the Mendelsohn Choir accompanying footage of the Coronation with music from the service. Afterwards, guests enjoyed lunch featuring – what else – Coronation Chicken and champagne!

MANITOBA

No summer rest for the Their Honours! In August alone Mr Lee was scheduled to welcome 4-H Youth Exchange participants to Government House; visit the Ethiopian and Brazilian pavilions at Folklorama followed by visits to eight other pavilions on four other days; attend the 124th Icelandic Festival in Gimli; attend a Change of Command Parade for the 17 Wing Air Force Training Centre; host a Reception for the Hong Kong Veterans' National Convention; and attend a Silver Anniversary event for the Filipino Domestic Workers Association of Manitoba.

SASKATCHEWAN

On August 1 Their Honours welcomed Canadian, UK, Australian and US vets as they arrived in the Province for Wounded Warriors Weekend. The 170 brave hearts enjoyed a weekend of fishing, gold and camaraderie in the Nipawin area. In June, Mrs Schofield presented Emergency Service personnel with awards, and Junior Citizen of the Year Awards. Their Honours invited everyone to come in heritage dress to Government House for a Canada Day party which included an RCMP Dixieland band and horses, clowns, children's activities and refreshments.

ALBERTA

The summer found an emphasis on youth in Their Honours' program, as Air Cadets from around the world participating in the A.C. International Exchange



June found Manitoba's hard-working vice-regal couple, Their Honours Philip and Anita Lee, attending the Italian Heritage Celebration Dinner at the Centro Caboto

joined Their Honours for Luncheon at Government House on July 24. A few weeks earlier Mr Ethell travelled to Sylvan Lake to take part in the Opening Ceremonies of the Canadian Scouts Jamboree. The front page of the LG's website contains a warm message to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and an online book of wishes for Albertans to send greetings to the happy parents and little Prince George.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

November 2 saw Judith Guichon installed as 29th Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. Her Honour's eloquent speech on that occasion reflected her deep attachment to the land: “As generations become further removed from an agrarian lifestyle, and as we lose community, I fear that civil society becomes less civil. It is at our peril that the great cities of the world forget that civilization relies on the health of the soils upon which it rests... I believe it is the Crown in Canada that is the bedrock that helps to maintain the level of civility that we enjoy. Her Majesty has reigned for 60 years; what an incredible record of constancy. I truly believe it is this stability that allows us to develop our society in an orderly, civil manner and to move ever forward towards our special destiny.” At the time of her appointment, Mrs Guichon was owner-operator of a ranch in Nicola, and a recent past President of the BC Cattlemen's Association.



The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan and HH Gordon Schofield greet vets from four countries arriving for the Wounded Warriors Weekend on August 1



Alberta Lieutenant Governor Donald Ethell and his son Darrell meet some participants at this summer's Canadian Scouts Jamboree



July brought a visit to the Army Cadet Summer Training Centre in Vernon by BC Lieutenant Governor Judith Guichon

La Reine déménage

Par René le Clère

Le mercredi 3 juillet 2013.

Grand et délicate opération de déménagement à Montréal.

La statue de la Reine Victoria (1819-1901), depuis fort longtemps bien assise dans la cour de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria, sur le versant sud du Mont-Royal, vient de se trouver un nouveau piédestal. Elle a été déménagée récemment avec toutes les précautions dues à son rang et son âge vénérable! De nombreux patients et de nombreuses générations d'infirmières et d'infirmiers de l'hôpital avaient pris l'habitude d'aller frotter le genou gauche de la souveraine avant des opérations chirurgicales délicates, sollicitant des royales faveurs. Elle trônera désormais dans la cour du super hôpital de l'Université McGill, sur le site Glen, dans le quartier Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, à deux pas de Westmount.

L'imposante statue de marbre blanc de Carrare (Italie) avait été commandée par les fondateurs de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria, Donald Alexander Smith (1820-1914) devenu lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, et son cousin George Stevens (1829-1921) devenu lord Mount Stephen à l'occasion du cinquantième anniversaire de la Reine, en 1869.

La souveraine, reine de Grande-Bretagne de 1837 jusqu'à sa mort en 1901 (mais aussi reine d'Irlande en 1837, et impératrice des Indes en 1876) est statufiée assise. De chaque côté d'elle se trouvent deux garçonnetts. L'œuvre monumentale a d'abord été exécutée en glaise par la princesse Hohenlohe qui, connue sous le nom de lady Feodora Georgina Maud Gleichen, sculpteure chevronnée, fit poser « la mère adorée du pays » au palais Saint-James, à Londres.

La statue, d'un poids d'environ cinq



Moving day for Queen Victoria in Montreal! Déménagement à Montréal pour la Mere

tonnes, débarqua à Montréal en 1897 pour la célébration des fêtes du Jubilé de diamant de la Reine. La vénérable Reine-Im-

pératrice n'avait bougé de son trône que deux fois, en 1956, puis en 1993, mais avait toujours été relocalisée dans le même hôpital.

La Reine Victoria « notre vénérée et bien-aimée souveraine » est fort honorée à Montréal. On retrouve des statues d'elle au square Victoria, à la porte ouest des anciennes murailles du Vieux-Montréal. Une autre statue décore l'entrée du Collège Royal Victoria, rue Sherbrooke. Quant à la ville de Montréal, elle compte aussi une avenue Victoria, tout comme la ville autonome Westmount qui possède

aussi un magnifique monument appelé Victoria Hall. Encore à Montréal, on trouve un quai, un pont, des bars, des pubs, des condominiums, qui portent son nom...

La Reine Victoria est la chef d'État la plus adulée à travers le Canada. Longue vie à la Reine en son nouveau lieu de résidence!



The Mother of Confederation presides over Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital - La mère de la Confédération devant son hôpital homonyme à Montréal

Halifax Monarchists Enjoy Member's Film at Government House

John Yogis' Personal Film Project Traces Royal Homecomings

by Prof Garland P Brooks

On Tuesday, October 30, my partner and I attended a screening of in the splendid Georgian drawing room of Nova Scotia's Government House. This screening, followed by a reception, was a part of the Lieutenant Governor's Lecture Series for the Diamond Jubilee Year. Attended by Their Honours The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Joan Grant and a capacity audience, we were entertained by a witty and informative introduction given by Professor John Yogis, the film maker. Members of the audience were presented with fine coloured photographs of her Majesty the Queen and of the Duke of Edinburgh, both taken by John himself on one of their visits to Halifax.

The Diamond Years is a 48 minute personal film project to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's remarkable 60 year reign as Canada's monarch. It was conceived by John Yogis, a Professor Emeritus at Dalhousie University's Law School, as an album of amateur movie film taken by “citizen journalists”, augmented by still photographs, of Royal visits to Canada, particularly but not exclusively to Halifax and Nova Scotia. Beginning in Vancouver in 1951 with Princess Elizabeth's visit to

that city shortly before her accession to the throne, the film covers many of the 22 visits to this country the Queen has made, up to an including her 2010 meeting with Mi'kmaq elders at the Halifax Commons and an event at the Garrison Grounds accompanied by then Governor General Michaëlle Jean. Visits by other members of the Royal Family are also included in the DVD. John spent many hundreds of hours locating and reviewing films and photographs. John Versteeg, a specialist in the transfer of film to DVD, collaborated on the project; together they added sound including a narrative of events covered in the film.

The Government House presentation was the second major showing of the film in Halifax during the past month. Professor Yogis had earlier been asked to present an edited version at the Halifax Public Gardens on the evening of October 13th in conjunction with the annual Nocturne: Art at Night celebration. *The Diamond Years* was shown continuously from 7 pm to midnight to an ever-changing audience.

Both of these events attracted wide interest and an enthusiastic audience.

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analyses by eminent academics, Professors Mark Walters (Queen's University) & Philippe Lagassé and Benoit Pelletier (University of Ottawa) two of whom support, the other opposes, the passage of the Bill in the form the Government, on the advice of its Law Officers, chose and which Parliament adopted virtually without debate.

However unfortunate their rhetoric, and unacceptable their current bed-fellows, some well-meaning if a trifle naive monarchists are persuaded otherwise. Thus we reflect that as the sole national organization whose sole purpose remains the explanation and defence of the Maple Crown, we always do best when we respect contrary views, avoid childish name-calling and acknowledge that our republican friends likely consider themselves every bit as devoted to Canada as we. Persistent, polite persuasion always wins over pettiness and bickering.

Some republicans argue that the Bill is somehow "un-Canadian" and that it treats the Succession as if we were still governed, colonially, by a "British Queen." This of course is an old line of their criticism – one which ignores the evolution of a distinct Canadian Crown over the last five decades and more, ignores The Queen and her Canadian governments' always confirming her role as Sovereign of Canada, ignores the confirmation of that role in our Constitution and – above all – ignores public opinion whereby our fellow citizens see The Queen and the Royal Family as Canadians – witness the great celebration of HM's last homecoming and the millions who turned out to greet our future King and Queen during their first Canadian tour during the summer of 2011.

The talking points below, prepared by the Office of the Prime Minister, we reprint in case you meet some of those republicans at your office water cooler, your service club or your kids' hockey practice should the legal debate achieve standing – itself far from certain. The points deal with complex matters of constitutional law to explain why the government chose to proceed in this significant matter by way of legislation rather than constitutional amendment. We should try to wrap our heads around them, the better to understand the process as well as the admirable goals of the legislation.



Senator Bob Runciman – chaired Senate Committee hearings on Bill C-53: "The League's support for the Canadian values of inclusion and equality, and for the legislative vehicle chosen by the Government with the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, was helpful in securing the passage of the legislation intact..."

Before delving into constitutional law, however, I believe that most of us are much less interested in esoteric arguments about modalities, as opposed to the values enshrined in this Act. Its goals are absolutely Canadian and reflect Canadian values. So let us take a moment to consider those values and those goals.

How can any reasonable person in 2013 oppose the idea that a first child, rather than first male child, should succeed to the Throne? Leaving aside any question of Canadian gender values, we have the example of two amazing Queens: Victoria, Mother of Confederation; and Elizabeth, the only Queen most living Canadians have ever known, an example of constancy, good will and devotion beloved and admired by Canadians at home and, indeed, around the world.

How could a reasonable person, especially in a country where millions of our fellow Canadians – not to mention any number of our neighbours and friends – are in fact Catholic – oppose the view that it is time to remove the unique prejudice against Roman Catholics in the current Act of Succession? As it is, a members of the Royal Family can marry a Hindu, a Muslim, a Jewish person, a person of no faith – and retain their place in the Line of Succession – but NOT if they marry a Catholic. This intolerance, born of historical prejudice from centuries ago, has no place in contemporary Canada.

SOME TALKING POINTS ON BILL C-53 FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The "office of The Queen" includes the Sovereign's constitutional status, powers and rights in Canada. Neither the ban on the marriages of heirs to Roman Catholics, nor the common law governing male preference primogeniture, can properly be said to be royal powers or prerogatives in Canada. Thus, they do not affect the "office of The Queen" in Canada. The line of succession is determined by UK law and not by the Sovereign or Canadian law. Canada's Constitution provides that the Sovereign of the UK is also the Sovereign of Canada. The preamble to and s.9 of the Constitution Act, 1867, when read together, provide that The Queen exercising sovereign authority over Canada in 1867 was the reigning monarch of the UK. The legal rules relating to the succession to the Throne are established by UK statute (the Act of Settlement, 1701, is but one of them) and the common law. Those rules and provisions do have constitutional implications, in that they determine the selection of the person who is the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, which in turn is recognized as the Sovereign of Canada (as contemplated by the preamble to and s.9 of the Constitution Act, 1867). That is different from stating that the UK laws of succession are themselves part of the Constitution of Canada.

Moreover, the Act of Settlement of 1701 and other UK statutes relating to the succession to the Throne are not amongst the statutes declared by s.52 of the Constitution Act, 1982 and the schedule thereto to be part of the Constitution of Canada. There is no Canadian law of succession in that sense. This was confirmed by the Ontario Superior Court in *O'Donohue v. Canada*, 2003, wherein Justice Rouleau found that "Canada's structure as a constitutional monarchy and the principle of sharing the British monarch are fundamental to our constitutional framework."



The Hon Marshall Rothstein, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, gave the Royal Assent to Bill C-53 in his capacity as Deputy Governor General on March 27, 2013

In light of the preamble of the Constitution Act, 1867 and its "clear statement that we are to share the Crown with the United Kingdom," he held that "it is axiomatic that the rules of succession must be shared and be in symmetry with those of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries." That does not make the Crown any the less Canadian. Nor does it mean that Canada does not have a role to play in the changes to the laws governing succession. The Preamble to the Statute of Westminster reflects the convention that the assent of all Dominion Parliaments to alterations to the laws of succession must be sought. This is not inconsistent with Canada's sovereignty or the concept of the Crown in Canada, but rather, is fully expressive of it. Indeed, the overarching goal of the Statute of Westminster was to confirm the full equality of all of the Dominions, rather than any colonial status. The convention expressed in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster reflects the free choice of all of Her Majesty's realms to share one Sovereign chosen under one set of rules.

The 1982 repatriation did not incorporate the UK laws of succession into either Canada's Constitution or laws or amend the preamble to the Statute of Westminster. That deliberate choice is a reflection

of the decision to leave the question of succession to be determined by UK law as opposed to establishing a Canadian law of succession. The UK is not legislating on Canada's behalf in this regard, which it can no longer do thanks to the repatriation and the Constitution Act, 1982. There remains a Crown in Right of Canada, and, as before, the person occupying that office is determined in accordance with the UK laws of succession. There is no doubt that Canada remains fully capable of choosing its own Sovereign, or indeed, of choosing not to have a Sovereign. In such a case, of course, Canada would be required to amend the Constitution, so as to clarify that The Queen referenced in s. 9 Constitution Act, 1867 would now be chosen by rules other than those in place in the UK from time to time. In such a scenario, Canada would be deliberately choosing to no longer share a Sovereign with the other realms, and hence Canada would not be bound by the convention expressed by the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, 1931. Such a change would clearly be amending Canada's Constitution. Such an amendment would trigger the unanimity formula under s.41(a) of the Constitution Act, 1982, as this would constitute a change to the office of The Queen.

Why Changes to the Rules of Royal Succession do not Require a Constitutional Amendment in Canada

...an example of the constitutional confidence and maturity that has existed here for well over a century...

written for CMN by Mark D. Walters, Professor of Law, Queen's University

The bill recently introduced into [and now passed by, Ed] the British Parliament that will eliminate gender and religious discrimination from the rules that determine who may be King or Queen of the United Kingdom represents, I think, a welcome development. But what impact will this new law have in Canada? Will it affect who may be the King or Queen of Canada? Does Canada have to take steps to amend its own laws on who can be King or Queen in order to bring them into line with the new rules in the UK?

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LEAGUE ROLE IN SUCCESSION BILL PRAISED BY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

"...a respected contributor to important debates..."

Ottawa, March 27, 2013

You will have noted that yesterday the Senate joined the Commons in passing Bill C-53, an Act to assent to alterations in the law touching the Succession to the Throne. I want to acknowledge the constructive and significant role the Monarchist League of Canada played in advocating for the expeditious passage of this measure. The League's support for the Canadian values of inclusion and equality, and for the legislative vehicle chosen by the Government with the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, was helpful in securing the passage of the legislation, intact and within the desired time framework to which all the Realms committed themselves to act in concert on this important matter.

Once again the League has shown itself a respected contributor to important debates touching on the Crown as a fundamental institution of Canadian governance.

Senator Robert W. Runciman
Chair, Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs)

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The issues of constitutional law raised by these questions may appear complex and controversial, but, in the end, the answers are actually quite simple. Under the law of the Constitution of Canada, the King or Queen of Canada is whoever happens to be the King or Queen of the United Kingdom at any given time. As a result, Canada doesn't need to amend its own laws on royal succession so that they align with the new rules in Britain – assuming, of course, that it is happy to continue to have as its monarch the person who is also monarch in the UK.

Indeed, strictly speaking, it can be said that Canada does not even have its own laws on royal succession at present. Instead, it has a rule of recognition that identifies the King or Queen of Canada as being that person who happens to be the King or Queen in the United Kingdom. This rule derives from section 9 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* (formerly known as the *British North America Act* or *BNA Act, 1867*), which provides that the “Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada” is “vested in the Queen”, and from the preamble of the same Act, which states (in part) that the provinces have confederated to form “One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom...with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom”.

So long as Canada is content to have as its King or Queen the person who occupies the throne in the UK, no legal changes are needed here in response to the new legal rules there concerning who can be King or Queen. Although the Canadian government has introduced a bill into the Canadian Parliament which, when enacted, will express “assent” to the new rules adopted in the UK, this assent is not required by Canadian law and nor does it change Canadian law. The bill is not without any meaning; on the contrary, it represents Canada's compliance with a non-legal constitutional convention that was acknowledged in the preamble to the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, which states that the Dominions who share the Crown as head of state should give assent to any changes made to the rules of royal succession.

The position I have just outlined has been attacked on a number of grounds, some of a rather technical legal nature. It has been said, for example, that section 2 of the *BNA Act* provided that the reference in the Act to the “Queen” extended also to the “Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom”, but that this provision was repealed in 1893. That is so. But the purpose of repealing section 2 was not to leave Canada without a legal definition of “Queen”, nor was it an implicit grant of authority to Canada to make up its own definition of “Queen”. It was, rather, a housecleaning measure made because the *Interpretation Act 1889* (UK) provided a general rule applicable to the interpretation of all British statutes similar to the one formerly found in section 2.

Despite its repeal in 1893, section 2 effectively captures the meaning of the Constitution of Canada concerning the identity of the Queen or King in Canada. But has that meaning changed over time? What about the critical changes to the relationship between Canada and Britain brought about by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*? Section 4 of the *Statute of Westminster* provided that no Act of the UK



Queen's law Prof Mark Walters: “There just isn't anything left to prove when it comes to Canadian independence.”

Parliament would thereafter extend to Dominions like Canada to form part of the law of the Dominion unless the Dominion requested and consented to it. Perhaps, then, changes to the rules of royal succession made in the UK after this time could not extend to Canada as part of Canadian law unless requested by Canada – a conclusion that derives support from Canada's response to the changes made during the abdication crisis in 1936. Moreover, section 4 of the *Statute of Westminster* has been repealed in relation to Canada and replaced by section 2 of the *Canada Act, 1982*, which simply provides that no Act of the UK Parliament made thereafter shall extend to form part of the law of Canada.

So, in short, it might be said that the changes to the rules of royal succession in 1936 only applied in Canada because Canada requested them to apply, and since now Canada can no longer make such requests it must enact any further changes to the rules of royal succession itself before they take effect here. Finally, it may be said that those changes, as they affect the “office” of the Queen, would require a formal amendment to the Constitution of Canada under section 41 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and so require the consent of the houses of Parliament and all provincial legislative assemblies.

But this entire line of argument is premised upon an erroneous assumption – that changes to the rules of royal succession must form part of the law of Canada to have effect here. In fact section 4 of the *Statute of Westminster* wasn't intended to apply to changes to the rules of royal succession, since these rules didn't need to extend to form part of the laws of the Dominions; the preamble to that Act, as mentioned, addressed this point by stating that changes to the rules of succession would need the assent of Dominions by conventional convention only. The rule of Canadian constitutional law, then as now, derived from the *BNA Act, 1867* (now *Constitution Act, 1867*), and it is the simple rule of recognition that the King or Queen here is the person who is King or Queen in the UK. The rules of succession to the throne may change in the UK, but these changes do not need to extend to Canada, and, indeed, as a matter of Canadian constitutional law, they cannot now extend to Canada. Of course, these British rules do have an indirect effect on who can be King or Queen in Canada – but only by virtue of an existing and, for the time being, fixed, rule of Canadian constitutional law.

The Canadian Constitution is, as the

judges say, a “living tree”, and it may evolve through interpretation over time. Even if the argument I have sketched above is right as a matter of legal history, perhaps it is time to reinterpret the Constitution in light of the fact that Canada is now a sovereign and independent state. Perhaps, in other words, it is appropriate now to conclude that the rules of royal succession are part of Canadian law and can change only if Canadian law is changed. Indeed, the view that the “Dominions” must control the rules of succession themselves if they are to prove themselves as independent seems to have been accepted in Australia and New Zealand.

This argument is, I think, based on a strangely out-dated sense of constitutional insecurity – one more suited to 1936 than 2013. In Canada, at least, I get the sense that people know we have the Queen as our head of state and that means that our head of state is whoever is the Queen (or King) of the UK, until we, as a nation, decide otherwise. This may seem anomalous to some people. But the alter-

native conclusion, that we could have a British person as our Crown who is *not* the UK monarch due to an inability to align reforms in Canada with those in the UK, would be truly bizarre. Even if we accept that our present constitutional arrangement is somewhat anomalous, it makes no sense to make it more anomalous than it is through a novel reading of our constitutional arrangements inspired by some misplaced sense of national insecurity regarding our independence. The Canadian government's present strategy has been described as “de-patriation”, as a return, in other words, to a colonial mindset that was supposed to have disappeared long ago. But I would say, instead, that it is an example of the constitutional confidence and maturity that has existed here for well over a century. There just isn't anything left to prove when it comes to Canadian independence. That the King or Queen of the United Kingdom is also the King or Queen of Canada is a rule of Canadian law and will remain so until Canadians wish to have a different rule.

Whither the Canadian Crown?

Written for CMN by Philippe Lagassé

Philippe Lagassé is an assistant professor at the University of Ottawa. He has also written about the succession bill in the *Ottawa Citizen* and for *Macleans.ca*

The Senate will pass the *Act to Assent to alterations in the law touching on the Succession to the Throne* in the coming weeks. [It passed on March 26, Ed.] When it does so – after literally no debate in the House of Commons and the mere semblance of one in the upper chamber – the Canadian Crown will be left a damaged institution. Passage of the bill will prove that critics of Canada's constitutional monarchy are correct: the idea of a truly distinct Canadian Crown is a myth. Canada's monarchy remains fundamentally British and the seventy-year effort to Canadianize the institution merely served to gloss over this fact. Equally important, since the Crown serves as the concept of the Canadian state, the succession bill bolsters the argument that Canada cannot be truly independent until the monarchy is abolished. Canada's monarchists should be aware of the precedents the law sets and the affect it might have on the legal and constitutional standing of the Crown in Canada.

In 1931 the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed the *Statute of Westminster*. This law enshrined three principles established by the 1926 Imperial Conference and Balfour Declaration. First, it recognized the legislative independence of the self-governing Dominions, as well as their autonomy over all decisions of their executives. In effect, the Statute made the Dominions co-equal states alongside Great Britain. However, the Statute also preserved the power of Westminster to legislate for the Dominions upon request. Through its preamble, furthermore, the Statute established a convention whereby the assent of the British and Dominion Parliaments would be sought when alterations to the succession to the throne and the royal styles and titles were made.

In the decades that followed the passage of the Statute, its effect on the nature of the Crown in the Dominions became



“The Canadian bill has sown confusion about the legal and constitutional status of the Crown in Canada [and], threatened to undo decades constitutional evolution...” says Ottawa University Prof Philippe Lagassé

clearer. Having won their legislative and executive independence, it became necessary to have the Crown act as a separate entity in the United Kingdom and the Dominions. In September 1939, for example, the Crown in right of Great Britain declared war eight days before the Crown in right of Canada, highlighting the United Kingdom and Canada were distinct and independent states. In 1953, the reality of these distinct Dominion Crowns was recognized an alternation to the royal styles and titles, which formally established the Queens of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as an independent offices from that the Queen of the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, Australia and New Zealand took the further step of removing any reference to the United Kingdom in their royal styles and titles. Significantly, they did so without securing the assent of Canada or Great Britain, which effectively sapped the prescriptive power of the preamble to the *Statute of Westminster*.

In the 1980s, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand achieved complete constitutional independence from the United Kingdom when they patriated their constitutions and ended the ability of the Westminster Parliament to legislate for them. As wholly sovereign and independent states, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand inherited separate and legally distinct Crowns and Sovereigns. A personal union with the monarch of the United

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Kingdom was maintained, however, meaning that the same person, Elizabeth Windsor, personified each of their independent Crowns and held each of their distinct offices of Queen. Indeed, although the preamble the Canadian *Constitution Act, 1867* still stated that Canada was "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom" and the *Commonwealth of Australia Act* (1900) retained clause 2 which noted that "provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom," there was no longer any question that Canada and Australia were no longer under the British Crown or the sovereign authority of the Queen of the United Kingdom. Although the personal union with the House of Windsor was preserved, the Dominions had established fully separate and independent Crowns embodied by legally distinct Sovereigns. Or so it seemed.

In 2011, the Commonwealth heads of government agreed to alter their rules of succession to eliminate male primogeniture and remove the restriction surrounding marriage to Catholics. Two years later, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and the Australian State of Queensland introduced bills to alter the succession to their distinct thrones. Each of these bills changes the rules governing succession to their particular Crown. It is expected that Australia will introduce similar legislation soon.

Canada, however, has opted for a different approach. Rather than introducing a bill to altering the rules of succession to the Crown of Canada, the Canadian legislation assents to the British law altering the succession to the Crown of the United Kingdom. The Canadian government has offered several explanations of this decision, all of which are wanting. Ministers have argued that the rules of succession are not found in Canadian law, but are only part of the law of Great Britain. How this squares with the New Zealand and Queensland legislation is at best unclear, and contradictory at worst. Put differently, if succession is strictly a question of British law, why are New Zealand and Queensland altering their own law? The answer must be that succession is not only a matter of British law, but a matter that falls under the law of any state that has a legally distinct Crown and Sovereign. In fact, a strong case could be made that matters of succession were incorporated into Canadian law during the abdication crisis of 1936-1937. If this is the case, it further belies the idea that succession is simply absent from Canadian law.

Ministers have also stated that the Canadian government is merely following the preamble of the *Statute of Westminster* in assenting to the British legislation. Unfortunately, as Anne Twomey has argued, the Statute's preamble could only be used as an effective legal mechanism when the British Parliament could legislate for the Dominions, which it can no longer do. Indeed, if the preamble of the *Statute of Westminster* were still operative, why would New Zealand and Queensland not rely on it as well? The preamble and Section 4 of the Queensland bill provides a definitive answer. The Queensland bill preamble states that: "It is necessary for the Parliament of the State to enact legislation for these purposes as no Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom after the commencement of the Australia Acts extends to the State as part of the law

of the State," and section 4 notes that: "The main object of this Act is to change the law relating to the effect of gender and marriage on royal succession, consistently with changes being made to that law in other Australian jurisdictions and in the United Kingdom, so that the same person is Sovereign of Australian and of the United Kingdom."

A third argument that has been made in favour of the Canadian bill is that the preamble to the *Constitution Act, 1867* ensures that the monarch of Canada and the United Kingdom are one and the same. There is no need to alter the succession to the Canadian Crown, it is said, since the constitution already provides that it must be the same monarch who wears the British Crown. The main problem with this view is that it distorts what the preamble says. As quoted above, the preamble notes that Canada existed under the Crown of the United Kingdom at the time of Confederation. To suggest that this literal reading of the preamble applies today, therefore, one must maintain that Canada is still under the British Crown. And since the Crown serves as the concept of the state in the Westminster tradition, this would mean that Canada is still subordinate to, or under the sovereignty of, the United Kingdom. To make this case, then, it is necessary to assert that the evolution of the separate, distinct, and independent Canadian Crown (and hence Canadian state) from 1931 to 1982 is a myth.

To get around this conundrum, some supporters of the Canadian bill have argued that the Canadian Crown is distinct from its British counterpart, but that they share the same Sovereign. Unfortunately, this view displays an ignorance of the nature of the Crown. The Crown is a corporation sole, which means that the Crown and Sovereign are fused in law. They are treated as a single entity and cannot be divided in legal terms. When we say that Canada and the United Kingdom share the same Queen, we mean that the same woman embodies both Crowns and acts as the Sovereign of two distinct states, not that the Crowns are separate but the Sovereign is the same. The Sovereign in the legal sense cannot be the same if the Crowns are separate because, as a corporation sole, they are treated as one.

It is possible that Canada is less sovereign and independent from the United Kingdom than Australia and New Zealand. Certainly these two states were far more careful in separating their royal titles from those of the United Kingdom, and the new constitution acts of Australia and New Zealand were far clearer about their intent to establish fully independent states. And unlike Canada, these two countries also took the time to explicitly incorporate key imperial acts related to the Crown into their national law in the 1980s. It is therefore possible that Canadian Parliament can assent to the British succession bill because Canada stopped short of establishing a truly distinct and independent Canadian Crown.

Yet it is equally, if not more, plausible that Canada achieved the same degree of independence and sovereignty from Great Britain as Australia and New Zealand did in the 1980s. If this is actually the case, then the Canadian approach is something of a ruse, one likely pursued to avoid a new Charter challenge to the rules of succession or the constitutional amending process to the "office of the Queen" found in section 41(a) of the *Constitution Act,*

1982. While this is certainly a pragmatic way of proceeding, the cost has not been insignificant. The Canadian bill has sown confusion about the legal and constitutional status of the Crown in Canada, threatened to undo decades constitutional

evolution, and reinforced the argument that the monarchy is a hold-over from its time as a colony, one that must be shed if Canada is to become a truly independent state.

Presentation Before the Senate on March 20, 2013

By Benoit Pelletier, Ad. E., Full Professor
The Faculty of Law of
The University of Ottawa

EXAMINATION OF BILL C-53:

There is no need to apply the procedure for amending the Canadian Constitution that is provided for in Part V of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. For reasons that will be explained more in details below, some British Laws, like the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement (laws that would be amended by Bill 81 in the United Kingdom), are not covered by Part V.

In particular, there is no application of subsection 41a) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, pertaining to amendments to the office of the Queen. Bill C-53 does not affect the constitutional status, powers and rights in Canada of the Sovereign. No royal powers (nor prerogatives) are involved by Bill C-53. Clearly, this Bill does not affect the office of the Queen.

The Canadian Parliament can pass an Act concerning the line of succession to the throne, on the basis of its residuary power.

There is no need for the Canadian Parliament or Government to consult the Canadian provinces nor, *a fortiori*, to obtain their consent. The precedents of 1937, 1947 and 1952 indicate that the provinces were not involved when appeared amendments concerning the succession to the throne or the Royal styles and titles. The provinces did not react either. No constitutional rule (including constitutional conventions) requires the participation of the provinces whatsoever. In Canada, there is one Sovereign under one set of rules, belonging to the federal order of government only, except when subsection 41a) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* applies.

However, it would have been a good thing, in terms of federal courtesy and in regards to the federal nature of our system, that the federal government officially informs the provinces and even consults them on the current issue.

We are not sure that the way things are done in Bill C-53 is adequate. Two solid theses could be advanced. The first one is that an assent given in accordance with the preamble to the *Statute of Westminster, 1931* would be sufficient. The other is that the Canadian Parliament should not only give its consent to the passing of Bill 81 (in the United Kingdom) but should also adopt a law that would mirror the British Law.

The first thesis could be supported by the following arguments:

The preamble to the *Constitution Act, 1867* speaks of «[...] One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland [...]». On this basis, it may be argued that the Sovereign in the United Kingdom is also, automatically, the Sovereign of Canada. The United Kingdom determines the selection of the person who is the Sovereign of the UK, and that person becomes *ipso facto* the Sovereign of Canada.



Benoit Pelletier – Prof at Université d'Ottawa and former Quebec Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs – told Senate, "There is no need to apply the procedure for amending the Canadian Constitution that is provided for in Part V of the Constitution Act, 1982."

Section 9 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* provides that «[t]he Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen». Therefore, it may be argued that the Queen exercising sovereign authority in 1867 was the reigning monarch of the United Kingdom, that it is still that person, and that it will be in the future that person and its successors, as chosen by the rules in place in the United Kingdom from time to time.

The repeal of section 2 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* by the *Statute Law Revision Act, 1893*. Section 2 provided that [t]he provisions of this act [the *British North America Act, 1867*] referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland». Section 2 was repealed on the basis that it was redundant because the *Interpretation Act 1889*, a British Statute, provided that the references to the Sovereign at the time an Act was made should «unless the contrary intention appears be construed as referring to the Sovereign for the time being» (On this question, see Anne TWOMEY, *Changing the Rules of Succession to the Throne*, address given to Australians for Constitutional Monarchy at NSW Parliament House, Sydney, September 25, 2009; [2001] P.L., April © 2011 Thomson Reuters (Professional) UK Limited and Contributors, at page 397.)

See below what we say about the decisions of Court of Appeal of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Canada in the Farrell case.

As for the second thesis, it is supported by these arguments:

In 1937, when the Parliament of Canada passed an Act respecting Alteration in the Law Touching the Succession to the Throne, section 4 of the *Statute of Westminster, 1931* was applied. It means that it was presumed by the federal Parliament and Government that the British *Abdica-*

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tion Act was to be part of Canadian Law. Even if such a presumption did not exist at the time, the recourse to section 4 of the *Statute of Westminster, 1931* had probably the effect of integrating the Abdication Act into Canadian Law.

In *Rex v. Hess*, the British Columbia Court of Appeal declared that *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Petition of Right* (1627) and the *Act of Settlement* (1701) were part of the Canadian Constitution, through the preamble to the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

In *Farrell*, the Supreme Court of British Columbia used *Magna Carta* to declare invalid a provision of a BC Law. However, it should be noted that this decision has been overruled by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia. The Supreme Court of Canada confirmed the latter decision. Both, the BC Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada, did not apply (nor even mention) *Magna Carta*. Consequently, it may be argued that these two courts impliedly rejected, at that time, the view that *Magna Carta* forms part of the Canadian Constitution. Of course, *Magna Carta* is not involved in the present issue but the conclusions of the courts about the inclusion or not of *Magna Carta* into Canadian Law may be indication of how they would consider the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement*.

In *Chapman and Currie*, a District Court in Ontario declared that the *Habeas Corpus Act, 1679*, a British Law, applied to Canada. It should be noted that this decision from the District Court was affirmed by Justice Stewart of the High Court of Justice on August 11, 1970. Justice Stewart came to the conclusion that the *Habeas Corpus* act was in full force and effect in Ontario. Even if the *Habeas Corpus Act* has nothing to do with the line of succession to the throne, a question may be asked as to whether or not we should come to same conclusion – as that of the District Court and the High Court of Justice above mentioned – with regards to the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement*.

In *Ganapathi*, Justice Hume from the Provincial Court of Justice applied *Magna Carta* as if it were part of the Canadian Constitution. However, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to which the decision of Justice Hume had been appealed, did not want to determine whether *Magna Carta* did effectively apply or not to British Columbia. Justice Hinkson from the Supreme Court of British Columbia had these very interesting comments: «Thus even if *Magna Carta* is in force in British Columbia it, like any other statute, is subject to amendment by the Legislature [...]. The only requirement in these circumstances is that the legislation be clear and unmistakable».

In 1973, in *Calder*, the Supreme Court of Canada said what follows with regards to the *Royal Proclamation* of 1763: «Its force as a statute is analogous to the status of *Magna Carta* which has always been considered to be the law throughout the Empire. It was a law which followed the flag as England assumed jurisdiction over newly-discovered or acquired lands or territories. It follows, therefore, that the *Colonial Laws Validity Act* applied to make the *Proclamation* the law of British Columbia». Again, even if the *Royal Proclamation* and *Magna Carta* have nothing to do with the present issue, a question may be asked as to whether or not the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement* are also part of Canadian Law.

In the Patriation Reference of September 1981, the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously declared that the *Bill of Rights* of 1689 is «[...] undoubtedly in force as part of the law of Canada[...]».

In 1993, in *N.B. Broadcasting*, madam Justice McLachlin said what follows concerning the preamble to the *Constitution Act, 1867*: «[...] it is clear that, absent specific reference, the wording of the preamble should not be understood to refer to a specific article of the English *Bill of Rights*. This is not to say that that (sic) principles underlying art. 9 of the English *Bill of Rights* of 1689 do not form part of our law [...]».

Finally, in *O'Donohue*, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice came to the conclusion that the rules governing succession in general, and the *Act of Settlement* in particular, were part of Canada's Constitution in such a way that they were not subject to Charter scrutiny.

If ever the Senate retains the second thesis (i.e. the mirror law) then it will have to answer to three questions: (1) If the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement* are part of Canada's Constitution, why don't we apply the procedure for amending the Constitution of Canada that is provided for in part V of the *Constitution Act, 1982*?; (2) under what basis could the federal Parliament adopt a law that would amend the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement*?; (3) would the act passed by the federal Parliament be subject to Charter scrutiny?

The answer to the first question is that many definitions could be given to the Constitution of Canada. For example, in its widest sense, it includes many British, federal and provincial laws, the common law, constitutional conventions, customs, decisions from the Parliament or the legislatures, decisions from the federal and provincial governments, doctrine, different constitutional underlying principles and even domestic treaties (such as aboriginal treaties).

A stricter definition of the Constitution of Canada is given in the Patriation Reference of 1981. In this opinion, the Supreme Court of Canada said that the Constitution of Canada is composed of laws, common law and conventions.

An even more stricter definition of the Constitution of Canada is given by subsection 52(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and its annex. This definition is related to the application of the procedure for amending the Constitution of Canada that is provided for in Part V of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. This relationship between the definition of the Constitution of Canada that is given by subsection 52(2) on the one hand, and Part V of the *Constitution Act, 1982* on the other hand, is well illustrated by subsection 52(3) which provides that «[a]mendments to the Constitution of Canada shall be made only in accordance with the authority contained in the Constitution of Canada».

It appears that the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement* are not explicitly covered by subsection 52(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Even if the definition of the Constitution of Canada that is given by this subsection is not exhaustive (as the word *includes* in subsection 52(2) indicates), we doubt very much that such a definition could be extended to the point of including statutes like the *Bill of Rights* or the *Act of Settlement*. In other words, we do not think that these two statutes are covered by subsection 52(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Therefore, they are not covered either by the provisions of Part V of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

It follows that if the *Bill of Rights* and the *Act of Settlement* were to be considered as being part of the *Constitution of Canada*, it would be in the widest sense of the latter expression or in the sense that was given to it in the Patriation Reference, and not in the sense of subsection 52(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

As for the second question, the answer is section 2 of the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, which allows the Parliament (and the legislatures when applicable) to repeal or amend British Acts (that are not covered today by subsection 52(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*), such as the *Bill of Rights*

and the *Act of Settlement*.

Finally, the answer to the third question is yes. And even after the passing of Bill 81 by the British Parliament and of a mirror law by the Canadian Parliament, there would still be some discrimination against Catholics. However, it would be very doubtful that a court declares the said mirror law unconstitutional on the grounds of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and freedoms*. The most chances are that the mirror law in question be saved by section one of the Charter. However, there would still be a risk, although extremely slight, that the mirror law does not pass the test of section one of the Charter and be partly declared ultra vires.

Débats du Sénat – le mardi 26 mars 2013

Le soutien du sénateur Serge Joyal pour le projet de loi concernant la succession au trône a été d'une vive importance pour permettre ce projet de passer rapidement et avec peu de débat à la Chambre rouge. Comme l'indiquent ces extraits suivants de ses propos au cours du débat lors de la troisième lecture, le sénateur est un monarchiste passionné mais réfléchissant.

L'honorable Serge Joyal: Honorables sénateurs, je suis heureux d'avoir l'occasion de partager avec vous mes conclusions à la fin de ce débat sur le projet de loi C-53.

Je voudrais soulever trois points. Le premier porte sur le contexte dans lequel s'inscrivent les changements proposés dans le projet de loi C-53. Le premier changement vise à garantir que l'ordre de succession est déterminé indépendamment du sexe des héritiers. Le deuxième changement vise à permettre le mariage à un catholique. Finalement, le troisième changement vise à restreindre à la sixième branche le pouvoir de la reine ou du roi de donner son consentement aux mariages.

Le deuxième point que je veux soulever porte essentiellement sur le travail du comité. J'aimerais parler de la manière dont le gouvernement s'y est pris pour présenter le projet de loi C-53 et des conséquences que son choix pourrait avoir, parce qu'il a établi un précédent. Nous devons comprendre que ce sont les précédents qui font évoluer le droit constitutionnel. Ce que nous faisons aujourd'hui pourrait entraîner des modifications supplémentaires à la loi concernant la succession au trône.

Comme je l'ai dit dans mes observations préliminaires, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait des changements un jour. Je ne peux évidemment pas prévoir dans combien d'années.

Je tiens enfin à répondre à deux questions que la sénatrice Fraser a posées hier au sujet du projet de loi. La première portait sur le fait que le premier ministre a envoyé une lettre à Westminster au lieu d'un décret, comme en 1936-1937. La seconde question portait sur le libellé du projet de loi, qui, parce qu'il demande au Parlement d'approuver un projet de loi déposé à Westminster, soulève la question des amendements que pourrait présenter la Chambre des communes de Westminster, car ces amendements changeraient de facto la lettre de la mesure législative dont nous sommes saisis.

Je reviens à mes premières observa-



Senator Joyal – key supporter of Bill C-53 whose support assured its speedy passage through the Senate. Le sénateur Joyal – un partisan clé de loi C-53, dont le soutien a assuré son adoption rapide par le Sénat

tions, qui portaient sur le contexte historique dans lequel s'inscrivent ces changements. Les sénateurs savent que les lois qui sont en vigueur depuis 1689 ou 1700 ne se changent pas rapidement. Elles ne changent pas comme par miracle. On ne peut pas s'attendre, à l'heure actuelle, à ce que d'importants changements soient faits au moment même où on les propose au Parlement, surtout dans le cadre de la monarchie constitutionnelle, le régime dans lequel nous vivons...

Personnellement, je ne qualifierais pas ces changements de modernisation. Je pense qu'ils dépassent le cadre de la modernisation et s'attaquent aux fondements de la monarchie constitutionnelle. C'est pour cette raison que je pense qu'il était sage que la Chambre haute essaie d'examiner les travaux de son comité pour s'occuper de ces questions...

Le comité a eu l'avantage d'examiner le processus. Nous avons entendu M. Andrew Heard, professeur à l'Université Simon Fraser.

Nous avons entendu le professeur Benoît Pelletier, ancien ministre des Affaires gouvernementales du Québec. Il est l'un des experts sur l'interprétation de l'article 44 de la Constitution canadienne, article qui se situe au cœur de la référence que le gouvernement du jour a adressée à la Cour suprême du Canada. Le professeur Pelletier était tout à fait apte à répondre à la question de savoir si les changements que le gouvernement propose devraient recevoir l'appui des provinces.

Je m'adresse en particulier à l'honorable sénateur Rivest, un vétéran des débats

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constitutionnels, autant au début des années 1980 qu'à l'époque de l'Accord du Lac Meech et de l'accord de Charlottetown. Nous avons posé clairement la question suivante au professeur Pelletier: est-ce que ce projet de loi devrait normalement recevoir l'appui des provinces?

J'aimerais pouvoir lire les propos du sénateur Rivest. C'est pourquoi je demande que le compte rendu officiel des débats d'aujourd'hui reflète bien sa réponse parce que, à l'avenir, il pourrait être important de savoir comment les choses se sont déroulées et comment nous avons procédé à l'étude du projet de loi C-43.

Lors de sa comparution le 20 mars dernier, j'ai posé la question au professeur Pelletier de la façon suivante:

Le sénateur Joyal: Monsieur Pelletier, je me permets de revenir sur la question de l'application de l'article 41. Le professeur Patrick Taillon, qui enseigne à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Laval, a publié un article le 3 février dernier sur le projet de loi sur la succession. Dans son article, il soutient que le projet de loi en question, et je cite:

[...] touche directement à la charge de la reine qui est constitutionnellement protégée par la Constitution de 1982.

Toute sa théorie, son interprétation dans le long article qu'il publie est fondée sur le fait que l'article 31 prévoit que toute modification à la charge de la reine doit être soumise évidemment à la formule de l'unanimité. Il concluait son article en disant que par conséquent, les provinces devraient chacune exprimer leur consentement aux modifications contenues au projet de loi C-53.

Je répète que M. Pelletier a été ministre des Affaires gouvernementales sous le gouvernement du premier ministre Jean Charest. Sa réponse fut la suivante. Je cite: (1620)

Effectivement, en tout respect pour M. Taillon qui est un grand juriste, je vous dirai que je ne suis pas du tout de son avis.

L'article 41 parle de la charge, the office. À mon avis, cela renvoie au pouvoir, au statut, au rôle constitutionnel du monarque, mais pas à la question de savoir qui peut succéder à la reine.

[...]

Des juristes sérieux et crédibles le prétendent. Je suis convaincu que si la question devait être posée à la Cour suprême du Canada, à savoir si les provinces ont le droit de veto sur la question en cause ici, je crois que la réponse serait non [...]

[Traduction]

C'est très clair. Je partage l'opinion de M. Pelletier, et je crois que les sénateurs qui prenaient place à la table du comité sont du même avis. Nous avons posé la même question à M. Heard, professeur à l'Université Simon Fraser, et il était d'accord. Je renvoie les sénateurs au compte rendu de la séance du comité.

Il est très clair que cette modification ou une modification des titres royaux ou des règles de succession ne nécessitent pas le consentement des provinces. Je tiens à ce que ce soit clair. Selon mon opinion, que je vous soumets humblement, ces modifications sont fondamentales et nous pourrions être appelés de nouveau à donner notre assentiment à d'autres modifications.

Cela dit, le comité s'est également penché sur la légitimité du processus suivi. M. Pelletier a soulevé une autre question, qui nous a aussi été soumise par le deuxième groupe de témoins que nous avons entendus. Le représentant du Canadian Royal

Heritage Trust a soutenu que, si nous voulions consentir aux modifications apportées aux règles de succession et aux titres royaux, nous devrions adopter le même texte que celui qui est actuellement à l'étude à Westminster. Autrement dit, nous devrions adopter un texte en tous points identique.

Voilà la thèse de ce groupe. Il prétend que la loi de succession fait partie de la Constitution canadienne, même si l'annexe ajoutée à la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 ne mentionne aucune de ces lois, et même si la Cour suprême, dans un grand nombre de ses décisions, a reconnu que notre Constitution est définie selon les mêmes principes que celle du Royaume-Uni, mais pas essentiellement selon le texte même qui a défini la Constitution de la Grande-Bretagne ou du Royaume-Uni.

Cette affirmation nous a été présentée et je pense que le témoignage de M. Pelletier y répond bien. Le Statut de Westminster est clair et il fait partie de notre Constitution. Que dit ce statut? Une chose toute simple, à savoir que les parlements du Dominion doivent donner leur accord. Nous devons donner notre assentiment. Le statut ne dit pas que nous devons adopter la même mesure législative. Il dit que nous devons donner notre accord.

Comment faisons-nous cela? Nous le faisons en deux étapes. Premièrement, nous convenons de discuter des changements avec Londres et les autres royaumes du Commonwealth. Cette première étape consiste à participer aux discussions sur les changements qui seront apportés. C'est un peu comme recevoir un avis de réunion pour définir les changements qui pourraient être apportés à une institution. Le fait de participer à la discussion sur les changements équivaut dans une certaine mesure à donner son approbation. Une fois que les changements ont fait l'objet d'une discussion et d'un consensus, on en arrive à la deuxième étape....

La seconde étape du processus de participation consiste essentiellement à donner son accord officiel, soit à dire « oui » aux changements afin de les approuver. Autrement dit, on signe le document si on est d'accord. Lorsque le gouverneur général donnera la sanction royale à ces changements, il exprimera officiellement, en notre nom, notre consentement. À mon avis, il est très important de respecter cette façon de faire. Pourquoi? Parce que nous sommes sur le même pied que le Royaume-Uni pour ce qui est de définir les changements apportés à la Couronne. Nous avons en quelque sorte un droit de veto – si je puis m'exprimer dans des termes chers au gouvernement du Québec....

[Français]

... et dans les mots que mon collègue, le sénateur Rivest, aime bien utiliser.

[Traduction]

En fait, si nous disons « non » au principe de ces modifications, Sa Majesté a dit assez clairement qu'elle ne donnera pas sa sanction aux modifications. Autrement dit, nous sommes intimement liés au Royaume-Uni et aux 15 autres royaumes pour ce qui est d'exprimer notre assentiment à la définition des modifications et de consentir à ces modifications. À mon avis, c'est là un élément très important, et c'est normal, puisque nous sommes un pays souverain, non comme à l'époque coloniale, mais comme un pays de plein



Patrick Taillon et Geneviève Motard, juristes de l'Université Laval, ont lancé un défi juridique au projet de loi C-53 à la Cour supérieure du Québec

droit depuis 1982. Nous sommes le maître à l'égard de tout ce qui peut arriver à notre chef d'État. J'estime que c'est la bonne formule, que c'est le processus à suivre. Dans ce contexte, ce que nous faisons correspond à la pleine expression de la souveraineté du Canada.

Enfin, je voudrais aborder deux points soulevés hier par l'honorable sénatrice Fraser. Elle a d'abord signalé que le premier ministre Harper avait fait savoir, dans une lettre adressée à Westminster, que nous acceptons la modification. Bien sûr, il est important qu'il fasse savoir, au nom du gouvernement, qu'un projet de loi sera présenté. Toutefois, aux termes du Statut de Westminster, cela ne suffirait pas pour apporter les modifications, car, comme je vous l'ai dit, il faut que le Parlement donne son approbation. Voilà ce que dit le Statut de Westminster, qui a été repris dans la Constitution. Le premier ministre ne peut pas se substituer au Parlement. Cela me semble très clair.

Le point que la sénatrice Fraser a soulevé est le suivant: le premier ministre aurait-il dû plutôt proposer un décret? À mon humble avis, non. Selon moi, c'est le Parlement qui exprime la volonté souveraine du peuple. Je comprends que, en 1936, il était assez urgent d'avoir une expression de crédibilité, un assentiment au nouveau monarque, puisque le Royaume-Uni, tout comme le Canada, se retrouvait sans monarque parce que le roi avait abdicqué. Il fallait consentir aux modifications. Pour éviter que le trône soit inoccupé, il fallait un document juridique officiel liant le gouvernement du Canada ou exprimant son opinion, d'où le décret du conseil.

Toutefois, nous ne sommes pas dans cette situation à l'heure actuelle. Le Parlement siège et il peut discuter de ces questions et exprimer sa volonté souveraine. Je pense que l'approche adoptée par le premier ministre est celle qui convient dans les circonstances. Ce serait complètement différent si nous avions prorogé et que nous nous trouvions dans une situation semblable à celle qui prévalait en 1936. Je fais humblement valoir que l'approche retenue par le premier ministre, qui consiste à envoyer une lettre au nom du gouvernement, est celle qui convient.

Le deuxième point soulevé par la sénatrice Fraser est un peu plus technique mais il est néanmoins important, à savoir que le projet de loi C-53 dit que nous approuvons la mesure législative présentée à Westminster. Autrement dit, le projet de loi se réduit essentiellement à un titre. Le projet de loi C-53 ne reproduit pas tous les

articles du projet de loi de Westminster, uniquement le titre.

(1630)

Quel est le titre d'un projet de loi qui n'a pas été adopté? Quel est l'effet juridique d'un projet de loi qui n'a pas été adopté? Il pourrait être très intéressant de poser cette question à l'examen du barreau. Je vais donner la réponse aux sénateurs. Il s'agit essentiellement d'une intention législative. Le projet de loi n'est pas contraignant. Il n'a pas encore été adopté. C'est une intention législative.

[Français]

C'est une intention législative. C'est ce que l'on propose de faire.

[Traduction]

Quelles modifications ont été apportées à Westminster? C'était la troisième question de la sénatrice Fraser. Elle a soutenu qu'à Westminster, pendant un débat à la Chambre des communes, les députés avaient proposé un amendement. Elle a dit qu'ils avaient modifié le projet de loi. Ils n'ont pas modifié le projet de loi, car celui-ci n'a pas encore été adopté. Ils ont modifié l'intention législative. Tant et aussi longtemps qu'il s'agit d'une intention législative, on peut y apporter des précisions. En fait, si on lit les amendements apportés au projet de loi, on se rend compte qu'ils portent sur le consentement que le roi ou la reine devrait accorder au mariage des six personnes qui figurent dans l'ordre de succession au trône. Ces amendements disent que si une personne ne respecte pas la volonté de la reine, cette personne et ses descendants ne sont plus admissibles au trône.

Permettez-moi d'expliquer cette situation en termes simples. Si la reine ne consent pas au mariage de l'une des six personnes qui figurent dans l'ordre de succession au trône, les descendants de cette personne ne peuvent pas prétendre figurer dans l'ordre de succession. Cependant, cette personne pourrait se remarier avec une personne à laquelle la reine a accordé son consentement. Nous savons que cette situation se produit de nos jours. Je ne sais pas si les sénateurs ont des personnes qui ont divorcé dans leur famille immédiate ou élargie. Dans ma province, le Québec, la moitié des couples sont divorcés, remariés ou vivent au sein d'une union ou d'une autre. Les membres de la famille royale, comme tout autre être humain, pourraient se retrouver dans la même situation.

Le projet de loi précise l'intention initiale, qui a été approuvée par les dirigeants des 16 pays du Commonwealth. On voulait veiller à ce que, dans le cas où une personne se marie sans le consentement de la reine, les mariages subséquents de cette personne ne soient pas tous exclus par la reine. L'intention initiale n'a pas été modifiée.

Lorsqu'on parle d'approuver une intention législative, il est question, en fait, d'accorder son consentement ou son assentiment – comme le dit le projet de loi – à l'intention initiale du législateur, qui n'est pas modifiée par cette précision.

Je tiens à signaler que la sénatrice Fraser a soulevé une question très utile. Si, à l'avenir, nous sommes appelés à discuter d'autres changements, nous suivrons la même approche et le même processus que

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Prime Minister Creates Permanent Advisory Committee on Vice-Regal Appointments, Affirms Macleod as Full-Time Canadian Secretary to the Queen

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has announced the creation of a permanent new Advisory Committee on Vice-Regal Appointments. The new non-partisan Advisory Committee will provide the Prime Minister with non-binding recommendations on the selection of the Governor General, Lieutenant Governors and Territorial Commissioners. The Prime Minister also announced that Mr. Kevin MacLeod, in his capacity as the Canadian Secretary to The Queen, will chair the Advisory Committee. Effective January 7, 2013, Mr. MacLeod has been appointed as the full-time Canadian Secretary for a term of six years. Mr. Robert Watt and Dr. Jacques Monet have been appointed to serve as the first two permanent members of the Advisory Committee, effective immediately. "Canada's Vice-Regal offices are a key part of the operation of our democracy. Our Government is committed to a robust and non-partisan consultation process for the identification of outstanding candidates for our Vice-Regal offices," said the Prime Minister. "I welcome the establishment of this new Advisory Committee, whose members will bring both diversity of expertise and a regional perspective to this process. Mr.



Kevin MacLeod, CVO (left) – named full-time Canadian Secretary to The Queen; Robb Watt, LVO – Canada's first Chief Herald appointed to Permanent Committee on Vice-Regal Appointments; Jacques Monet, SJ – distinguished historian also appointed to the Permanent Committee.



Kevin MacLeod, as Committee Chair, will bring a depth of knowledge to the process given his many years working with Vice-Regal offices in Canada. I am also pleased that Mr. Robert Watt and Dr. Jacques Monet, both of whom are accomplished and experienced, will serve as the first two permanent members of the committee." The Advisory Committee – with a diverse membership coming from a range of sectors – will also include two temporary members who will be chosen from the jurisdiction of appointment in the case of

Lieutenant Governor and Territorial Commissioner vacancies. The Prime Minister will initiate the Advisory Committee process when a vacancy in the of-

fice of the Governor General, Lieutenant Governor or Territorial Commissioner is anticipated. The process will involve consultation with key stakeholders on prospective candidates and advice to the Prime Minister on the progress of committee deliberations. As a final step, the Advisory Committee will present a report to the Prime Minister with a shortlist of proposed candidates for consideration. In addition to chairing the Advisory Committee, the Canadian Secretary to The Queen will be responsible for advising the Prime Minister on matters related to the Canadian Crown, including providing advice on the Government of Canada's heritage-related commemorative initiatives, high level coordination of Royal Tours to Canada, and state ceremonial and protocol advisory functions.

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suite de la page 17

Westminster. Je pense qu'il serait juste, pour dissiper tout doute et afin d'éviter tout malentendu, que le royaume, c'est-à-dire les pays sur lesquels la reine règne, soit informé par la Chambre de communes ou la Chambre des lords quand une légère modification est apportée pour préciser l'intention initiale sans la changer. Cela aurait justement évité que surgisse la question soulevée par la sénatrice Fraser. Ce serait aussi une simple question de courtoisie car nous partageons cette institution et nous souhaitons procéder de la façon décrite par la sénatrice Fraser et madame le leader du gouvernement au Sénat. Il est très important qu'il n'y ait aucun doute sur le fonctionnement et sur l'évolution du processus.

Dans ce contexte, j'appuie aujourd'hui le projet de loi sans hésiter parce que, comme la leader du gouvernement l'a mentionné hier, la Chambre des lords a discuté des amendements à l'étape de l'étude en comité. Ces amendements ont été laissés de côté et n'ont pas été adoptés. Contrairement à nous, la Chambre des lords a une règle en vertu de laquelle, et je cite:

Une question ayant fait l'objet d'un débat approfondi et d'un vote, ou qui a été rejetée à une étape précédente de l'étude d'un projet de loi ne peut être réexaminée dans le cadre d'un amendement à l'étape de la troisième lecture.

Autrement dit, un amendement qui a été rejeté à l'étape de l'étude en comité ne peut être présenté de nouveau à l'étape de la troisième lecture. Nous pouvons le faire, comme les sénateurs le savent. Nous le faisons régulièrement dans le cadre de nos propres travaux.

Les règles à la Chambre des lords sont beaucoup plus strictes. Les amendements à l'étape de la troisième lecture ne peuvent servir qu'à:

[...] préciser toute incertitude restante, améliorer le libellé et permettre au gou-

vernement de tenir des promesses faites aux étapes précédentes du projet de loi.

Il est très clair qu'on ne peut modifier la teneur de l'objectif initial à l'étape de la troisième lecture à la Chambre des lords, même si celle-ci ne doit se prononcer que le 22 avril. Je ne crois pas que la teneur de l'intention d'origine, à laquelle nous devons donner notre assentiment, risque d'être modifiée de façon substantielle. Si c'est le cas, comme je l'ai indiqué plus tôt, la Chambre des lords remettrait ainsi en question le premier assentiment, qui a été donné à l'occasion de la Réunion des chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth qui s'est déroulée à Perth, en Australie, en 2011. Tous les gouvernements, y compris celui du premier ministre Harper, avaient donné leur assentiment au principe de ces modifications.

Je n'hésite pas un instant à dire que nous pouvons voter aujourd'hui sans courir le risque que le projet de loi soit modifié d'ici à son adoption et à la sanction royale, que sa majesté n'accordera que lorsque tout le reste de son royaume aura donné son assentiment à ces modifications. Autrement dit, sa majesté est parfaitement au courant du principe que j'ai énoncé plus tôt, selon lequel elle ne donnera suite à ce projet de loi dont le Parlement de Westminster est saisi que si tout le monde y consent.

Je vous remercie, sénateurs. Je crois qu'il est important que nous comprenions tout cela. Encore une fois, je déplore que, à l'autre endroit, on n'ait pas consacré ne serait-ce que deux minutes à cette mesure. C'est malheureux, car le ministre de la Justice a fait un excellent exposé au comité. Je suis persuadé que les députés de l'autre endroit, tous partis confondus, auraient eu avantage à en apprendre un peu plus sur les rouages de notre institution et sur nos responsabilités relativement à son bon fonctionnement, pour le bénéfice de tous les Canadiens.

The Poet Laureate honours the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation

A poem read by actress Claire Skinner at the Service of Thanksgiving at Westminster Abbey on June 4, 2013

THE THRONE
by Carol Ann Duffy

THE crown translates a woman to a Queen -
endless gold, circling itself, an O like a well,
fathomless, for the years to drown in – history's bride,
anointed, blessed, for a crowning. One head alone
can know its weight, on throne, in pageantry,
and feel it still, in private space, when it's lifted:
not a hollow thing, but a measuring; no halo,
treasure, but a valuing; decades and duty. Time-gifted,
the crown is old light, journeying from skulls of kings
to living Queen.

Its jewels glow, virtues; loyalty's ruby,
blood-deep; sapphire's ice resilience; emerald evergreen;
the shy pearl, humility. My whole life, whether it be long
or short, devoted to your service. Not lightly worn.



British Poet Laureate Carol Ann Duffy

IN NEXT ISSUE...

Review of Michael Jackson's new book
The Crown and Canadian Federalism

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, Father of the Canadian Crown,
by Nathan Tidridge. Dundurn Press 2013

**Reviewed by Jacques Monet, SJ,
Canadian Institute of Jesuit Studies**

A Province is called after him in Atlantic Canada; an impressive city gate recalls his name in North America's only walled city; the historic clock tower he ordered serves as the principal landmark in an ancient and storied provincial capital; half a dozen towns carry his title, not to mention many Duke of Kent pubs. In

fact, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, may well be the most commemorated royal in Canada... even counting the dozens of St. Henri's and St. Louis' sprinkled across French Canada, and *perhaps* excepting the conquering name of his daughter-queen, who herself gave his name to her eldest son.

Yet, I doubt there are more than a quarter of one percent of Canadians who know anything about him.

Nathan Tidridge is one who does. In his recently-published book he tells the story of King George III's fifth and least-



Prince Edward, Duke of Kent – fifth and least-loved child of George III enjoyed Canadian society

loved child. Prince Edward was, by all accounts, the best educated – by his early twenties he had accumulated a library of some 5000 books – and the most able in keeping friends – in 1806 he answered 3850 letters without the help of a secretary. He was fluent in three languages and could move charmingly from one social group to another, as he did very effectively in Gibraltar, in Quebec City and in Halifax.

He was also an extravagant spender, perhaps the reason his father was always so displeased with him. He was a womaniser, almost continually rumoured to be the father of every recent birth, this until he met Julie de St. Laurent, a daughter of the lesser nobility of Central France, whom he took as a “companion” and who followed him faithfully for 27 years...to Gibraltar (1790-91) where he served as commander of two regiments; to Quebec (1791-1794) and Halifax (1794-1800); then as he rose in prestige, rank and responsibility as commander of the fortifications in Quebec and Halifax, where he became Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in Atlantic Canada and then in 1799 of all British North America; to Gibraltar again (1802-1803), then back to London and the rank of Field Marshal. After Waterloo it was to Brussels until in 1818 they were forced to separate. The death of The Prince Regent's daughter, the heiress presumptive Caroline, made it imperative that all the King's unmarried sons ensure the future of the dynasty.

On May 29, 1818 the Duke of Kent married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld. A year later, almost to the day, the future Queen Victoria was born. Some six months later her father died of pneumonia.

Nathan Tidridge's style is easy and inspiring to read. It stirs up continuing interest, giving colour and life to the past, especially to the fascinating personalities whose courage and hope, whose ideals, imagination and perseverance have made Canada the envy of so many peoples. He rightfully reminds us of the important place Prince Edward holds among the makers of Canada.

I have to disagree with him, however, that The Duke of Kent is the father of the Canadian Crown. Surely the Crown Queen Victoria wore goes back further than Prince Edward – at least back to Champlain's dream, geographically fulfilled, partly by Sir Alexander MacKenzie in July 1793, and partly by Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier in July 1909. Thus our Canadian Crown, in the fifth generation of Prince Edward's direct descendants, has been glowing with unparalleled lustre for us all that its spiritual dimension holds what is best and most admired.

The Cousins' War: The White Princess,
by Philippa Gregory Simon & Schuster:
New York, 2013

Reviewed by Chris Kalantzis, JD

Philippa Gregory's latest novel *The White Princess* was my first foray into fiction. She is a prolific author and has writ-

ten some twenty novels. You should note that *The White Princess* is actually the fifth book in the series “The Cousins' War,” which charts the War of the Roses (a war between two cadet branches, York and Lancaster, of the Plantagenet dynasty) and might not be the best book to start with.

Gregory focuses on Middle Ages and Tudor England. What appears to separate her from other such writers is that Gregory writes from the perspective of women. Thus, when she wrote about Henry VIII she wrote from the perspective of his infamous second wife, Anne Boleyn and her sister. If you are a newcomer to Gregory, it may be her novel *The Other Boleyn Girl* with which you are already indirectly familiar. It is her novel about the Boleyn sisters that was adapted into the Hollywood film of the same name.

The White Princess explores the reintegration of the royal princesses of the House of York into the new Tudor court through following the death of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field and the coronation of Henry VII. Indeed, we quickly learn that the title character was betrothed to Richard III and later to Henry VII. It's all rather scandalous, really. Richard III may have been the very one to order the deaths of his fiancé's brothers and his own nephews, later known as the Princes in the Tower. But so may have Henry VII. Richard III's remains have recently been rediscovered below a Leicester parking lot and interest in his reign has been renewed.

The one element that annoyed me about Gregory's writing, I confess, may well be an affliction common historical fiction. Characters who are familiar with each other consistently refer to other characters by their formal titles (i.e., George, Duke of Clarence). The purpose is clear: Gregory wants to connect her characters with the actual historical characters and does so through their titles. Unfortunately, this makes for some at times pretentious and vapid dialogue.

Ultimately, *The White Princess* makes for a relatively easy read and is quite gripping. It follows the lives a few female remnants of a defeated regime in a time of great political change. That alone makes it well worth a look.

Canada's Constitutional Monarchy,
by Nathan Tidridge, Dundurn Press 2011

Reviewed by Kenneth Munro, Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta

Canada's Constitutional Monarchy should be read by all Canadians. It is not only enjoyable to read because it is well written and illustrated, but it is also educational and serves as a “textbook” for understanding the Canadian Crown. Although every aspect of the Crown has not been presented in this volume, Tidridge has succeeded in capturing the highlights and has summarized succinctly the key aspects of this essential Canadian institution.

continued on page 20



Elizabeth of York – caught up in the Wars of the Roses

CROWNS & MACES

👑 CROWN to HRH The Prince of Wales for launching a website focusing on the work of his charities in Canada. Anything that more closely links Charles' far-reaching and proven effective causes to Canadians can only cement the gradually-developing greater affection and respect for our next King here, while reducing the calls (some based on bitterness, all on a Constitutional improbability and gross unfairness to both Charles and William) for skipping Charles in the order of succession to the Maple Throne. www.princeofwales.gov.uk/focus/canada



GG signed by hand all 60,000 Jubilee Medal certificates

👑 CROWN to our peerless and loyal Governor General. In a signal mark of respect for The Queen he is proud to serve and the good Canadian folk who represent in their turn “all that is best and most admired in the Canadian ideal”, David Johnston – His Excellency – signed by hand every one of some 60,000 Diamond Jubilee Medal certificates that accompanied the Medal itself. No one would have criticized Mr Johnston had he opted to use the Rideau Hall auto-pen. But in his deeply-moving resolve lies the stuff of greatness – and it will be remembered.

👑 CROWN to our friends at the Royal Canadian Mint. In promoting its attractive Royal Baby commemorative coins, advertisements in major newspapers across Canada heralded the birth of the newest member of “the Canadian Royal Family.” How times change – and sometimes for the better!



“P” domestic rate stamp honours Coronation

👑 CROWN to other friends on the Damascene Road, Canada Post. The large-sized Coronation Anniversary stamp featuring the new Canadian State Portrait of The Queen was a fitting philatelic tribute, though to do justice to the sheer size and detail of Phil Richards' painting would have taken an entire pane!

👑 CROWN to the Minister and Department of National Defence for recognizing the singular status of Royal Colonels-in-Chief as exemplar of tradition and support for Canadian Force Regiments and other elements of the CF. A June 3 news release announcing The Queen's gracious decision to serve as Colonel-in-Chief of CF's Legal Branch concluded with these words: *The position of Colonel-in-Chief is a Royal Appointment – an honorary title normally reserved for the Sovereign and Members of the Canadian Royal Family. Although its origins can be traced back to the British Army, the appointment of Royal Colonels-in-Chief has*



Countess Mountbatten of Burma – former PPCLI Colonel-in-Chief a rare exception to practice that only Royal Family members serve in such a capacity

been an integral and proud aspect of the life of numerous Canadian regiments, branches and units for over a century. The Colonel-in-Chief is the guardian of history and traditions and serves to promote ethos, identity and pride in service.

This marks a happy return to a long-standing policy only rarely broken (as in the exceptional case of Lady Mountbatten for the PPCLI) whereby only members of the Royal Family serve as Colonels-in-Chief. Some had suggested that former GG Adrienne Clarkson's succession to the role in the Patricias would mark the beginning of more such appointments. In fact, the service of Royal Colonels is a chief impetus for them to make regular homecomings to Canada, which private working visits are almost inevitably joined to a variety of public engagements which effectively link Forces and community events great and small, so showing the commitment of our Royals to service and highlighting the devoted lives of the so-called minor Royals.

BOOKS OF INTEREST...

continued from page 19

Nathan Tidridge correctly places our Canadian Crown at the very centre of our public life; it is our most important institution and constitutes “the very foundation of the entire country....” Tidridge explains in a chapter on the historical development of the institution how Canada has always been a Monarchy since the days of European contact with the First Nations. Although all power is vested in our Sovereign, it “can only be used by following the rules and unwritten traditions of the constitution of Canada.” The Canadian Monarch who we share with 15 other countries, is part of a “compound Crown” consisting of the Sovereign, the Governor General and the ten Lieutenant-Governors. Because Canada is a federated state with sovereignty, the federal and provincial spheres, the Governor General represents the Queen and her federal sovereignty within the federal sphere while the Lieutenant-Governors represent the Queen and her sovereign power within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction. The Queen combines this divided jurisdiction within her own person and embodies the Canadian state. She puts a human face on “our complex form of government.” The Queen is thus Head of State in Canada and all power and authority are ultimately derived from her as Sovereign. Tidridge explores the nature of our system of government based on this premise.

Besides examining aspects of the Crown which are often included in books and articles such as Royal Tours, the Commonwealth, the Honours System, and daily duties and responsibilities of the Crown, Tidridge includes chapters about the Crown and the Military, the Crown and Canada's First Nations, and a chapter on the Heir to the Canadian throne, a topic which is very seldom discussed.

Although an incredibly important part of the Crown's duties and responsibilities, the military is overlooked with respect to the Crown. Constitutionally, the Queen is the commander-in-chief of the Canadian Forces, but the Governor-General now largely exercises this role. Tidridge mentions that members of the Royal Family serve as “colonels-in-chief” of various military units, and defines what that term means in everyday language: The Queen and members of her family “serve as colonels-in-chief (official patrons or supporters)....” To symbolize the strong bond between the Crown and the Canadian Forces, he informs us that the first poppy for Remembrance Day each year is given to the Governor General and each Lieutenant-Governor before general distribution to others.

In a similar fashion, Tidridge devotes a chapter to the unique relationship between the Crown and Canada's aboriginal groups – First Nations, Métis and Inuit. He explains that the “treaties” are really “covenants” which Justice David Arnot described as “a formal promise under oath, or an agreement that will last forever.” These “treaties” which were signed by the French and British Crowns have now become a fundamental part of our Canadian constitution. When the Aboriginal peoples entered into these “treaties” or “covenants”, they were “sharing land (not surrendering it) in exchange for the protection of the Crown. These “treaties” were guaranteed by the honour of the Crown, “a concrete person (the Queen) whose good name was reflected in the conduct of those who acted on her be-

half.” Since the end of the twentieth century, the government has been attempting “to make amends for the behaviour of our forebearers in the hopes of restoring the honour of the Crown and renewing its covenants with the Aboriginal Peoples.” Interestingly, Tidridge points out that of the six Chapels Royal outside the United Kingdom, two are found in Canada, both connected to the Mohawk First Nations. Today, the designation of Chapel Royal is an honour “given to places of worship with long and direct associations with the Crown.” This chapter will interest Canadians attempting to understand the concerns surrounding aboriginal issues today.

Tidridge devotes a complete chapter to the Heir to the Canadian throne. To him this individual, Charles, Prince of Wales, is one of the symbols of Canadian identity. Here Tidridge breaks new ground as most observers merely mention the succession in passing, if at all. He writes about the visits to Canada of the successor to each Sovereign since Queen Victoria, including those of Prince William who is second in line to the present Monarch. Tidridge claims that Prince Charles is a very modern prince; he describes his personal Canadian flag, his association with Canadian society and his charities which are connected to Canada. One point Tidridge fails to mention, however, is that before the successor to the Canadian Crown marries, the Canadian Privy Council must give its consent to the marriage in order to assure the succession.

In a book of this nature, Tidridge cannot be exhaustive in his discussion of the Canadian Crown. However, there are a few omissions of note which might be considered for future editions. Although the section on “The Lieutenant Governors and the Provincial Crowns” is very good, I think the text would be more complete with at least three additions: the Vice-Regal Badge of Service, the Vice-Regal residences and the visit to the Queen of Lieutenant-Governors, usually at the outset of their term of office.

The Badge of Office was introduced for Lieutenant-Governors and their spouses in 2001 to distinguish them from others on ceremonial occasions. This was especially necessary in the last half-century since most Vice-regal representatives ceased wearing the traditional civil uniform. Tidridge notes that only the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia and British Columbia wear the civil uniform. (Since this book went to print, the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, His Honour Donald Ethell, has also begun wearing this Vice-regal uniform.) In addition, a photograph of these Badges would be an appropriate addition.

While Tidridge discusses the official residences of the Governor General – Rideau Hall in Ottawa and La Citadelle in Quebec City – a few words about the official residences of the Lieutenant-Governors, or lack thereof, would be appropriate. Such information is readily available in the special triennial editions of *The Canadian Monarchist News* which present information about the cost of the Crown to Canadians.

Finally, since 1956, Lieutenant-Governors, like the Governor General, have



Flag of the Governor General of Canada

been welcomed by the Queen in private audience at least once during their tenure of office. This tradition began with the visit to the Queen by His Honour John Bowlen of Alberta in June of 1956. These

visits symbolically remind us that the Lieutenant-Governors represent The Queen in the provincial sphere of jurisdiction in the same way that the Governor General represents the Queen in the federal sphere. *The Maple Crown in Alberta: The Office of Lieutenant-Governor* might be helpful in highlighting some of these points.

Besides these suggestions concerning the office of Lieutenant-Governor, Tidridge's book would also have been improved with a final edit since there are a few grammatical errors and factual mistakes. However, these points are minor in comparison to the overall information and worth of this book as a whole. In addition to a thorough analysis and explanation of the Canadian Crown, Tidridge has included six appendices which are filled with “questions and answers” about the Canadian Crown, a list of Canadian Sovereigns and their representatives, a discussion of officers and officials of the Crown, titles and forms of address, definitions and finally, most critical in this modern age, the websites of the Crown. The book is completed by a good bibliography and index which is most helpful.

Canada's Constitutional Monarchy is truly a gem. Tidridge has made this very complicated and valuable institution understandable and in doing so, makes a very compelling argument that this institution is one worth defending and preserving. Everyone interested in Canada and its history should obtain a copy.

The Governors General of Canada
2013 New Federation House

Reviewed by Scholaris

Followers of Canadian history will be familiar with the general format of this book which is derived from L.J. Lemieux's *The Governors-General of Canada, 1608-1931*, published in 1932. A compact yet weighty book, Lemieux's efforts ably chronicled the lives and careers of the Sovereign's representatives in Canada from Champlain to Lord Bessborough. Although modest in detail, this well-researched and illustrated book, served as the benchmark for John Cowan's *Canada's Governors-General, 1867-1952* published in 1952 and then updated in 1965. Cowan's work provided detailed biographies of each post-Confederation Governor General along with a short vignette of the vice-regal consort, together with their interests and involvements.

Without question the Cowan book was in need of updating. Sadly, New Federation Press has produced a lackluster book that amounts to little more than a bound pamphlet; offering the reader a meager diet of facts and information, a host of untitled photos, and almost no information about the role, function and history of the duties discharged by the succession of Governors General who have served Canada since 1867. Furthermore, it is amazing that such a book could be written with only peripheral references to the role of Governor General as the Sover-

eign's representative or the role played by a GG within Canada's democratic system as an essential part of our constitutional monarchy.

The work follows an Ottawa-centric approach whereby there is no mention of The Queen's other representatives in the “team of Governors” as Frank MacKinnon ably identified the Lieutenant Governors in the provinces who carry out much the same role as the Governor General in the federal sphere.

References to the Crown are at best economical, and there is no useful description of what the role of the Governor General is. An introduction outlining the role of the Crown, Sovereign and Governor General would greatly enhance this book which as it stands provides little more information than the biographies provided on the Governor General's excellent website – but none of the flavour, quirks and anecdotes that would make the portrait human, memorable and compelling reading.

The peripheral treatment of the vice-regal spouses is disappointing given the formal and informal influence they have, and continue to exercise through patronage, outreach and quiet advice to the Governor General. While it is true that only the Governor General is imbued with the



Pauline Vanier:
book largely ignores
role of vice-regal
spouses

legal and constitutional authority, the vice-regal spouse carries a certain level of ceremonial and symbolic value, and as in the case of Princess Louise, Princess Alice, Mme. Vanier and John Ralston Saul, greatly enhanced the role and presence of the Crown.

Other minor points include errors such as Georges Vanier being listed as a Major General, when he was promoted to the rank of full General while in office. The chapter related to Viscount Monck makes references to Upper and Lower Canada, which by the point Monck came to Canada had been re-designated Canada East and Canada West. Nor is there is consistency in the headings and designation of each Governor General. The reference to Aberdeen refusing Tupper's appointments to the Senate as being related to Aberdeen's “Liberal leanings” is incorrect, as is the assertion that Lord Grey became Commander in Chief of Canada as a result of changes to the *Militia Act* – when in fact it was the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions issued to the Governor General in 1905. The reference to Vincent Massey's “investiture” as Governor General reveals a thin understanding of the office of Governor General and ceremonial aspects of the role – of course Governors General are installed not invested. One final issue with the New Federation House work is the absence of a proper index that contains more than just a list of names.

My recommendation would be for readers to scour book sales, eBay and a variety of online booksellers to source the various Cowan editions of *Canada's Governors-General*, and to continue consulting the Governor General's website for information on past Governors General for reliable vignettes of the Crown's representative at the federal level and their spouses who have served since 1967.

Monarchist League Partners with CFL & Toronto Argonauts to Celebrate 100th Grey Cup Game in Diamond Jubilee Year

The final major Diamond Jubilee event hosted by the League was most memorable: a party for CFL fans and League members alike, presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor who kindly made his Suite available for the event. The focus was on linking the Jubilee, and the Royal and vice-regal association with Canadian sports, to a celebration of the 100th Grey Cup game to be played the coming weekend in Toronto, for which The Queen sent a message of greetings printed in the souvenir program, and was an official community event during Grey Cup Week.

Amongst the speakers at the lunch-hour event, where guests were encouraged to wear team jerseys and dress casually, were His Honour and Chairman Finch; Toronto Argonauts Football Club Chairman & CEO Chris Rudge, host team of the Grey Cup Week; and Mark Cohon, Commissioner of the Canadian Football League. Much appreciated was a bevy of cheerleaders provided by the Argos! The Grey Cup itself was present, as was the Vanier Club – guests enjoyed having pictures taken with these emblematic trophies of football superiority for both professionals and university players.



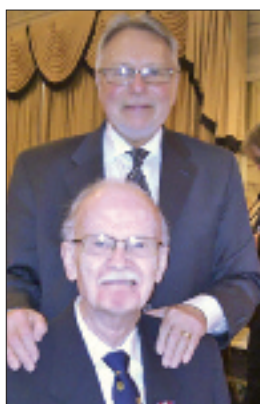
The Queen's message in the 100th Grey Cup Game program



Accession Lunch Draws Record Attendance

Nearly 180 monarchists packed the King Edward Hotel's ballroom at the annual Accession Luncheon, ably co-chaired by Dominion Chairman Robert Finch and Dominion Vice-Chairman, Ontario, Cian Horrobin, in the gracious presence of Their Honours the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Onley. In the last-minute absence of John Fraser, His Honour drew on his long professional experience as a television broadcaster and effortlessly filled the role of facilitating the conversation with Phil Richards who enthralled the audience with his inside look at the process of painting the world's most famous woman and Canada's Sovereign – including a secret understanding with HM which was worked into the portrait, now hung at Rideau Hall. Mr Onley presented Silver Jubilee Medals to 11 further members nominated by the League, after which the Founder proclaimed and His Honour unveiled the Armorial Bearings of GTA Branch Chairman Jonathan Brickwood. After recounting his summer experience as the League's intern in the Vice-Regal Suite, Scott Kilian-Clark proposed the Loyal Toast, while Maj Jean Maurice Pigeon, founding co-Chairman of the Barrie-Huron Branch, gave the Toast to the League.

Her Honour, formerly a professional musician, delighted those present by leading the singing of the Royal Anthem at the conclusion of the Lunch. This was followed by the audience joining Cian Horrobin in *Auld Lang Syne* as the Onleys departed the ballroom, possibly for the last time in their vice-regal capacity.



***Phil Richards, Royal Portrait Painter, In Conversation With The Lieutenant Governor
Jubilee Medals Presented & Armorial Proclaimed***



RAPPORT SUR LE COUT DES MONARQUES EUROPÉENS

Un suivi intéressant pour le récent rapport sur le coût de la monarchie constitutionnelle du Canada entrepris par la Ligue monarchiste du Canada

Extrait de: Riposte catholique / Portail de réinformation / 130712

L'un de nos amis, qui vit au Royaume de Belgique, nous a communiqué une étude qui date du mois d'avril 2012 et qui, à ma connaissance – et on se demande bien pourquoi (!!!) –, n'a pas fait l'objet de diffusion dans les grands media français: il s'agit du sixième rapport sur le coût des chefs d'Etats européens publié par Monsieur **Herman Matthijs**, professeur d'administration et de finances publiques à l'Université de Gand. Le Professeur Matthijs est connu pour sa probité intellectuelle et sa rigueur, on ne peut lui reprocher de faire intervenir des idées partisans ou des préjugés idéologiques dans son travail. Le Professeur Matthijs publie des chiffres: ces chiffres parlent d'eux-mêmes sans avoir besoin d'être longuement interprétés...

Le rapport du Professeur Herman Matthijs révèle donc que le **président de la république française est le chef d'État le plus coûteux d'Europe**: en effet, le budget de la présidence de la république française s'élevait, à la parution du rapport, à **111,7 millions d'euros**. Le budget de la présidence de la république fédérale d'Allemagne, s'élevait, lui, à 30,7 millions d'euros.

Par ordre décroissant, voici ensuite le budget des différentes royautés européennes: pour la couronne néerlandaise: 39,4 millions d'euros; pour la couronne britannique: 38,2 millions d'euros; la couronne norvégienne: 25,2 millions d'euros; la couronne belge: 14,2 millions d'euros; la couronne suédoise: 13,9 millions d'euros; la couronne danoise: 13,2 millions d'euros; la couronne luxembourgeoise: 9,2 millions d'euros; la couronne espagnole: 8,2 millions d'euros.

Habituellement, dans ces royautés, les souverains ne partent pas à la retraite, tandis que la république française doit pourvoir à la **retraite de trois anciens présidents qui ont coûté chacun 1,5 millions d'euros en 2012**.

En outre, il faut ajouter que, dans les pays où il y a un roi ou une reine, la succession est réglée à l'avance, tandis qu'en France elle fait l'objet d'élections dont le coût s'avère absolument exorbitant: pour les **élections présidentielles de 2012**, il a atteint **228 millions d'euros**.



François Hollande – chef d'État le plus coûteux d'Europe

Si les budgets annuels restent à peu près stables, et malgré le décret de la fin août 2012 qui a réduit de 30% la rémunération du président de la république, **le coût du quinquennat de François Hollande s'élèvera à près de 809 millions d'euros**, en tenant compte des élections présidentielles et des retraites.

Selon les mêmes conditions et pour la même période, la royauté néerlandaise devrait coûter 197 millions d'euros; La royauté britannique, 191 millions d'euros; La royauté norvégienne, 126 millions d'euros; La royauté belge, 71 millions d'euros;



Le roi néerlandais: le plus coûteux des rois Européens: €39,4 millions

La royauté suédoise, 69,5 millions d'euros; La royauté danoise, 66 millions d'euros; La souveraineté luxembourgeoise, 46 millions d'euros; La royauté espagnole, 41 millions d'euros.



Le roi d'Espagne – bon marché à €8,2 millions

Ainsi donc, alors que la présidence de la république devrait coûter aux Français quelque 809 millions d'euros sous le quinquennat de François Hollande, dans le même temps les huit principaux souverains européens réunis ne devraient coûter que 807,5 millions d'euros à l'ensemble de leurs sujets, c'est-à-dire qu'à eux huit ils atteignent à peine le coût total de l'actuel président et des trois présidents retraités, en France!

Avec un budget annuel de 40 millions d'euros par an, **un Roi de France reviendrait donc 75% moins cher que l'actuel président de la république**.

Et après cela, malgré l'implacable objectivité des chiffres, en France, on persiste à faire croire aux gens que la royauté est un régime dispendieux et que ce sont les Rois qui dilapident les finances publiques...

Meanwhile, the Queen Enjoyed a Good Year Financially

Buckingham Palace accounts released on June 27 showed that The Queen did well financially in 2012-13 – and will receive a 5 per cent income boost following record portfolio profits. The Crown Estate, including much of London's Regent Street and also Windsor Great Park, made 253 million pounds (\$380 million U.S.) in the last financial year, a 5.2 per cent annual increase.

The Queen receives 15 per cent of Crown Estate profits through a grant supplied by the British government that funds the monarch's spending as head of state. The annual grant is currently 36.1 million pounds (\$55 million) but will rise to 37.9 million pounds in 2014, representing a 5 per cent increase. She receives nothing by way of "salary", nor is the Palace compensated for its spending in respect of the 15 other Realms of which Elizabeth is Sovereign.

Keeper of the Privy Purse Alan Reid said in a statement that a significant part of the grant increase would be used on a backlog of essential property maintenance at working Royal Palaces.

The Crown Estate was created in 1760 when George III agreed the crown lands would be managed on behalf of the government. The estate includes 15 shopping centres across the country, around half of the U.K.'s coastal waters and the royal parks such as Hyde Park in London. Buckingham Palace accounts also revealed the cost to taxpayers of supporting the monarchy rose by 900,000 pounds (\$1.37 million).

UN DERNIER MOT SUR LES SOIXANTE ANNÉES DU RÈGNE DIAMOND JUBILEE ROUND-UP

DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALS

Since the first list published earlier in Jubilee year, we have become aware of the following League members who also received this Honour. We print their citations where available. Congratulations!

Depuis la première liste publiée plus tôt dans l'année du Jubilé, nous avons été informés que les membres de la Ligue dont les noms figurent ci-dessous ont également reçu cet honneur. Nous imprimons leurs citations où fournies. Félicitations!

JENNIFER BANCINZKY, OTTAWA, ON

For many years Jennifer Baniczky has served the Ottawa Branch of the League quiet and efficient way as chairman of the Telephone Committee and official photographer. Author of "Canada with Governor General Lisgar," her other novel "Molly's Story" is also full of monarchical interest. She is also involved The Grandmothers to Grandmothers Campaign and in organizing volunteers for over 27 years at the Shepherds of Good Hope Soup Kitchen in downtown Ottawa. She has been doing that each Saturday morning for 27 years. Her life of service mirrors The Queen's commitment to community, and so brings honour to the Crown and Canada.



JONATHAN BRADSHAW, TORONTO, ON

A political staffer at Queen's Park who understands well how the Crown transcends partisanship, a long-time volunteer willing to lend his hand to whatever is needed, and the League's researcher for the new triennial study of the Cost of the Canadian Crown, he brings cheerful fellowship and high standards to all he undertakes, so bringing honour to Queen and nation, and in turn reflecting Her Majesty's commitment to service and community.

SCOTT BURKE, HALIFAX, NS

DR CHRISTIAN PAUL CHAMPION, OTTAWA, ON

An ardent loyalist and servant of the Crown, Dr Christian Champion has demonstrated the deepest devotion to the highest of values both in his personal life as husband and father as well as in his public life as a scholar, author, public office holder, and example to others. In such goodly service to his Queen and country, he has greatly aided the building up of his nation, this Realm of Canada.

RENÉ LE CLÈRE, MONTREAL, QC

KEVIN DARK & NORMAN McMULLEN, RICHMOND HILL, ON

One in affection as in conviction, these pre-eminent collectors of monarchical memorabilia remain generous in sharing the stories and loyalty behind their remarkable acquisitions with the League and with other of their fellow subjects.



Undaunted by any adverse circumstance, their long-standing kindness to others reflects a singular devotion which brings honour to Crown and nation, and in turn reflects Her Majesty's own commitment to service, inclusiveness and community.

WILLIAM FISHER, BEDFORD, NS.

RT REV JOHN FRAME, COMOX, BC

JOHN FRIESEN, CAMBRIDGE, ON



SCOTT KILIAN-CLARK, TORONTO, ON

Last summer's League vice-regal Intern in the Office of The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, where his work found warm approbation from His Honour and his colleagues alike, he is a man of scholarly ability, keen perspective and innate modesty, who brings into public loyalty those things which are appreciated in private life. Thus he has brought honour to his Queen and country, and in turn reflected Her Majesty's sense of commitment to service and nation.



D KENT JACKSON, TORONTO, ON

For decades a measured leader of monarchical activities and programming in Toronto, his calm conviction and encouraging, self-effacing character have inspired many others in volunteering, and enabled League activities to take place. His is a loyalty which brings honour to Throne and country, and in turn reflects our Queen's commitment to service and community.

STEPHEN KLIMCZUK, SANTA FE, NM

CHRISTOPHER J. LUCKI, WINDSOR, ON

For many years the League's contact in the Southwestern Ontario, and a former vice-regal intern in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, his is a deep loyalty to his Queen, manifested once

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again when he energized the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor and then led them in organizing a massive Diamond Jubilee celebration attended by many thousands. In this way he has over a long period reflected honour to Sovereign and country, and in his turn shared The Queen's commitment to service and community.



THE REV ARTHUR MACRAE,
TORONTO, ON

A devoted priest and League volunteer for many years, he combines concern for community with service to others, so bringing honour to Queen and country, and in turn reflecting Her Majesty's commitment to service and fellowship.

ROBERT McMULLAN, TORONTO, ON

EDWARD MORONEY, TORONTO, ON

FRANCIS OUELLET, QUEBEC, QC

MAJOR GEORGE PEARCE, CD,
BRIGHTON, ON



MAJOR JEAN-MAURICE PIGEON,
BARRIE, ON

A distinguished soldier and security expert for Transport Canada, his loyalty energized his co-Chairman and League members to found and run with imagination and skill the League's newest branch in the far-flung communities of the Barrie-Huron area. His career, his modesty and his palpable devotion to the Crown has brought honour to Queen and country, and in turn reflected Her Majesty's commitment to service and community.

BORDEN RHODES, TORONTO, ON

Not content as a teenager with writing from scratch in an exotic computer language the League's key administrative data base, which operates flawlessly and maintains its utility to this day, he has continued to oversee the League's website and computers for a decade and more, often making himself available at off-hours, and dealing calmly with various Dominion Officers' tendency to see some form of Ar-



mageeddon in the face of technological problems. His loyalty, good humour and professional tenacity have been of signal importance to the League's ability to convey its mission across the country. This key, unsung player in the life of the League has long assisted it in bringing honour to Queen and nation; and in turn he has reflected Her Majesty's own singular commitments above the normal restraints of duty and time and age.

EDWARD (TED) SANCTON,
MONTREAL, QC

JESSIE SCOTT, COMOX, BC



DENNIS THACKER, CA, OAKVILLE, ON

For nearly four decades he has assisted in untangling the League's finances as Auditor and external accountant. This CA also volunteers his talents in his Oakville community to diverse charities ranging from St John's United Church to the ProBus organization. Blessed with a keen sense of humour, an eye – even a relish – for detail, great patience and a devoted wife Shirley and four children, this family man exemplifies the spirit of honour and community inherent in the Crown, and reflects our Queen's own commitment to purposeful engagement with others.



BYRON THOMAS, GEORGETOWN, ON

An active Monarchist who has demonstrated loyalty in ways ranging from placing a portrait of the Sovereign in his club to arranging for several score Canadian Flags to be stitched together so that the League group travelling to London for William and Kate's wedding would visibly and proudly proclaim our country's good wishes and loyalty, his energy and commitment and generosity to the League underlies his commitment to the Throne and to Canada, which in turn reflects The Queen's devoted service to nation and community.

HELEN WYMAN, HALIFAX, NS

JOHN YOGIS, HALIFAX, NS

Extraits d'une réminiscence de Dominique Bellemare, VP chapitre du Montréal

Nous sommes à Londres le 1^{er} juin 2013, soit la veille du «Central week-end» des célébrations du Jubilé de diamant de SM la Reine Elizabeth II. Malgré mes 53 ans, c'est la seule souveraine que j'ai connue de mon vivant... Pour moi, l'événement est spécial. J'en suis à mes troisièmes célébrations du jubilé à Londres. Je ne crois pas qu'il y a eu beaucoup de canadiens francophones qui ont connu cette expérience... simplement unique...

En 2012, j'avais décidé de participer le plus possible aux événements. Je me suis rendu à cet événement qui ne s'était pas produits depuis des centaines d'années: le grand «Boat Pageant»... Ce 3 juin 2013, on attendait plus d'un millions de personnes, on annonçait que les quais étaient bondés. On annonçait également de la pluie... Je me rendis à Vauxhall pour 10:30.... Les gens présents proviennent des tous les groupes possibles... Plusieurs sujets des autres royaumes sont présents: Australiens, Néo-Zélandais, Bahamiens, Jamaïcains, etc. Puis arrivent les bateaux. Les images sont féériques. Toutes les couleurs, tous les usages. Les bateaux de carillons en premier, plus les bateaux à rames et pagaies, le bateau-dragon canadien et le canot de guerre des maoris néo-zélandais. Puis, dans toute sa majesté, la barge royale arrive, sous les clameurs et les drapeaux... mais la Reine se trouve de l'autre côté du bateau au moment de son passage, pour ensuite se déplacer de notre côté, mais seulement une fois la barge passée... Le moment fut si court...

Le 4 juin, ce fut le tour du concert devant Buckingham Palace. Grosse amélioration par rapport à 2002 où il avait été tenu dans les jardins du palais...

Finalement le 5 juin, soit le cinquième jour de ce long week-end... Trois événements au programme ce jour-là: le service d'action de grâce à St-Paul's, le lunch officiel et le défilé en carrosse et l'apparition au balcon de la famille royale. Je ne voulais pas manquer mon «tour du chapeau» (les trois apparitions au balcon de trois jubilé... Grave dilemme: quoi faire?... J'ai décidé de risquer le tout pour le tout. J'ai donc assisté au service à la télévision... mais tout en me préparant. J'avais apporté mon équipement photo le plus sophistiqué. Après le service mémorable à St Paul's, je me précipite dehors, il ne fait pas chaud et c'est couvert.

Dans le métro, c'est plein de drapeaux, chapeaux, couleurs bleu-blanc-rouge... Rendu à la station Green Park, la presque totalité du métro se vide. C'est la station officielle de Buckingham Palace. Mais j'ai trop d'expérience, je sais qu'à cette heure-là, ce sera bondé de monde du côté Est du Mall, la grande avenue qui mène des Horse Guards au Palais de Buckingham. Je me rends plus loin. Je quitte le métro à Victoria Station... Je suis dans le quartier que je connais, mon «home-ground». Je me dirige donc vers le Palais de Buckingham, mais du côté Ouest du Mall. Je parviens très près du Palais, mais j'avais oublié que les estrades du concert de la veille étaient toujours là. J'avoue avoir là prononcé le mot de Cambronne. Mais bon, je connais mon terrain, je remonte vers Green Park, à l'ouest du Mall. Il faut y rentrer pour se rendre près du Mall. La sécurité est partout... je demande tout bonnement à un agent où les barrières qui empêchent l'accès au Mall seront ouvertes. Il me donne les emplacements. Je savais qu'une fois le défilé terminé les barrières

seraient ouvertes pour que la foule puisse se rapprocher des grilles du Palais.

Je choisis donc mon emplacement. À ce moment, je suis «9 deep», c'est-à-dire qu'il y a 9 rangées de personnes devant moi. Avec mes 6 pieds et mon appareil photo, je ne crains pas trop. Puis c'est l'attente... avec les téléphones intelligents, on peut suivre la progression du défilé. Cette fois-ci nous sommes plusieurs millions présents le long du parcours... La foule se compresse, et certains n'ayant pas pris leurs précautions avant de partir doivent se retirer. Au moment important, je ne suis que «5 deep») et surélevé. Mais ce que je crains le plus, seront les drapeaux: ils vous gâchent une photo très rapidement.

Puis, une fois la garde installée, avec leurs coiffes de peau d'ours du Canada, le cortège arrive. SM la Reine, SAR le Prince Charles et la duchesse de Cornwall (en partie de descendance canadienne-française), puis les «boys» comme on les appelle familièrement en Angleterre... Les drapeaux sont partout et la foule en délire, mais le moment est très court et très bref...

Après un certain temps, la garde se retire. Je sais que l'ouverture des barrières sera sous peu. Puis arrivent les clameurs le long du Mall, la foule commence à se rapprocher, puisque les forces de l'ordre ont commencé à ouvrir les barrières en aval... Je m'inquiète: si on les laisse passer, il ne restera plus de place devant le Palais.... Je n'ai jamais senti une pression aussi forte. J'ai presque été soulevé de terre tellement que les gens poussaient derrière... Puis la pression est tombée, je me retrouve sur le Mall avec son asphalte rouge très caractéristique... Puis, juste avant le monument de SM la Reine Victoria, les policiers dégagent le terrain. C'est alors la ruée vers les places. Ne pouvant me retrouver à la grille, je reste sur le trottoir, entre le balcon et le monument de Victoria. Ainsi, j'ai une vue non obstruée du balcon. La foule s'épaissit.

Puis nouvelle tuile: à quelque distance de moi, une canadienne exubérante défile: elle est vêtue de ce qui semble être des plumes rouges et blanches: elle a l'air d'une grosse dinde, mais surtout, elle exhibe un immense drapeau canadien. Non seulement je panique, mais tout le monde autour de moi également. On l'implore, puis elle nous dit qu'elle va baisser son drapeau au «bon moment»...

Enfin, les portes s'ouvrent, SM la Reine apparaît, avec la famille royale. C'est alors la frénésie de acclamations, des God Save the Queen, et je prends le plus de clichés possible, à bout de bras pour éviter les drapeaux, et je peux bien viser grâce à mon viseur oscillant.... SM la Reine sourit et salue.

Autour de moi les gens crient et acclament la Reine, chantant le God Save the Queen, ou ce que l'on appelle au Canada l'Hymne royal. À ma droite j'ai un groupe d'adolescentes qui acclament le Prince Harry en lui demandant une «date»...

Puis, après le dernier God Save the Queen officiel de la fanfare, la famille royale se retire, et l'événement est terminé, et les célébrations du Central Week-end du Jubilé de diamant également... grâce à une bonne préparation et une bonne stratégie, j'ai réussi à prendre des photos extraordinaires. Mais mes souvenirs, le sont encore plus. Trois jubilés à Londres et trois apparitions au balcon, qui l'aurait cru? Je me considère pas seulement chanceux, mais privilégié.

Remise de la Médaille du jubilé de diamant de Sa Majesté

Deux membres de la Ligue monarchiste du Canada reçoivent leurs médailles du Lieutenant gouverneur l'honorable Pierre Duchesne



Le cortège vice-royal sur la scène du Collège Assumpta

Le dimanche 14 avril 2013, à 15 heures, au Collège Regina Assumpta, dans le nord de Montréal, s'est tenue une cérémonie de remise des Médailles du jubilé de diamant de Sa Majesté Élisabeth II.

Lors de cette cérémonie, deux membres de la Ligue monarchiste du Canada reçurent la Médaille du jubilé: M. René le Clère, un membre fondateur et collabora-



Membre-fondateur de la Ligue et monarchiste dévoué, René le Clère de Montréal, reçoit la médaille du Jubilé de diamant par le représentant du souverain dont il a servi si loyalement l'intérêt

teur régulier des pages de NMC, et un militant des droits de l'homme; et M. Edward (Ted) Sancton. Avec son défunt père John, Ted a supervisé la production de presque chaque morceau d'imprimés au nom de la Ligue pour une quarantaine d'années ou plus.

L'occasion était exceptionnelle et, par le passé, elle ne se présentait en effet qu'une seule fois, en 1897, lors du jubilé de diamant de la Reine Victoria, l'arrière-arrière-grand-mère de la Reine actuelle.

Afin de célébrer cet événement rarissime, la Médaille a été décernée à des Canadiennes et aux Canadiens de tous âges, de tous les milieux, *a mari usque ad mare*, afin de souligner la contribution ou les services rendus à leurs concitoyens, à leur collectivité, à leur pays, ici ou à l'étranger.

La cérémonie était présidée par Son Honneur l'honorable Pierre Duchesne, le 28^e lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec. Sur la scène de la salle Marguerite-Bourgeois, inaugurée en octobre 2012, décorée fort simplement des drapeaux du Canada, du Québec et du Collège Regina Assumpta, se distinguaient l'épouse du lieutenant-gouverneur, Mme Ginette Lamoureux, et M. Guy Ouellette, député de Chambly.

L'animation musicale était assurée par un ensemble militaire de quatre instruments à vent. L'arrivée du lieutenant-gou-

verneur du Québec se fit de manière fort solennelle, avec des officiers en grand uniforme, à la poitrine chamarrée de décorations et de médailles multicolores. Sabre au clair.

L'événement était conduit par le colonel (retraité) Michel Demers, C.M.M., C.D., M.D., secrétaire général du lieutenant-gouverneur, accompagné de nombreux confrères officiers qui escortaient les récipiendaires.

Après la lecture de la citation de chaque récipiendaire, puis la remise de la Médaille, la personne honorée allait signer le Grand livre des décorations.

Puis un autre officier lui remettait le parchemin de sa nomination signé de la main même du gouverneur général du Canada, Son Excellence le très honorable David Johnston.

De nombreuses personnalités ont ainsi été honorées. Bien sûr, tous les noms ne peuvent être cités ici, mais notons de nombreux citoyens remarquables parmi des Amérindiens, militaires de tous grades, des religieux, universitaires, hommes de loi, médecins, artistes, etc.

La cérémonie se termina par une courte allocution du lieutenant-gouverneur, en français et en anglais. Quelques mesures des hymnes officiels, *Dieu protège la Reine* et *Ô Canada* furent jouées, et le cortège vice-royal se forma pour gagner le grand hall d'entrée de la salle Marguerite-Bourgeois où se rencontrèrent cordialement les récipiendaires, les invités, le lieutenant-gouverneur et son épouse.

Rappelons que la Médaille du couronnement de Sa Majesté, en 1953, avait été décernée à 12 500 personnes; la Médaille du jubilé d'argent, en 1977, à 30 000; la Médaille du jubilé d'or, en 2002, à 46 000; et la présente Médaille du jubilé de diamant, en 2012, à 60 000.

Un événement très réussi, accompagné d'un soleil radieux. Longue vie à la Reine!



Ted Sancton, printer and friend of the League for over 40 years, receives his Diamond Jubilee Medal from the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec

MEMBERS' PAGES



Ian McKechnie, 3rd from right, at Accession Lunch – concerned about state of Canadian Crown

WORRIED ABOUT THE STATE OF THE CANADIAN CROWN: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

by Ian McKechnie, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario

With more than one contestant in the recently-concluded Liberal leadership race on record as a supporter of republicanism; and with a recently-proposed republican policy in the federal NDP in mind, I am writing to express a few concerns that have been bothering me for some time, vis-a-vis the future of the Crown in Canada, and the League's amazing support for this equally-amazing institution. I should be clear at the outset that I continue to be a supporter both of the Crown itself and of the work the League does to promote it within the Canadian psyche. But is enough being done? Listed below are a few of my more pressing concerns, and I hope that I will not be causing too much offence in raising them:

1) **The conundrum of a "parliamentary republic."** It is easy to draw distinctions between our constitutional monarchy and an American-style model for a republic. What is clear, however – from the rhetoric of republican-oriented "grassroots organizations" (I won't name them here), various journalists, politicians, and others – is that an American republican model is *not* an inevitable option, should a republican referendum ever come about. Indeed, a parliamentary republican model, one that is perhaps unfamiliar to the vast majority of Canadians, is often touted as a viable replacement. I (and others) have pointed out on the League's message board and elsewhere that a parliamentary republic is little more than a clever smokescreen; the aforementioned republican organization[s] have gladly trumpeted the virtues of parliamentary republicanism, by reassuring Canadians that a "mainly ceremonial and symbolic" head of state can do everything that a Governor General already does, albeit with a "democratic mandate."

Never, I believe, have the risks inherent in such a system been seriously examined by republicans. Nor, for that matter, have monarchists taken this model seriously; so eager are we to distance ourselves from "Americanism." Myself and others have pointed to the parliamentary republic model used in India (only because republicans have routinely done so in public debates on the issue) as an example of how the headship/embodiment of the state and its identity can become a tool in the hands of politicians/parties. "In some countries," wrote Prof. Frank MacKinnon of these so-called parliamentary republics, "parties put up candidates and the Prime Minister back one and promotes him publicly. The winner may literally owe his success to

the political efforts of a Prime Minister. Even if he does not actually become a puppet, the election may make appear one, as Indira Gandhi did with V.V. Giri in 1969." (MacKinnon, *The Crown In Canada*).

And yet, this model – relentlessly promoted by Canadian republicans – and its obvious flaws, is almost invisible from monarchist literature. The government's beautiful publication, *A Crown of Maples*, focuses on the differences between the Canadian and American systems of government, as do the League's excellent booklets on the Canadian monarchy. Is it time for more in-depth analyses of how the benefits of our constitutional monarchy outweigh those in not only the American model, but also the parliamentary republic model? I think so, especially given the loud chorus of praise republicans heap on such a system. We must, I believe, directly address their proposals with our own, well-thought-out arguments against a parliamentary republic; I fear that we will be doing ourselves a disservice as monarchists by capitulating to the "Canada will become more American" argument in future debates about the future of our monarchy.

2) **Changes to the rules of succession.** I will be the first to agree that an organization such as the League needs to approach matters of this kind in a united voice. However, the fallout from Bill C-53, I think it was, illustrates how problematic it is to address complex issues with an easy formula. After looking over the bill in question, and reading various news items/witness testimony in the Senate, etc, I fully understand why the government (and the League) took the position that it did. I remain, however, concerned by the near-total dismissal of equally well-thought-out arguments put forward by well-meaning scholars on the Crown in Canada, vis-a-vis adopting our own stand-alone legislation (as New Zealand and Australia are apparently doing), rather than assenting to UK legislation.

To suggest (in however implicit a way) that those who called the government's position into question are somehow inherently "wrong" is, I feel, a bit of a stretch. Academics are often our best friends when it comes to sustaining a rational conversation about the Crown in modern-day Canada, and I applaud the League for making full use of their wisdom and research. Indeed, I look forward to every issue of the *Canadian Monarchist News* because I believe that it encourages the much-misunderstood research and analysis of our monarchy to be better appreciated. In this respect, I believe that we should welcome the opinions put forward by monarchist academics on issues such as the changes being made to the rules of succession, however complex they may

MEMBERS' PAGES

FROM... AFGHANISTAN

Lt Colonel D.J. Lambert, The RCRNATO Training Mission – Afghanistan

As detailed in your recent autumn newsletter for the League, I offer my story for the competition regarding appropriate yet unique displays of photos of Her Majesty in celebration of this Jubilee year. I have been deployed to Kabul, Afghanistan with the Canadian military's contribution to the NATO campaign for the past seven months. I work as one of the many advisors to the Afghan Army's general staff. Canadians are dispersed in several locations around the Kabul environs. When I arrived here at Camp Eggers, I noticed that there were no pictures of HM in any of the offices where Canadians work. I went to the storeman who supports the small Canadian contingent here in Camp Eggers and asked him to order a couple of framed prints. In turn, he ordered five copies.

Nearly six months later, 20 framed pictures of HM were delivered. I took the first one and within three days, as word spread amongst the Canadians in the camp, all but two copies were snapped up and hung in offices throughout this internationally staffed NATO camp. Within the week, the last two copies were distributed.



The Americans with whom I share my office are somewhat bemused by my desire to have a portrait of HM at my desk. If nothing else it has been a bit of an education for them. But I suspect that they are somewhat impressed that we would go to a bit of trouble to display so proudly our



heritage and our inheritance. Attached our a couple of photos of the portrait – one with me sitting at my desk (you can see my miniature UEL flag taped to the top of my American computer) and one of my holding the portrait just before heading out to a meeting. (Of late the security

threat has been such that we've been directed to wear our full protective order when venturing out. Sorry if it appears a bit dramatic.) Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the work the League does. It is so important and so much appreciated.

be. I know that many monarchists will join me in saying so, and I am happy that the long-overdue changes being made to the rules of succession were not overly contentious.

3) The day-to-day presentation of our constitutional monarchy. Last year, many communities made good use of Diamond Jubilee funding to stage a great variety of Jubilee-related events. Living in Lindsay, Ontario, the only event I read about in our papers that occurred in the former Victoria County (now City of Kawartha Lakes) was that in Fenelon Falls, Ontario. I was, however, disappointed by what I saw in pictures and in newspaper accounts, and I suspect the same was true elsewhere in Canada, as well. What I saw was not a cross-section of Canadians engaged in a fun celebration of Her Majesty's milestone Jubilee, but rather – to use a phrase from the issue of CMN dealing with the 2011 royal wedding and its Canadian celebrations – an “exaggerated parody of Britishness,” with a clear focus on “British heritage” to the neglect of the Crown as an institution and, more strikingly, the uniqueness of the community itself. Many villages, towns, and cities across this country have pancake breakfasts, agricultural fairs, sporting events, parades, religious services, and other special occasions that would have been excellent opportunities to celebrate Her Majesty's six decades on the throne. Weaving the significance of this celebration into existing events would have been far better, in my opinion, than dressing in Edwardian costumes while waving Union Flags at events where the “Britishness” of Canada was capitalized on at the expense of the multi-dimensional nature afforded by a Diamond Jubilee. This, of course, was not the case across the board; I imagine that a number of Canadians were truly interested in celebrating the Queen and our Crown *through* the character and events of their communities. However, it was equally-clear that a large number were [unwittingly, perhaps] primarily interested in celebrating Canada's British heritage.

There is nothing wrong with that, of course, but I fear that a mixed message was sent in the process. The widespread use of the British Diamond Jubilee logo over the Canadian version could only have served to enhance the confusion. The League, to be sure, has consistently stressed the importance of celebrating the Crown *in Canada*, which brings me to my next point.

I worry that the League's presence in social media, particularly in relation to its Facebook page, has become a victim of this “exaggerated parody of Britishness.” Why do so many of the postings concern members of the royal family carrying British engagements out in the United Kingdom (or in the United States, or elsewhere, for that matter)? Surely, these don't have much to do with the Crown in Canada. To be fair, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor get a lot of attention, too. By and large, however, the League's presence on Facebook sometimes seems to resemble the pages of *Hello! Canada*, *Majesty Magazine*, and other media interested in the “celebrity” of the Crown (itself an important aspect in other contexts). I shudder to think of what a republican would say about it; namely, “is the League truly interested in promoting its cause, or is it mainly interested in scrutinizing personalities?” I'm sure there are ways by which the wonderful academic aura inherent in CMN could be synthesized with what appears to be a more populist aura in the realm (so to speak) of social media, but it presently looks as though the latter has become a catalyst for republicans to blare forth the myth that monarchists are little more than “royal watchers.” Something has to change.

In closing, let me reiterate what I said earlier: I continue to support our maple crown and this organization's efforts to keep awareness of it alive. None of what I have pointed out should be taken as a criticism of the League and its mandate. (Indeed, I wrote my final undergraduate history paper on “The Humanizing Power of Monarchy during the Low, Dishonest

Decade,” in which I argued that there was much more to the Crown in 1930s Canada than simply its being a convenient reminder of the British Empire; and I have enjoyed the annual Accession Sunday luncheon now for four years). However, I fear that republican voices will continue to get louder as the 150th anniversary of Confederation approaches; as the media try to make sense of the present ministry's welcome efforts to make the Crown more visible in Canadian life; as parties try to carve a niche for themselves in the Canadian political culture; and as our present Sovereign ages. We must, in my opinion, take republican arguments seriously and refute them wisely and humbly. We must continue to support quality, academic study of the Crown. We must continue to stress the Canadian dimension of our constitutional monarchy. In short, I have confidence that the League will be able to do all three.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

DISAPPOINTED IN MINT BABY COINS

FROM BRENDA COUILLARD, OTTAWA

I checked out the coins issued by the Royal Canadian Mint for the birth of Prince George and was not too thrilled with the tribute to this very special royal child.

Does anyone at the Mint know what WC stands for on the other side of the pond? I won't be shelling out 75 bucks for this very pedestrian tribute to the “throne” anytime soon.

The fine folks at the Mint could have been a little more selective, creative and imaginative in their design and maybe even have included his name – George Alexander Louis – so that after successive WC's, children we might know who these coins celebrate.

Just a common Canadian quarter or better still fifty cent piece in circulation so everyone might put one aside as a keepsake would have been a nice tribute to this delightful little prince.



Vancouver's Science World – site of first encounter with Queen

A ROYAL MEMORY

FROM JUDY HAGEN, COMOX, BC

When The Queen came to Canada for the Commonwealth Conference in the 1980's she also opened Science World in Vancouver. At that time my late husband, the Honourable Stanley B. Hagen, was the BC Minister of Advanced Education Science and Technology. He was front and centre for many of the Activities and I was listed in the Red Book, the official schedule to stand in the receiving line and meet Her Majesty. Sadly, none of the pictures taken that day featured either my husband or me. My friends asked “what was she

like?” All I recall was the beautifully blue eyes. What also stands out is that my husband spent the following morning with Prince Phillip showing off BCIT and other technologic and innovative projects in Vancouver. That night we were among 300 who had “dinner with The Queen.” As the official party walked through the banquet hall, the Prince noticed Stan, stepped back and ask “Oh, do you have to come to this too?”

EXTRACTS FROM THE LEAGUE'S MESSAGE BOARD

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF ORDER OF CANADA

FROM EDWARD WANG, VANCOUVER:

Does anyone know when the Constitution of the Order of Canada was amended to allow members of the Royal Family to be appointed as extraordinary companions, officers and members? I was pleasantly surprised when The Duke of

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LEAGUE NOTES – BABILLARD DE LA LIGUE

LEAGUE LIFE MEMBER APPOINTED TO THE SENATE



League Life Member Lynn Beyak appointed to Senate

Lynn Beyak, of Dryden, Ontario, was summoned to the Senate on January 28, the first appointee from the Kenora-Rainy River districts since 1985.

She will caucus in the Conservative interest. With a varied business background and owner of three car dealerships, Mrs Beyak has also chaired the Ontario Parent Council, served on the Board of the Trillium Foundation and held dual real estate and insurance licenses. A convinced Monarchist, Lynn goes to the Red Chamber with the best wishes of all her fellow members.

PREMIER LIVRET PÉDAGOGIQUE EN FRANÇAISE: La monarchie au Canada.

C'est avec beaucoup de fierté que la Ligue a fait parvenir en mai à nos membres, et aux sénateurs, aux députés et aux membres de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec les exemplaires du tout premier livret pédagogique en langue française, *La monarchie au Canada*. Bon nombre d'entre les membres ont aidé avec la traduction et le soutien financier de cette œuvre importante, laquelle vise à mieux faire connaître la Couronne à la largeur du Canada. Nous vous en sommes très reconnaissants.

Maintenant, nous vous



prions de bien vouloir envisager d'en demander de multiples exemplaires afin de les faire circuler dans le quartier où vous habitez. À titre d'exemples, un enseignant réceptif voudrait peut-être se servir d'un ensemble de ces livrets dans sa salle de cours; un leader d'un groupe de jeunes risque de les trouver utiles; un chef scout pourrait les intégrer dans le cadre de la remise de badges; un groupe confessionnel apprécierait peut-être discuter du rôle de la Couronne; un commerçant local aurait possiblement l'amabilité de vous permettre d'en laisser quelques exemplaires sur le comptoir de son magasin. L'usage que l'on pourrait en faire n'est limité que par votre imagination et votre persévérance. Si vous nous faites savoir vos besoins, (domsec@sympatico.ca) de notre part nous ferons un plaisir de vous envoyer des livrets sans frais pendant cette période de lancement.

Merci de votre fidèle soutien. Nous espérons avoir de vos commentaires sur le livret.

FIRST LEAGUE EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET IN FRENCH: La monarchie au Canada

It is with a great deal of pride that the League was able to announce in May the printing of the League's first educational booklet in the French language, *La monarchie au Canada*. Many of you have given support and translation assistance to this important effort to make the Crown better understood throughout Canada, for which we are grateful.

Since there are many French-speaking communi-



Newly-appointed National Young Monarchist Chairman Steven Uren (l) in conversation with Vice-Chairman Neil Macalasdair during their August strategy meetings in Toronto

ties throughout the other nine provinces of Canada, along with immersion classes and grades in schools, if appropriate in your situation we ask that you consider requesting multiple copies to circulate through your own community – to those immersion classes, higher-level French classes which might welcome such materials, or neighbourhoods with significant French-speaking populations and institutions. For instance, a sympathetic teacher might use a set of booklets in the classroom; a youth group leader could find them useful; Scout leaders could employ them in materials for merit badges; a faith group might enjoy a discussion about the Crown; possibly a friendly local merchant would allow you to leave some on a store counter. The use is limited only by your imagination and perseverance. Please let us know your requirements (domsec@sympatico.ca) and we will be happy to send booklets *gratis* during this introductory period. Of course we also have the English booklet *The Canadian Monarchy* available on request – with some of the same material, but not at all identical.

CHAIRMAN FINCH APPOINTS NATIONAL YOUNG MONARCHIST LEADERS

After a process which began with a memo to YMs last January, and resulted in a number of discussions with members across the country, I am now excited to announce our new leadership.

The National YM Chairman is **Steven Uren**, of Calgary, with **Neil Macalasdair** of Toronto as National Vice-Chairman. For now we will leave our fledgling Quebec organization intact, but down the road we will certainly wish to appoint a francophone Vice-Chairman from La Belle Province; and we are also open to having an additional Vice-Chairman from the Maritimes or elsewhere in Canada.

STEVEN, 20, is entering his second year as a Financial Services Major at SAIT Polytechnic in Calgary. He has been employed at Safeway in both line and front office positions, and has volunteered at local events such as the CIBC Run for the Cure. While a traditionalist at heart, Steven is attracted to the romantic renewal of contemporary interest in the Crown so evident in the excitement around the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. chair@youngmonarchist.ca

NEIL, 19, is entering the second year of a B.Sc program in Evolutionary Biology and Philosophy at Trinity College, University of Toronto. This summer he is the League's Intern in the Office of The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. With Chinese and Scottish parents, Neil speaks and writes Mandarin proficiently, and enjoys the spirituous products of the Highlands,

in addition to choral music, playing the piano and peer tutoring. neilcanadianmacalasdair@hotmail.com

The YM Group's membership consists of League members who are in high school, college or university, as well as those not pursuing studies but who are in their early twenties. It is not designed to segregate younger members; on the contrary, the intention is to supplement the work for our cause which some YM members are already undertaking as individuals or through the League and its branches.

It is up to Steven, Neil and all YM members to develop a fresh vision for the YM. In my letter soliciting volunteer leadership, I laid out some basic hopes and expectations for the organization:

- to welcome new YM members (and inventory the existing members) to ascertain each one's particular interest level, talents, ideas and availability;
- to serve as a sounding board for YM opinion on matters of concern to Monarchists generally; and relay those opinions to the Dominion Chairman;
- to grow an on-line community of YM members in order to promote a sense of cohesion and fellowship;
- to recruit, and encourage recruiting, of new YM members; and to encourage where appropriate the formation of campus branches of the League;
- to consider activities – whether engaged in on line or (in areas where numbers warrant) in person – which will be both fun and useful for the group; this could involve anything from energizing outreach via the social media to pub nights; from submitting reasoned opinions to media to galvanizing response to online polls and so forth – the opportunities for creative thinking and positive action are unlimited.
- when requested by the Dominion Chairman, and in line with class and work schedules, comfort levels and experience, to speak to the media on the League's behalf.

Steven and Neil have been actively engaged in writing their members, bringing lists up to date, developing a website, Facebook and Twitter facilities – and have already appointed their first campus representative in Mitch Mader at Cape Breton University, Sydney. Thanks to the generous hospitality of Neil's parents and GTA Chairman Jon Brickwood, together with an air ticket purchased by the League, Steven and Neil got together over the August 9 weekend to formulate plans in what probably will be a rare opportunity to meet face-to-face with each other and with me.

I thank all the YMs in advance for giv-

Members' pages...

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Edinburgh was appointed as extraordinary companion! Subsection 9(2) of the Constitution of the Order of Canada now provides that in addition to any Governor General and his or her spouse and any former Governor General and that former Governor General's spouse, a member of the Royal Family may be appointed as an extraordinary Companion, Officer or Member.

NDP REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION NOT VOTED UPON

FROM IAN McKECHNIE, PETERBOROUGH:

At the NDP policy convention held in Quebec, the following resolution – with many others – apparently neither made the list for actual debate nor was passed. Notwithstanding the obvious problems a parliamentary republic poses (turning the headship of state into a party prize of which can then be misused for purely partisan purposes is a major concern, something that characterized India's presidency for several years), this is yet another example of the Crown becoming a polarizing political issue, with us monarchists caught in the crossfire. I wish this wasn't the case. 5-55-13 Resolution on a Parliamentary Republic of Canada Submitted by Chicoutimi-Le Fjord WHEREAS the NDP aims to create a more equitable and democratic society, with equal rights for



NCN NDP logo

all Canadians and a government held accountable to the democratic process; WHEREAS Canada's current head of state can only be a Protestant descended from Sophia of Hanover, and a member of the Church of England;

We hereby move: That an NDP government would pursue the objective of establishing a parliamentary republic upon the death of the current sovereign. That an NDP government would form a Commission to recommend a method for choosing a head of state for Canada based on consultation with Canadian experts and citizens.

ENJOY A FILM CLIP OF THE 1939 ROYAL TOUR

FROM STEVEN LATHAM
www.britishpathe.com/video/royal-banners-over-ottawa/query/ottawa

Charles' reflection on diamond jubilee at Ontario Lieutenant Governor's closing jubilee gala and medal presentation.

FROM BROCK WEIR
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHPRjrgXq3s

League Notes – Babillard de la ligue...

ing them your support and sharing with them your ideas about how the Canadian Crown matters to you, and as to how YMs can help to extend that loyalty. I also want to acknowledge Dan Whaley's effective media work for the League over several years, and to extend our congratulations on his recent marriage, which understandably precluded his further active involvement as YM head.

DOMINION VICE-CHAIRMAN, ONTARIO FEATURED IN TRENDY PUBLICATION



Top Ontario League official Cian Horrobin featured in *The Grid*

Chairman Finch suggested in a recent email to Ontario members that they paste the URL below into their browser and then realize why the League is so fortunate to have Cian Horrobin as our senior officer and principal media spokesman for Ontario. The tone and conversation are pitched exactly to a new generation re-discovering the Canadian Crown as an essential part of nationhood – and anything but “fuddy-duddy”! Bravo Cian!

www.thegridto.com/city/people/cian-horrobin-extremely-loyal-subject/

OF BRANCH INTEREST

PERSISTENCE PAYS OFF: OLIVE PASTOR & HER BRANCH SEE SUCCESS IN NAMING OF JUBILEE HIGHWAY

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA:

Nova Scotia drivers are now travelling a royal road after a section of Highway 106 in Pictou County was named Jubilee Highway today, Dec. 21, in honour of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee. Premier Darrell Dexter spoke at an unveiling ceremony at the Pictou Legion Hall. “The highway dedication recognizes Her Majesty's many years of service and commitment to our country,” said Dexter. “This past year has been an historic anniversary that has touched so many Nova Scotians and inspired them to help make our province a better place to live, work



Pictou West (NS) MLA Charlie Parker presents Monarchist League Northumberland Branch Chairman Olive Pastor with a replica of the signage to be placed on Hwy 106 in honour of The Queen's Jubilee

and raise a family.” The highway naming is one of a number of legacy activities across the province, including Diamond Jubilee medal ceremonies recognizing more the 200 Nova Scotians, 60 scholarships for students and an online education learning tool.... The Monarchist League of Canada, Northumberland Branch, requested the highway naming. “I had the great pleasure of seeing Her Majesty when she visited our province two years ago,” said Olive Pastor, chair, Northumberland Branch, Monarchist League of Canada. “She is an enduring symbol of grace and strength. Her Diamond Jubilee is a wonderful opportunity to celebrate her service to our country.” Jubilee Highway is important for tourist travel between the province and Prince Edward Island. The highway, which begins at exit 22 and ends at the P.E.I. ferry, serves as one of the entrances to Nova Scotia.

MARY HUNT APPOINTED EDMONTON/N ALBERTA BRANCH CHAIRMAN



Mary Hunt named Edmonton/Northern Alberta Branch Chairman

In the Spring, Chairman Finch announced the appointment of **Mary Hunt** as the new Chairman of the Edmonton and Northern Alberta Branch. A League member since 2004, many members were already familiar with Mary as a result of the Diamond Jubilee film and reception event she organized on her own initiative during Jubilee year.

Mary has been in the employ of the Alberta Provincial Government for over 26 years, the past 17 years in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. An active volunteer in the community, Mary has been presented the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal, the Alberta Centennial Medal and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal. Proud of her association with the Monarchist League, she is eager to take on her new responsibilities as Chair of the Edmonton Branch.

DAN TAYLOR STEPS DOWN AS NB CHAIRMAN: BARRY MACKENZIE NAMED SUCCESSOR

Dan Taylor, who with a handful of members and abundant energy and imagination revived the moribund New Brunswick Branch, stepped down last Fall as Branch Chairman. Dominion Chairman Robert Finch appointed his long-time collaborator Barry MacKenzie as the new Chairman of what is now one of the League's premier branches. Dan's devotion to the Crown, his ability to reach out to a broad community within a diverse province, his business experience, his communication skills and his spending countless hours in conceiving and executing branch



Dan Taylor, presenting branch raffle prize, retires from helm in New Brunswick



Newly-appointed NB Chairman Barry MacKenzie (top, second from right) and his executive team.

projects, all contributed to this happy result. His monarchist friends in New Brunswick and across Canada salute this exceptional League member, whose devotion and loyalty was rightly recognized with a League nomination for the Diamond Jubilee Medal.

JAMES HAWKES APPOINTED SASKATOON/N. SASKATCHEWAN CHAIRMAN



James Hawkes to lead Saskatoon/North Saskatchewan Branch of the League

After several years of inactivity in the area, Chairman Finch appointed in July a new Branch Chairman who will bring energy and fresh life to loyal folk in Saskatoon and the northern part of Saskatchewan. James Hawkes, 21, is a resident of Saskatoon and a 4th year student at the University of Saskatchewan, pursuing a double honours degree in History & Classical, MediÆval and Renaissance Studies, and is minoring in Political Studies. He has a number of hobbies including coin collecting and is co-president of the local chapter of the Golden Key International Honour Society. James has worked in a variety of different jobs including the Co-op and at a recycling centre. A committed monarchist since childhood, he feels excited by the challenge to play a role in strengthening the institution that is the heart of Canada.

LEAGUE GIVES BREAK TO FLOOD-STRICKEN ALBERTA MEMBERS

Chairman Finch wrote the League's Alberta members on June 24, to express his concern for their distress in damage caused by the extensive flooding, especially in Calgary.

“The last thing any of you need at the moment is to be hassled by us for membership dues. As the consequences can strike everyone, including families and friends, no matter where they themselves live, *I have directed the Dominion office to extend all Alberta memberships by three months, at which time I hope lives will have begun to return to normal....*”

“If our Queen's life-long example and the institution of constitutional monarchy mean anything in this country, it is for realizing the sense of community and sharing generally evident in our diverse society. It is in trying to follow The Queen's example we hope that, in this small way, we will assist in re-knitting the fabric of daily life and stability that have been so disrupted in your communities.”



Olga Johnson enjoys the Ottawa Branch's Royal Baby-Naming party.

OTTAWA BRANCH HOLDS ROYAL BABY-NAMING PARTY

In what Chairman Allan Jones described as one of the best “party” events the Branch has ever held, some 60 Ottawa-area members gathered on July 26 to suggest names for the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge's first child. Indeed the group proved prescient, with George chosen as one of the top four male selections. A light-hearted letter containing the names was sent by Allan to Catherine and William, with the Canadian connections to each name carefully outlined – and the spirited event attracted attention from both CTV News and the Ottawa Citizen.

MONARCHIST LEAGUE POPULAR AT UCC



Eamonn O'Keefe helped to found the Upper Canada College Monarchists – and was recognized with an Ontario Volunteer Service Award. The Monarchist bulletin board at the College is surrounded by some of the 251 enthusiastic students who voted 71% in favour of Canada's Monarchy in a recent poll.



Over the past eighteen months since its founding by Eamonn O'Keefe and Neil MacAlasdair, the Upper Canada College Monarchist League has tirelessly promoted Canada's constitutional monarchy. Our membership consists of twenty-five high school students ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen. To mark the Diamond Jubilee, we organized several presentations in the school assembly and broadcast newsreels of Her Majesty's coronation on television monitors throughout the building. We were proud to see the portraits of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and HRH Prince Philip rehung in UCC's assembly hall.

The Monarchist League bulletin board, replete with velvet and faux ermine fur,

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League Notes – Babillard de la ligue...

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informs passerby of the constitutional importance of the Crown. Last year, the UCC Monarchist League organized a student survey; with 250 votes cast, 71% of respondents voiced their support for our constitutional monarchy.

In December 2012, the League won a contest organized by the Historica-Dominion Institute for holding the finest school celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in Canada.

We have worked hard to raise awareness for our school's official Visitor, Prince Philip, who has held this ceremonial role for the past 57 years. Several members attended the Colour Presentation ceremony with the Duke of Edinburgh at Queen's Park on April 27th 2013.

On the League's nomination, Eamonn was recently presented with the Ontario Volunteer Service Award by the Government of Ontario. – Ed.

BARRIE-HURONIA BRANCH CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

It was a party and it marked the One-Year Anniversary of the establishment of the Barrie-Huron Branch of the Monarchist League. Held at the Barrie Public Library (Angus Ross Meeting Room), local members, fellow monarchists and interested visitors gathered from 6:00 – 8:00 pm. In keeping with the celebration, there was, of course, a cake that needed to be cut. Doing the honours were His Worship, the Mayor of Barrie, Mr. Jeff Lehman and our Dominion Chairman, Mr. Robert



l-r: Marlene Lambie of Elmvale, His Worship Mayor Jeff Lehman of Barrie and Dominion Chairman Robert Finch.



Kirsten Wright of Orillia, with some of her royal tour collection



Monarchist League designer and activist Diane Taylor with a decorated car for the League Float in the Sidney, BC, Canada Day Parade

Finch. His Worship Mayor Lehman, spoke to the assembled guests who came from such places as Innisfil, Elmvale, Angus, Lisle, Orillia and as far away as Bracebridge and Hamilton. He spoke about the relevance of the Crown as a Canadian institution. The Dominion Chairman Robert Finch echoed the comments of His Worship and also spoke to the accomplishments of the Barrie-Huron Branch, one of the newest branches of the Monarchist League of Canada. In the first year the Branch has attracted new members and has been visible in various communities throughout the county.

Kirsten Wright of Orillia, a member of the Branch, set up a large display of items from her personal collection of royal memorabilia. There were many souvenirs from various royal tours through Canada. The branch is planning to hold similar events in other communities throughout Huronia and Simcoe/Muskoka throughout the next year.

GREATER VANCOUVER AREA BRANCH SUMMER SOCIAL EVENT AND ROYAL BABY CELEBRATION 17 AUGUST

The Greater Vancouver Area Branch held a Summer Social Event and Royal Baby Celebration at VanDusen Gardens in Vancouver on 17 August 2013. Approximately 35 League members of all ages were in attendance. Members were encouraged to bring a "loyal friend" to the gathering, and a number did so. Members planning to attend were also encouraged to make a special donation to a Canadian



Western Canada Vice-Chairman Keith Roy (l) in conversation with Vancouver monarchists Dan Attridge and Joel Penner at Branch summer social event.

charity of their choice in honour of the birth of HRH Prince George.

Those present drank the Loyal Toast to the Queen and another to the newborn Prince George of Cambridge. Keith Roy, Western Canadian Vice-Chairman, and



Pictured here are the winning students whose work regarding "The Queen's Christmas Message to the Commonwealth" has deserved special citation. The students of grades 5 and 6 at the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Elementary School in Blainville, Quebec were given the Christmas holiday assignment of watching The Queen's message via the Internet, then reporting back to their teacher, Monarchist League member John Thévenot, concerning the content of the message. All students were required to include a writing on how The Queen's message has helped them to become a better person and a better Canadian. The résumés of the message were collected and sent to The Queen for her perusal. One parent commented to the teacher, "Thank you so much for introducing us to this wonderful tradition."

Greg Blue, Interim Branch Chair, gave brief addresses. League literature and membership application forms were prominently displayed and interested guests were encouraged to join the League. All present were asked to sign a large, specially designed card to be sent to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, congratulating them on the birth of their son, Prince George.

VANCOUVER BRANCH REVIVES

At the request of Chairman Finch, and with the understanding that his leadership will be provisional, until reliable members can be found to sustain a branch operation, long-time member Gregory Blue, QC has very nobly stepped up to re-organize the moribund Vancouver Branch with the cooperation of Dominion Vice-Chairman Keith Roy. At press time, a first meeting was slated for August 17th in the form of a summer party-cum-celebration of Prince George's birth.

BRANCH NOTES

As agreed in discussions with the existing Halifax and Pictou/Cumberland Branches, the Province of Nova Scotia has now been divided in two according to a map kindly provided by NORTH-UMBERLAND BRANCH Chairman Olive Pastor with members allocated either to HALIFAX & SW NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH, formerly Halifax, or CENTRAL & NE NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH, formerly Northumberland... Halifax members mourned the death of Betty (Elizabeth) Hartling, a long-time member... The LONDON BRANCH remembers with affection Eleanor Pearce, who died on July 14, and who was for many years a doughty supporter of the Canadian Crown, a long-time member of the League and a person who gave devoted service to the London Branch through her service on the Executive... On June 2nd the Branch cooperated with Knox Presbyterian Church in St Thomas to hold a Coronation Organ Recital, followed by a Diamond Anniversary Tea. Nearly \$200 was raised for local Caring Cupboard Foodbank, an apt tribute to The Queen...



League member Mike King presents a framed Diamond Jubilee Crest to his MP Bob Zimmer (C-Prince George-Peace River) to thank him for his support of the Jubilee celebrations

The Regina Branch held in May its annual Queen's Birthday Luncheon, with an emphasis this year on the Coronation Anniversary... The VICTORIA BRANCH has been busy with participation in the Parade of the Clans and a tent at the Highland Games, a significant outreach opportunity to the thousands of attendees, with the presence of the Duke of York as an added attraction this year – Chairman Mills and Secretary Val Holden were invited to the Dinner is the Prince's honour, tendered by the Lieutenant Governor at Government House. A delegation marched with the Branch's float at the Coronation Parade, and past Branch Chairman Bruce Hallsor was a reader at a Service of Thanksgiving held at Christ Church Cathedral. Scarcely time to draw breath before the Branch once again enjoyed Lady Chatfield's beautiful gardens at its annual outdoor party.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS TO:

Bradley Barbour & Matthew Bondy, of Kitchener-Waterloo, monarchist friends who arranged to have a tree planted in honour of the Jubilee on the grounds of Victoria Park, Kitchener... David Donovan of Toronto, who generously donated booklets and Jubilee pins to a group of disabled children who were holding a Jubilee party in Sarnia... Patrick Gilbert of Longueuil, Quebec, who sent many congratulatory messages to the



Ontario teacher and keen League member Mark Neugebauer writes: This is the response this year from HM to my students who wished her happy 87th birthday and congratulations on the Diamond Jubilee. We use the Crown of Maples resource extensively for a unit on HM the Queen and the students were so delighted to write her.

Royal Family on the birth of Prince George, as well as a donation in the baby's honour to his local chapter of the Children's Wish Foundation of Canada. Patrick had also provided flowers to honour the Jubilee at a prominent Montreal church ... **Tim Humphries**, of Toronto, who tackled in elegant French Radio Canada for referring to The Queen as "La reine d'Angleterre." ... **Charles Klassen**, of Toronto, who donated flowers to his church in the name of the League on August 11 to honour the birth of Prince George... **George Pearce** of Brighton, Ontario, who took up with the CBC Ombudsman the matter of the historical and present roles in Canada of the Royal Union Flag... **Richard Robarts** of Windsor, who made several presentations of lithos of The Queen including one to the Royal Canadian Legion in Goderich... **Alex Roman**, of Toronto, who donated a large framed picture of The Queen to the Albany Club, and had it marked as a gift from the Monarchist League... **David Snyder** of Goderich, Ontario, whose efforts facilitated the Town's providing residents with the opportunity to sign a book of Jubilee congratulations which subsequently was forwarded to The Queen... an **Anonymous Member in Toronto** who, on being given some money which he felt he did not deserve, donated it to the League!



League activist and benefactor Richard (Dick) Robarts presenting a litho of The Queen to the Royal Canadian Legion in Goderich, Ontario

OBITUARIES

ALEXANDER RAY (SANDY) PATON

JUNE 3, 1929 – MAY 14, 2013

Alex died after a lengthy illness, bravely born. Many Victoria monarchists attended his funeral, to which flowers from the Dominion League had been sent, and



Alex Paton receiving League Badge of Service from HRH Prince Michael of Kent, 2002

one of Alex's sons read a brief tribute from the Founder to this towering figure in the League, a good-hearted volunteer, a most generous benefactor, and a wise counselor responsible for re-invigorating its work in Victoria.

Alex was destined to be a monarchist – he was born on the King's Birthday, June 3rd, 1929, to John and Helen Paton of Bechar, Saskatchewan, where he grew up. In 1950 received his Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Four years later he married the love of his life, Orma and they had two children, and later, three grandsons, of all of whom he was inordinately proud.

In July 1951, Alex joined Canada Safeway Limited as an accountant at the start of what would prove a lifetime career. He retired as Vice-President, Treasurer and the first Chief Financial Officer in the company's history: ideal preparation for his role as Victoria Branch Treasurer!

Retirement did not mean relaxation, though Alex found time for golf. His love of travel and history took Orma and him to many countries around the world. He served on the Board of the Maritime Museum of British Columbia and received the Silver and Diamond Jubilee medals for his many contributions to the community. He was also an active member of the Saltire Society of Victoria; and a constant, if independent-minded, United Churchman. He was an amateur historian, a painter and a political junkie. He was very proud of his Scottish heritage and his descent from Clan Donald.

I first met Alex when he very kindly came to the ferry terminal so that we would have a chance to talk en route to meetings in Victoria. It was clear from the start that his gimlet eye and sense of organization would, with gentle but irrefutable good sense, be brought to bear on a loyal group of members who needed direction. Alex reminded volunteers that the purpose of the League was not to hold pleasant tea parties for the converted but to foster outreach of the value of the Crown, and to promote the League's underlying purpose in a community often mis-characterized but in fact full of young and upwardly-mobile folk behind its rather twee image. With tact and determination, Alex recruited friends to fill key executive positions, encouraged the branch to adopt purposeful planning and to set realistic goals. So it thrived.

As with many successful businessmen, Alex's jovial good humour and direct manner of speech could cloak from casual acquaintances the gentler, caring side of his personality. A memorable example of this quality came on an occasion I was privileged to share with him, at once beautiful and sad, towards the beginning of Golden Jubilee year when our mutual friend and key League supporter Réan Meyer had to enter palliative care. He was

on our list to receive a Jubilee Medal – and General Jim Gervais, then head of the Honours Chancellery at Rideau Hall, showed his own heart, and respect for a fellow soldier, by arranging to 'bend the rules' and courier Réan's Medal to Vancouver where I had an engagement. I brought it over on the ferry, where once again Alex, by now a friend, met my bus and took us to the hospital; there, Shirley, Réan's wife, had arranged a small gathering of friends together some of his nurses and doctors. Enfeebled, but insistent, one nurse told me, on being assisted to dress "on top" in a shirt, tie and blazer with his Medals, Réan sat in a wheelchair while perhaps two dozen crowded into the room. I was to present many Medals that year, but none meant so much as did this one for Réan and Shirley, for all present and certainly for me who just about managed to say a few words and take a deep breath to segue to "And now, in the name of The Queen..." I saw Alex standing in the back, unashamedly crying. Brave Réan died only a few days later; and Alex and I often recalled how fortunate we were to have been there – and I avoided our sinking into maudlin reflection by kidding him that he did have a heart!

A much happier occasion came a few months later, when it fell to me to accompany HRH Prince Michael of Kent on an 12-day cross-country tour which included a Victoria Branch Luncheon at which Alex, with others, received his Silver League Badge of Service from the Prince. Arranging our itinerary during the previous six months, I had noticed one free evening – and thought that Her Honour, Mrs Campagnolo, might welcome a break from her very kind hosting of our travelling party at Government House. So with some trepidation, I asked Alex and Orma if they would consider holding a small dinner party so that HRH could himself relax and be with "just folks" in a convivial atmosphere. They agreed – and I shudder to think of all the planning and work that their quick reply entailed. But Prince Michael thoroughly enjoyed himself with the six or seven guests, an abundant buffet prepared by Orma, and Alex's best scotch and wines. It was the sort of evening in a comfortable home with such kind hospitality that everyone simply relaxed – and it was the Prince's only evening "off".

Alex had no illusions about the gravity of his chronic lymphocytic leukemia – but with his customary mordant wit he would say, "I can still send the League a cheque now and then." He had done so, and very generously, throughout his membership in our midst, and made further wonderful provision for the League after his death – he had told me his intention, since he had signed the first letter about Wills that went out to selected members, with very good result down the ensuing years.

The obituarist in the Victoria *Colonist-Times* summed up Alex's personality when he wrote: "He will be greatly missed for his positive attitude, his infectious laugh and his wicked wit. His greatest love was for Orma, his lifelong companion, best friend and wife of almost 59 years." To Orma, to Scott and Arlene and to all his family, the thanks of the League for having shared a part of Alex with our fellowship, and now allowing us to share some measure of your sorrow as we miss Alex and remember the life of this good man. I feel certain, in Bunyan's words, that "all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

JLA

JOHN CHARD, UE

JULY 18, 1922 – MAY 17, 2013



John Chard, UE – placed pictures of Queen in public places

John Chard of Belleville, Ontario, was for many decades an active monarchist and generous benefactor of the League. With little fuss, and entirely on his own initiative and at his own expense, John carved out a special role for himself by single-handedly arranging for the

framing of contemporary lithographs of The Queen, which he then presented most notably to Post Offices, but also to other public buildings, where he persuaded the sometimes not entirely-sympathetic officials to hang the portrait in prominent places. With persistence, he succeeded in installing some hundreds of these affirmations of Canadian identity. He was also singularly generous in his financial support of the League. Reserved in manner, deeply loyal and a consummate gentleman, John typified the monarchism of yesteryear even as he realized the need for new approaches to re-ignite understanding of the role of the Crown in Canada. We will sorely miss our friend and member who strove so long and so usefully in the pursuit of a private passion which brought such increased public visibility to The Queen he honoured so faithfully.

JLA

PAULINE O'CONNOR

DIED JUNE 1, 2013 AGE 89



Pauline O'Connor headed Hamilton Branch with grace and determination, and received League Badge of Service from HRH Prince Michael of Kent, 2002

It was with great sorrow, and no less affection, that many in the League, especially members of the Greater Hamilton Branch, heard of the death of a devoted Past Chairman. For Pauline was a gentle and lovely lady, full of faith and good works. A teacher by profession, she brought to the Branch an unfussy elegance coupled with a deep devotion to the Constitutional Monarchy, one that must sometimes have been difficult for her as not all her family shared her loyal views. But she had a great sense of humour, which she coupled with keen insight into the characters who populate any voluntary organization. League friends who visited her said that even when her faculties had ebbed, her wonderful smile appeared as they showed her the League's periodical and explained the pictures and doings of the organization to which she was so devoted. In respect of Queen Anne, Bagehot wrote that "She brought those things which are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth." The same may be said of Pauline, whom we commend to a loving and merciful God.

JLA

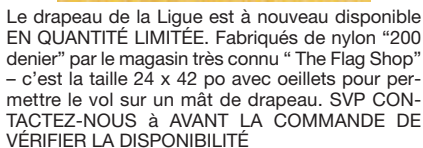
Books, Booklets & Videos

Probably the most important recent work on Canada's Monarchy, scholarly yet very readable. It assesses the Crown in Canada from a variety of perspectives, including federalism, First Nations, the constitutional role of the governor general, the use of the reserve power, honours and public liturgy, and the "Canadianization" of the Crown. Comparative analyses of the Crown in Australia and New Zealand complete the picture. Contributors include such authorities as Paul Benoit, John Fraser, Sen Serge Joyal, Christopher McCreery, Jacques Monet and Sen Hugh Segal.

Completely revised in 2012, this full-colour booklet contains informative text and many images to inform and excite young, new and puzzled Canadians of all ages about how our constitutional monarchy works – and why it is the useful foundation of our parliamentary democracy. Perfect for distribution at fairs, youth groups, schools, faith centres and mall tables!

Nous vous invitons de nous aider à le diffuser largement aux écoles, collèges, groupes communautaires, corps de cadets, chefs de groupes de jeunes, entraîneurs, votre bureau, église, temple, synagogue – où la langue de Molière est enseignée ou parlée!

Faithful to design granted in the League's Armorial Bearings, including the use of the Royal Crown approved by Her Majesty The Queen, produced by The Flag Shop in gold and crimson. Table/Mantelpiece size in 70-denier nylon, comes with black stick and igloo-style black base. A LIMITED supply of full size League Flags (24 x 42 in with grommets) remain after fulfilling pre-paid orders. These are produced by the reputed Flag Shop in 200 denier nylon and are suitable for flying outdoors or for office, den or dorm room. PLEASE CONTACT US BEFORE ORDERING TO MAKE SURE ANY REMAIN IN STOCK.



MC 186 Table/Mantelpiece Flag with base
Limited Supply.....\$12.50 each

Splendid gowns, crowns and paper uniforms – ready to be coloured and cut out – beautifully produced, ideal gift for all ages. Assorted topics, we will choose one for you.



A SYMBOLS OF CANADA booklet with activity sheets explaining our National Symbols – Coats of Arms, stamps, coins, foliage, flags, floral emblems. It includes the CANADIAN SYMBOLS CHART – a beautiful colour double sided Poster which combines all symbols: ideal for framing or dry mount. A must for every member to use & distribute.

Commemoratives

The British Post Office's Tribute to The Queen Mother's 100th: A full-colour pane (121 X 89 mm) bearing four perforated stamps featuring The Queen Mother, The Queen, The Prince of Wales and Prince William.

Taken in 2010 and just released for the Jubilee, HM is wearing her Canadian Orders. Ideal for home, dorm, framing/dry-mounting for public display in your community. The litho is supplied gratis by the Government of Canada – the cost is for the mailing tube and postage.

ROYAL GRAB BAG
Fridge magnets, spoons, keychains and similar souvenirs left over from the Diamond Jubilee, the Royal Wedding and other events in quantities too small to advertise individually. We make selection, you receive a price break!

CMN 216 \$15 the assortment

A colour enamel badge bearing the shield of the League's Arms, and a proper safety catch. Individually bagged in plastic.



This necktie is of conservative width, woven in silk and bearing the Shield of the League's Armorial on a navy field.

MC170.....\$40.00 each

**CANADIAN CORONATION
ANNIVERSARY STAMP
TIMBRE POUR 60^e ANNIVERSAIRE
DE COURONNEMENT DE LA REINE**

Canada Post issued in May a self-adhesive "P" permanent domestic letter rate large-sized stamp bearing the new state portrait of The Queen painted by Phil Richards. The booklets of ten stamps appear to be in limited supply. NO NEED TO SEARCH – the League has purchased a large supply for your convenience!

Postes Canada a lancé en mai un timbre «P» (tarif domestique) pour le 60^e anniversaire de couronnement de la reine. Cette élégante figurine témoigne des liens de notre souveraine avec le Canada, grâce à un portrait peint par l'artiste canadien Phil Richards. Ils viennent en carnet de dix timbres et être en **quantité limitée**. AUCUN BESOIN DE LE CHERCHER aux comptoirs postaux – la Ligue a acheté une grande quantité pour nos membres!

greets the newest
member of
Canada's Royal
Family and
his happy parents.

CMN 224
10 for \$5.00
25 for \$10.00
50 for \$17.50
and
100 for \$30.00



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How many	Item number	Description	Price each	TOTAL
Add postage, packaging and insurance as follows: 20% of your order, min. \$2.50, max. \$20.00 USA \$10.00 extra – Overseas \$25.00 extra Exception: Please note that if you are ordering 186 (table flag), its shape requires us to use Canada Post parcel services, and the charge for packaging and shipping is the			Postage & handling	
			TOTAL ENCLOSED	

Postal Code _____