ROYAL RESPECT FOR CANADA’S VIMY HEROES
Queen of Canada re-dedicates Memorial on French Soil

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

Vimy Ridge ranks as one of this nation’s finest moments in battle, and as a formative event in our national psyche. The site of an unexpected victory which led to a string of others in what had been a ruthless and brutal war of attrition on the western front, it was only natural that the Governments of France and Canada would choose its ground to locate Canada’s most important overseas war memorials. 11,285 names of Canadians who were posted as “missing, presumed dead” in France are inscribed on the stunning monument which, in recent years has been looking worse for wear. It was equally fitting that at the rededication of the restored monument in the 90th year following its dedication on July 26, 1916, that our Head of State, together with the highest officials in our constitutional structure, would be present to...continued on page 2

Storm Clouds Starting to Clear Over Rideau Hall?

Report and commentary by Fidelis

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

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

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

The unprecedented message about the Queen’s Canadian Birthday also appears to have marked an end to a self-initiated Rideau Hall “policy” of not referring to the Crown or the Sovereign in its communications. Close followers of the Governor General’s words noted that she recently publicly thanked donors for making gifts of art “to the Crown.” As well, at an investiture in May, Her Excellency noted that the Order of Police Merit had been “approved by the Queen”, a rare mention of the Sovereign in conjunction with our honours system. Just prior to Victoria Day, in the Legislative...continued on page 3

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Photo: François Nadeau, courtesy Office of The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec

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

Photo: François Nadeau, courtesy Office of The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec
mark this important chapter in our national life.

The 90th commemoration of the Battle of Vimy Ridge was a major occasion throughout Canada and there was, for once, significant interest both in the event itself and in Canada’s contribution and losses in the Great War. It is thought by many historians that Canada’s conduct (for the first time mostly on its own as a fighting force) resulted in the nation’s taking its own place at the table in Versailles, and in turn, led to the Balfour Declaration in 1926, which, with the Statute of Westminster in 1931, marked the acceptance of a distinctive Crown for Canada, separate in law but not in person from that of the United Kingdom.

Commemorations of the Battle of Vimy Ridge in communities across the country as well as in schools, churches and the public square were reinforced by the media for weeks on end. The ceremony of rededication and commemoration had our Head of State firmly at its centre. That fact was a remarkable reversal of recent attempts to remove The Queen and her family from major moments in our national life. Many agreed that the commemoration of Vimy in 2007 had the tone and the symbolism just about right.

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

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

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

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

VC NOT PRESENTED AT VIMY COMMEMORATION

Government Buckles to Legion Pressure

Analysis by Charles Dundas

A great coup for monarchists came in 1993 when the Mulroney government announced the creation of the Canadian Victoria Cross (VC). The Monarchist League of Canada, along with the Royal Canadian Legion, had worked behind the scenes to ensure, first, that the government did not create a substitute for the VC (some had suggested it be dubbed the Canada Cross, others the Cross of Military Valor). This original idea had previously been planned; and later, that it ultimately re-introduced the VC, as Canada’s premier military valor decoration. Following the creation of the indigenous Canadian Honours system in 1967, the VC had been essentially sidelined; despite pointed questions in the House of Commons, then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau refused to give an answer as to its status and future.

Throughout the late 1980s the government considered the creation of a series of military valor decorations to complement Canada’s three existing bravery decorations, the Cross of Valour, Star of Courage and Medal of Military Valor. As Christopher McCrey notes in his book The Canadian Honours System, “the top military valor decoration is the Victoria Cross. The VC was used to record the person who distinguished himself in the service of his country, and was intended to replace the Victoria Cross.” Pressure from the League, Legion and a front page article in the Globe and Mail had forced the government to reconsider the issue.

So it evolved that on February 2, 1993, Her Majesty The Queen approved the creation of three military valor decorations: The Victoria Cross (VC), Star of Military Valour (SMV) and the Medal of Military Valour (MMV). Canada had followed the lead of Australia by establishing the VC as a national honour. The Canadian VC was to be identical to the British and Australian versions except that the motto “For Valour” was replaced with “Victoria Cross” in an attempt to avoid complicating the design with cumbersome bilingual wording.

Despite The Queen’s approval for the new decorations, the Victoria Cross was not manufactured. Subsequent governments took no interest in investing the modest amount of money required to have Canada’s premier valor decoration produced. This was in part because Canada was not at war, nor did such an eventuality seem likely in the near future. As well, latent resentment existed amongst a number of senior public servants that a “British” honour had been imposed on Canada – a national hero not unfamiliar to Monarchists who are well aware that the concept of the Canadian Crown is not only not understood but often openly derided by Ottawa mandarins.

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

As soon as the production of the VC became public knowledge, reports surfaced about who the first recipient would be. Given that this occurred in the period leading up to the commemoration of the Vimy Memorial, a number of historians, military experts and medalists suggested that the first Canadian VC should be presented to the Unknown Soldier who rests at the National War Memorial in Ottawa. Within a week of the first report of production, the news that the VC was to be awarded to the Unknown Soldier, and that The Queen was to present the VC at Vimy so that it might be brought back to Canada, was leaked to the media. It is unclear whether this leak was an accident or as a trial balloon to get a sense of the public’s feeling on this issue. It is worth noting that the US First World War Unknown Soldier was awarded the VC in 1921; thus there was a precedent for an award of this type.

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

What a lost opportunity! One can imagine the scene of The Queen presenting the first Canadian VC at Vimy Ridge, where it could have been transported back to Canada and presented to the Unknown Soldier by the Governor General. The VC could have then been accepted in a galvanizing way; such a presentation would have perfectly connected the new Canadian Victoria Cross to the original Victoria Cross which some 94 years earlier saw The Queen in the Crimean War through World War II. The bestowal of the VC on the Unknown Soldier would not have elevated his status as the Legion claimed. As Canada’s Unknown Soldier, he already has an exalted status, a veritable national hero representing all those who served Crown and Country. The VC would have been recognized with a fresh and universally respected honour what most Canadians already feel. Its bestowal would have also acknowledged the gallant service of the many Canadians who have served in the defence of our Dominion, yet never received recognition in the form of an honour.

That Canada’s New Government buckled so easily under pressure from the Royal Canadian Legion is not a good sign. A golden opportunity to have The Queen present the VC was lost, one that is not likely to be repeated given the attitude of senior public servants that Canadian honours should only be presented by the Government. The Queen herself mentioned the VC’s missed opportunity in her speech given on April 9th; and she must have wondered why the usually loyal Legion was so intent on preventing her from undertaking such a climactic act as Canada’s Sovereign and Commander in Chief.

Monarchists and all who care about the place of the Canadian Crown in our military tradition can only hope that when a VC is won in Afghanistan and the intensity of the fighting there then the recognition of our troops it is a question of “when” rather than “if” – the Government will insist that the valorous individual receive the Victoria Cross from the lot of us, thereby setting a precedent. So rare and so costly a decoration deserves no less.
Not since 1984 have we seen The Queen fully recognized by the Government of Canada as our Queen outside Canada, as she of course is at all times. It puts paid to the notion that The Queen cannot be so recognized in these situations. It also helps to assuage the embarrassing treatment of HM at the ceremonies for the 60th Anniversary of D-Day.

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

No less significant was the presence of the Prince of Edinburgh, attired as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment, an appointment he has held since 1953. Some media commentators erroneously explained that he wore the uniform in view of the death the evening before of six soldiers in Afghanistan, five from the RCR. In fact, HRH would have done so in any case. As the senior infantry regiment in the Canadian Forces, the RCR was a key player at Vimy in 1917. This gesture and commitment to the Forces is what we have come to expect from members of The Queen’s Family, her Consort in particular, and it gave resonance of the Royal Family to our Armed Forces based on a long and loyal association reciprocated on both sides.

There are some who could have some minor quibbles with the ceremony, in that there seemed to be a question of who was hosting whom as the television audience was treated to the scene of a French officer providing instructions to the audience. It was the Duke of Edinburgh, attired as the Regiment’s Colonel-in-Chief.

Another Member of the Canadian Royal Family Performs Duties Abroad

From The Court Circular: April 14, 2007

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

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

Queen at Vimy...
continued from page one

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

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

However, a National Post article in April about the art at Rideau Hall inflamed both monarchists and the wider public. A seasoned Ottawa reporter with a reputation for accuracy, Julie Smyth, reported that there appeared to be a systematic move to downgrade Royal portraiture through the placement of art in The Queen’s Canadian Residence. Of particular concern was the re-location of the iconic Lemieux painting of The Queen & Duke of Edinburgh to the rear of the Ballroom and the seeming attempt to ‘ghettoize’ Queen Victoria with 19th century Governors General in the Tent Room. Victoria had always hung in the Ballroom, facing her present day successor. This was always interpreted as a special honour given that the selection of Ottawa as national capital was her choice, and in view of Victoria’s memory as a much-loved and longest-serving Sovereign, effectively the Mother of Confederation. Rideau Hall also had in its collection several significant portraits of other members of the Royal Family which seem to have disappeared, or, been placed away from the public eye, together with those of vice-regal spouses. This did not seem to suit anyone (living or dead), except those that saw Rideau Hall as an art gallery where works could be moved for aesthetic reasons, rather than to respect the role of the Residence as a stage for State ceremonies and our Head of State, whose home it is.

The Secretary to the Governor General wrote a letter to the National Post (a copy of which has been sent to all personnel and organizational changes at Rideau Hall) in recent weeks are part of a more widespread intention to more correctly reflect the constitutional realities and the respect which is due our long-reigning Sovereign and her family. Those who care about the institution will be looking for concrete signals and action from Rideau Hall in the months ahead which demonstrate the Governor General’s clear understanding of her role as the representative of our Head of State, The Queen, and that we do still live in a constitutional monarchy.

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

Sheila-Marie Cook, arrived as Secretary (Acting Deputy Minis- ter) last fall after more than 25 years in the federal public service and most recently as Executive Director of the Commissions of inquiry into Air India and the Sponsorship programme and various other inquiries, studies and committees. The Secretary, who also serves as Herald Chancellor and Secretary General of the Orders of Canada, public service Commission and the Privy Council Office. She will be losing Robert Watt, the first and long serving Chief Herald of Canada, having served in this position since the inception of the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1988, who will be leaving at the end of June. Robert Watt will be replaced by Claire Boudreau who has served as St Laurent Herald for several years. Ms Saoula is also supported by Gabrielle Lappa as Director of Honours, who succeeded the late Mary de Bellefeuille-Percy. Mrs Lappa is one of the longest serving employees at Rideau Hall.

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

MAJOR SHAKE-UP IN RIDEAU HALL PERSONNEL

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

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

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Rideau Hall: Glimmerings of Hope?

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

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

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

– their hurt at the shocking attack on our Queen as detailed in The National Post – words denied but not specifically repudiated with force and with loving concern;

– their concern over the unfortunate appearance of a government with government policy over the Charter of Rights and earlier over Afghanistan;

– their resentment about the advice to toast GG rather than Queen at State Dinners;

– their puzzlement about Her Excellency’s failure to mention the Sovereign and explain the meaning of the loyal Oath in her remarks on the 60th Anniversary of Canadian Citizenship;

– their frustration at the near-total absence of references to the Monarch on the Rideau Hall websites.

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

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

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Concern Over State Visits: Toasts and Attendance

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

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

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

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

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

It is difficult to encourage the Canadian media to pay very much attention to State Visits. This lack of excitement can be very embarrassing for both the host country and the visitor. Outside of flags hung in the streets of Ottawa and impressive motorcades, few Canadians have an awareness of the Visit or the meaningful exchange of information about each other’s country which is meant to engender. The absence of the Prime Minister from the centerpiece of a State Visit tends to further downplay their importance and that of the Visitor.

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

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


canada’s vice-regal representatives meet in regina

Canada’s Lieutenant Governors and Territorial Commissioners met in conference from April 22 to 24, 2007, in Regina, at the invitation of Saskatchewan’s Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Gordon Barnhart. This was the first such meeting since 2004. At the last minute Governor General Michaëlle Jean was unable to attend due to health problems. The Lieutenant Governors of Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland & Labrador were also absent. But the other seven lieutenant governors and all three territorial commissioners were present as well as their private secretaries, and the conference proved to be a valuable opportunity for exchanging information and views among Canada’s vice-regal representatives. The conference began with a black tie dinner at Regina’s historic Government House, hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Barnhart for the conference delegates and a number of invited guests, among them Saskatchewan Premier Lorne Calvert and Mrs. Calvert. The first conference session on April 23 was a round-table discussion about connecting Canadians with the constitutional role of the vice-regal representatives. It was agreed that the role needs to...
Text of Remarks by the Honourable Jason Kenney, PC, MP

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

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

Queen Elizabeth II herself has visited Saskatchewan six times over the years. Most recently she came in 2005 to celebrate the Saskatchewan Centennial, when she opened the new wing of the Legislative Building in Regina. She also unveiled the Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Equestrian Statue, which stands prominently in front of the Legislative Building in Regina. The bronze statue depicts her in front of the Legislative Building in Regina. The statue, which stands prominently in front of the Legislative Building in Regina, was unveiled by the Queen’s 2005 visit to the First Nations of Canada.

The Canadian Monarchy, along with that of Australia, is a shared monarchy, or a divisible crown. The Canadian Crown is not part of either federal or provincial jurisdictions. The sovereignty of the provinces is not passed on by the Governor General or Parliament but through the Crown itself. While this relationship was under dispute in the early years of Confederation, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled in 1892 that, “The Crown Governor ... is as much a representative of Her Majesty, for all purposes of Provincial Government as the Governor General himself, for all purposes of Dominion Government.” Jacques Monet wrote in his study The Canadian Crown that “The adaptation of the Royal Family, designed the provincial Constitution of the Canadian Crown to represent everything that is best and most admired in the Canadian ideal... It is as Queen of Canada that I am here, Queen of Canada and all Canadians, and not just one or two ancestral strains. I would like the Crown to be seen as a symbol of national sovereignty, belonging to all. It is not only a link between Commonwealth nations, but between Canadian citizens of every national origin and ancestry.”

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

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

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

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

Text of Mr Kenney’s remarks supplied courtesy of

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

After a break for a government luncheon at the Legislative Building, the conference reconvened at Government House for two more sessions. The Honourable Jason Kenney, Secretary of State (Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity) in Canadian Heritage, made history as the first federal minister to hold a minister responsible for vice-regal offices to speak at such a conference. He emphasized the support of Prime Minister Stephen Harper and his government for the institution of the Canadian Crown and in particular for the Lieutenant Governors and the provincial Crowns they represent. He called for planning to start for the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee in 2012. [Mr. Kenney’s speech is reproduced above. Ed]

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

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

In The Fall Issue of Canadian Monarchist News

(Planned for October Distribution)

• Tittle-Tattle with the Titled, Part II
Continuation of Strome Galloway’s memories

• Diana, Princess of Wales – Reviews of new biographies on the 10th Anniversary of her tragic death

• Tarnished Crown? – Full details of the controversy over spending irregularities by the former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec

• The Crown in Today’s Federal State – reflections and proposals for the Canadian Monarchy, by Michael Jackson, CVO
by Jacques Monet, sj

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

In the religious silence of early dawn on February 6th, 1620, the King passed peacefully onto the other side of life. The sad event moved the Poet Laureate to write:

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

Shortly after, when she woke up that morning at treetops near Nyeri in Kenya, three time zones away, to take pictures of the sunrise, The Queen, all unkowingly, was a part of history.

Remember how it was that with letters forward as they could for “the glory and name of His Majesty,” D’Arcy McGee called the dream “a political nationality” while McGee called it “the new nationality of the Monarch and the Fathers of Confederation."

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

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

Remember how it was that with letters patent from Henri IV that Champlain founded the first permanent European settlement at Quebec, thus beginning a distinguished and uninterrupted succession of Governors and Governors General who have represented our Sovereign and every thorn of our Monarch, the King of France, the Sun King, the 67th of that noble line.

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

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

By 1712, they had stamped on the map of North America a grand and royal shape of a great cross implanted on the continent from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Acadia to the western prairie.

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

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

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

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

Each time, they won, and so we won.

The Canadian Crown And The New Nationality

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

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

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

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Each time, they won, and so we won.
Speaking on the need for toleration in delivered shortly before he died in 1967.

The new nationality has continued to discrimination and oppressive poverty. Nor can we say bigoted – misunderstandings be -

We certainly shamed ourselves and the and developed sophisticated and suc-

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

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

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

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

The outward and visible sign, and of indeed the personification of the heritage of our proud Canadian past; of the per-

manence of our inherited rights and the values handed down from our history; of the living symbol of our traditions and principles.

And it is, of course, our Sovereign Lady The Queen.

The Canadian Crown thus challenges us in our generation to express our alle-

giance, gallantly, to live in mutual respect and sympathy the values of our country, which is its most relevant meaning.

Champlain’s dream, and the ideals of the new nationality of our founding fathers is one reflection thereof. So is another, expressed by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1975, describing the new nationality as

more full of understanding and gen-

erosity, nobler and more inspired by love than could be any citizenship based merely on language and blood relationships.

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

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Constitutional Silliness and the Canadian Forces by Ian Holloway

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

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Canwest Global has reported that Captain Aralt Mac Giolla Chinnghigh (until recently, Harold Kenny), a professor of physics at the Royal Military College and an officer in the Canadian Forces Reserve, has sued the government for what he alleges to be a “degrading” policy of requiring officers to stand during the loyal toast and salute during the playing of God Save the Queen. The report says that Chinnghigh has been fighting the policy for five years, and has had his grievance denied by both the Canadian Forces Grievance Board and General Rick Hillier, the Chief of the Defence Staff. Captain Chinnghigh is now asking the Federal Court to declare that the requirement to pay respect to the Crown is unlawful on the basis that it amounts to what he describes as “institutional harassment”. In his public comments on the case, Chinnghigh has repeatedly described Queen Elizabeth II as a “foreign monarch”. The news report says that his objection “is based on the premise that while Canadian law allows anyone to question the role of the monarchy in governing our country, officers have to shelve their beliefs and show loyalty to the Queen at events such as mess dinners, parades or Remembrance Day ceremonies, where they must salute for God Save The Queen.”

It is clear what the Federal Court should do with respect to Captain Chinnghigh’s suit. There are intellectually respectable reasons for arguing that Canada should be a republic. But to proclaim the current law of the Crown as unlawful on the basis that it amounts to what he describes as “institutional harassment”. In his public comments on the case, Chinnghigh has repeatedly described Queen Elizabeth II as a “foreign monarch”. The news report says that his objection “is based on the premise that while Canadian law allows anyone to question the role of the monarchy in governing our country, officers have to shelve their beliefs and show loyalty to the Queen at events such as mess dinners, parades or Remembrance Day ceremonies, where they must salute for God Save The Queen.”

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Honours of the Crown

by Michael Jackson, CVO, CD

Introduction

In April 2006 it was my privilege to co-chair with Rachelle Dabraio, Director of Ontario Honours and Awards, the first-ever conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards. This was followed by the honours and awards secretariats of Ontario and Saskatchewan at Government House in Regina. The conference brought together the representatives of honours, the constant efforts to improve and expand them, and the great variety of honours in the Commonwealth family. This organization do this through various proceedings, Honouring Commonwealth Citizens, which I edited and which was published in 2007 by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration.

Honours in Commonwealth states for the most part got their starting point in the British honours system, which itself goes back to the Middle Ages. In 1667 Canada was permitted by the Commonwealth realm to create its own honours and it was so successful that it was soon imitated by Australia and New Zealand. Even the United Kingdom was inspired by some aspects of the Canadian system.

Honours abound in other Commonwealth countries. The tiny Caribbean island state of Antigua & Barbuda, with a population smaller than Regina, has no fewer than four orders, two of which have five grades! Among the Queen’s other realms, there are now indigenous honours in Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and St. Lucia, although most of these were introduced to continue a limited number of British honours as well. Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Tuvalu still use the British honours system. Commonwealth countries which are not realms of course have their own honours systems, such as Nigeria, Malta and Mauritius. South Africa has instituted several orders of high calibre.

About Honours

Everyone would agree on the desirability of recognizing people for their achievements and contributions to society. Most states in the world, as well as many other countries we have observed, have some form of official recognition. Al - though the term “award” can apply to all of these, it is helpful to make a distinction between honours and awards.

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

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

Awards, on the other hand, may be conferred by any organization. They usually take the form of a lapel pin, trophies, certificates or medallions. They should preferably not be medals to be worn – and certainly not on the left side or around the neck in conjunction with other orders or decorations for the same achievements. Sometimes there are medals but unofficially and on the right side of the jacket. There are three kinds of official honours: orders; decorations and medals.

Orders are fellowships of honour, of which the recipient becomes a member. They recognize superior levels of achievement over a fairly long period.

Decorations are usually awarded for specific acts, like bravery, or for achievements of a lower level than for orders or over a shorter period of time.

Medals are the most widely-held honours, which are awarded for acts of exemplary service or to recognize special occasions.

Many orders have several grades or classes for different levels of achievement. In the United Kingdom, France and Spain, for example, some major orders have as many as five grades. In the UK, the top two classes of some orders confer knighthoods (for men) or damehoods (for women). The most frequently awarded grades of orders, however, are three in number: the top one is “commander” or “commandeur”; the middle one is usually “officer”; and the lowest one is typically called “member” (or chevalier in French). There are a number of single-grade orders. Prestigious examples are the Order of Merit, the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Thistle in Britain, the latter two conferring knighthoods on men and damehoods on women.

Peers of the Realm or those in Her Majesty’s Privy Council may be created life peers, members of the House of Lords in the UK, peers in other realms, peers of the Realm, such as the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquess of St. Albans, the Earl of Wessex, the Earl of Wessex, the Earl of Wessex, the Earl of Wessex, the Earl of Wessex.

Orders of merit. This term was used for orders of merit to recognize the contributions of the Order of Merit, the Order of the Thistle, the Order of the Companions of Honour, the Order of the British Empire, the Order of the Bath, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Order of the Companions of Honour, the Order of the British Empire, the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In the same year he authorized the Order of the British Empire for services of all kinds for service. This is by far the most frequently-awarded British honour, and it is interesting to note that it is almost exclusively for men. Until then, women were not generally admitted to orders.

The history of decorations and medals really began in the 19th century. In the 1820s, for example, the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) was introduced in 1918 and the George Cross for civilians in 1940. In 1950, it was decided to have campaigns and long service go back to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Their history in Canada begins with medals awarded for service in the Fenian raids and the Riel Rebellions. And this is a good point to look at the tortuous history of honours in Canada.

Honours in Canada before 1967

Two excellent studies of Canadian honours by Christopher McCreery were published in 2005: Honours and Awards in Canada (Toronto: Dunppress) and The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History, and Development (University of Toronto Press). The latter book itself presents the insignia.

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promoted to the highest level, Knight Grand Cross, in 1884. A number of other Canadians were appointed to various levels of orders, both titular and non-titular, at the recommendation of the Governor General. It was a peculiar phenomenon for the time.

The trouble came when individuals concerned by the public to be unworthy were recommended with the appropriate honours or peerages for political reasons. A case in point was the controversial Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who was a knighted for the Bath in 1915. Then in 1917 the lid blew off. British Prime Minister Lloyd George was involved in a scandal, selling peerages for government department funds for his party. Among them was Sir Hugh Graham, owner of the Montreal Star, a political fund-raiser, who was elevated to the Knighthood of the Order. Despite the recommendation of the Governor General and Prime Minister Borden.

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

The outcome was unfortunate. Prime Ministers Borden, Meighen and Mackenzie King interpreted the resolutions as a ban on British honours, and virtually none was awarded between 1919 and 1932. Between 1933 and 1935, however, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett revived the Knighthood of the Order of Canada for Canadians, and knighthoods for Canadians, through the example of Australia, decorations for the Commonwealth; in Canada the Queen is Sovereign head of the Order in Right of the Crown and be presented by the Governor General as Queen of Canada, Australia, Antigua & Barbuda, etc., for service to Her Majesty in right of those countries. In 1972, the year of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada, the Order of Australia was created, with their own representatives.

The other apparent anomaly is the Victoria Cross (which has yet to be made and awarded) was at the top, after a vigorous lobbying campaign by the Royal Canadian Legion and the Returned Sailors’ Imperial Service League, to overcome bureaucratic resistance in Ottawa. The other decorations are the Cross of Valour, Star of Courage and Medal of Bravery.

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

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

Exemplary service medals, for twenty years service with good conduct, began to be awarded in 1992 with the Exemplary Service Medal. It was followed by similar medals for corrections personnel in 1984, firefighters in 1985, the coast guard in 1990, emergency medical services in 1991 and peace officers in 2004. For the Canadian Forces there is a wide range of Canadian, NATO and United Nations medals for military service. A final group of medals are commemorative medals – those awarded on the occasion of major anniversaries. Until 1967 Canada shared in British Orders for Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee in 1887 and Diamond Jubilee in 1897, the Silver Jubilee of King George V in 1866 – an idea which was revived by King Edward VII in 1902. George VI in 1911, Elizabeth II in 1953 and Elizabeth II in 1953. In 1967, Canada created the Queen’s Jubilee Medal for the centennial of Confederation. This was followed by the Queen’s Golden Jubilee Medal in 1977, the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of Confederation in 1992, and the Queen’s Golden Jubilee Medal in 2002. We can no doubt expect a Diamond Jubilee Medal for Her Majesty in 2012 and a Canada 150 Medal in 2017!

**Some Special Cases**

When you look at the official precedence of Canadian orders, decorations and medals you can find two notices which may at first seem out of place.

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

In one sense, of course, the Royal Victorian Order is a personal honour, administered from London. But in another sense it is also Canadian – and Australian and New Zealand and Jamaican, and so on – because it is conferred directly by the Queen, without government advice, as Queen of Canada, Australia, Antigua & Barbuda, etc., for service to Her Majesty in right of those countries. In 1972, the year of the expansion of the Canadian honours system, the Royal Victorian Order resumed in Canada – and the first recipient was the legendary Esmond Butler, loyal secretary to five Prime Ministers, who refused to wear his CMG!

The other apparent anomaly is the Order of St. John, which is given precedence after the four national orders already mentioned. The modern-day Order of St. John was revived in the U.K. in 1938 and is connected with the St. John Ambulance organization. It soon took root in Canada and Canadians were given the same honours. But it fell prey to the infamous Nickle Resolution of 1891 and was not awarded again until it was restored by Prime Minister R.B. Bennett in 1931. Today the Queen is Sovereign head of the Order in the Commonwealth; in Canada the Governor General is prior and the Lieutenant Governors and Territorial Commissioners are vice-presidents. The Order of St. John was added to the Canadian precedence of orders, decorations and medals.

**Provincial Honours**

Canada is unique in having honours of the provincial Crown as well as its national honours. Ontario established the first provincial honour in 1973 – the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship, soon followed by the Saskatchewan Firefighters’ Bravery Medals in 1975 and 1976. The Chancellery at Rideau Hall tried to discourage Ontario from taking the initiative and also tried to dissuade Saskatchewan from a similar course of action on a number of grounds, including that provincial honours would dilute, duplicate, and diminish the prestige of Canada’s national honours.

Quebec has never nor the other provinces accepted this rationale. Quebec established the Ordre national du Quebec in 1984, the Order of Merit followed in 1985, the Order of Ontario in 1986 and the Order of British Columbia in 1989. All ten provinces now have orders and half of them – Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Newfoundland & Labrador – have their own honours – decorations and medals as well.

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

- More significantly, the Australian States were directly involved in the Order of Australia from its creation in 1975. All eight states and territories have representatives on the Council of the Order of Australia. Furthermore the Governor General has delegated to the State governors the power to present all honours except the Companion level of the Order of Australia.

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

To summarize the case for provincial honours:

- As co-sovereign jurisdictions in Confederation, they have their own representatives of the Queen, the provinces have every right to issue official honours of the Commonwealth. By token their honours inscribe may be the Crown and be presented by the Lieutenant Governor.

- While the Queen has not specifically authorized them, provincial honours, legislation or orders-in-council in her name have had the same effect.

- Far from diluting, duplicating or diminishing Canada’s national honours, provincial honours complement and enhance them by making Canadians more aware of, interested in, and respectful of the honours of the Crown.

In our view, this is exactly what has happened over the past thirty years and
the fears of Rideau Hall have been misplaced. Let me cite examples from the Saskatchewan experience.

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

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

• The Saskatchewan Centennial Medal has proven in some ways to be the most influential of Saskatchewan’s honours. With 4,200 recipients ranging from the Governor General to local voluntary bodies, and more than 1,250 presentation events across the province over an eighteen-month period in 2005-2006, this program has brought the community in a way that no other could. It was conceived partly as an opportunity to educate the wider public about honours, and this is exactly what happened.

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

Provincial honours are a reality in Canada. They are here to stay. Rideau Hall has had to come to terms with them. It did so, first in 1991 by granting status to provincial orders in the national system. Her Majesty is fount of honours according to the precedent of orders, decorations and medals of the national honours system. She has gained respect for its top quality. And they should demonstrate their pride in our constitutional monarchy and in Her Majesty The Queen, who is the source of all our Canadian honours.

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

The Commonwealth Honours Conference: Suggestions for Change

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

One is that Canada, and the provinces, would do well to consider the prestigious way of honouring the country’s very best. The Order of Canada, with only three classes, cannot fully achieve this. Suggestions from experts like Christopher McCrery and Rafal Heydel-Mankoo are either to add two higher levels to the Order of Canada, analogous to the knighthood levels of British order but not conferring titles; or to create new single-class orders with restricted membership like the Order of New Zealand and the (U.K.) Order of Merit or Order of the Companions of Honour. There are a couple of other anomalies with the Order of Canada. In 1998 all three levels of the Order were placed ahead of the top levels of other orders (like the Order of Military Merit and the Royal Victorian Order), which means, for example, that a Member of the Order of Canada outranks a Commander of the Order of Military Merit (like the Chief of the Defence Staff). This is totally contrary to international practice; it can and should be reversed. I would add that the insignia of the middle level, the Officer of the Order of Canada, is worn (by men) on a neck-ribbon, which international practice reserves to the top level of orders. Christopher McCrery questions the need for a separate order for the police forces, as this may lead to a proliferation of orders for different occupations in a given field. He suggests that new orders be extended to some other honours instead of a single order of merit with military and civilian divisions. He points out that the Meritorious Service Decorations are under-used — far more of them should be awarded. He also notes that Canada is one of the rare countries not to have an order for public service in a civil or military order. Like me, he wants to see the Royal Victorian Order awarded, as it is used to be, for all forms of service to the Sovereign and not just for organizing royal visits as is now usually the case. He suggests that the Governor General’s Caring Canadian Award be changed from a mere lapel pin into an honour. That, of course, is what Saskatchewan did with our Volunteer Medal in 1995! He also points out the deterioration in the quality of both publications and medals of the national honours system. They pale by comparison with those of countries like South Africa and Antigua & Barbuda and, in our own country, Australia.

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

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

"Her Majesty The Queen has not conducted an investiture in Canada since 1973, when a mixed investiture of the Order of Military Merit and Bravery Decorations was held. The Queen’s role as fount of honours is rarely mentioned. Despite the many opportunities since 1973 for the Queen to preside over an investiture there have been no such events. Since 1973 the only investitures to be held by the Queen were to the Order of Military Merit and Bravery Decorations. She presented the insignia to her successor, Madame Jean, in a rather bizarre turn of events. Rideau Hall has consistently opposed conferring Canadian honours on members of the Royal Family, whereas Australia and New Zealand have not hesitated to do so. Yes, the Queen Mother was made an honorary Companion of the Order of Canada in the year of her 100th birthday, but she should have received it long before — and it should not have been honorary membership, which is meant for non-Canadians. The only other Canadian honour given to Royal Family members has been the Canadian Forces Decoration to those who are colonels-in-chief of Canadian regiments — but even people like me receive the CD for 12 years of service in the Canadian Forces! Only one Canadian jurisdiction has properly been bevoritised. Infant of Kent was promoted to our Royal Family. Which one? Saskatchewan, of course! The Prince of Wales was invested as the first honorary member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 2001 and the Earl of Wessex as the second in 2006. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Princess Beatrice of York and the Earl and Countess of Wessex have received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal. Furthermore, during the Queen’s centennial visit in 2005, her Private Secretary, Sir Robin Janvrin, and several other members of the Royal Household and staff received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal at a special ceremony in Regina. These loyal servants of our Queen have not been properly recognized in Canada. We decided to do something about it.

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

The above article is an expanded and edited version of a presentation to the South Saskatchewan Branch of the Monarchist League of Canada in October 2006 in Regina.
by Michael Jackson, CVO, CD

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

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

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

Historical Perspective

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

Canada

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

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

Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand, interestingly, have opened up their systems to other countries, opting first at least to maintain titular honours, either through British orders in parallel to their indigenous systems, or as components of their own orders, or both. This uneasy, transitional hybrid continued in Australia until 1986 (and in some respects until 1990) and in New Zealand as late as 2000. Malcolm Grant, Secretary to the Governor-General of Australia, and Phillip O’Shea, New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary, showed how both countries have, like Canada, developed their own systems of orders, decorations and medals over a period of three decades.

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

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda’s experience illustrates how one of the small Commonwealth states has successfully merged the traditional with the original. Valerie Smith, Private Secretary to the Governor-General and Member of the Order of Australia, and Rafał Heydel-Mankoo, Grant, Secretary to the Honours Committee, explained that while accepting imperial honours, the Caribbean island realm proceeded to create fewer than four indigenous orders of chivalry in 1998. The most senior of these is a single-grade order – the model recommended by Christopher McCready and Rafał Heydel-Mankoo and adopted by New Zealand – which in this case confers knighthood or damehood. The second order originally had five grades, in line with the current issues and the prospects for change?

The First Conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards

Some of the delegates at the Conference on Commonwealth Honours and Awards, Regina, April 2006; 1 r: Mandla Feni (South Africa), Capt. Carl Gauthier (National Defence), Dr. Christopher McCready (Ottawa), Ella Denzin (Saskatchewan).

Before the Conference Dinner at Government House: 1 r: Capt. Carl Gauthier (National Defence), Dr. Michael Jackson (Saskatchewan), Stanley Martin (U.K.), Kevin MacLeod (Canadian Heritage).
nification and more credible methods of nomination and selection for the existing honours.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand

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

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

Rachele Dabraio, Director of the Citizenship Branch at the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration, and Suzanne Moffett, director of the Office du sieur du Roy (Office of Lt Gov of Ontario) with the most extensive provincial honours and awards system in Canada (and likely anywhere) faces challenges of managing the diversity of its multiple programs. Ms. Dabraio agrees that the honours system can be a powerful means of involving the “other side” of the honours equation. She echoed Dr. Haverstock’s theme, Nanda Casucci-Byrne cited by Her Majesty.”

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

Dr. Haverstock made the point that honours and awards are very much co-ordinated with the mission of the vice-regal representative in constitutional monarchies, which is “to create a sense of identity, pride and unity”. Referring to her own experience with three awards and the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal, she described the range of emotions felt by the persons presenting the honours and awards – and by the recipients – to illustrate the importance of citizen recognition to our society.

Echoing Dr. Haverstock’s theme, Nanda Casucci-Byrne cited remarks by Her Majesty: “There is the need to preserve the relevance of the Crown, the Sovereign and her representatives to the values symbolized by honours and awards. These are the key to this vital part of British Canadian identity”. Ms. Casucci-Byrne discussed the art and science of recognition, its public nature and the need for political neutrality and dignity in the selection process. She defended the diversity of programs and honours and awards, whether national, provincial or non-governmental: “there is room for all of them”.

Conclusion

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

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

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

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

Give A Free Monarchist League Trial Membership!

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

Send nominations to domsec@sympatico.ca (or mail them to PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 8E9)
The Order of Merit 1902-2002: One Hundred Years of Matchless Honour

by Stanley Martin, CD

Book Review by Michael Jackson, CVO

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

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

The Order of Merit, Martin tells us with a clear, concise picture of British honours in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – peerages, baronies, knighthoods and orders – which is invaluable for those who find the system arcane and baffling. What the system did not do was sufficiently recognize endeavour outside public service, such as art, literature, music, science and industry. Efforts during Queen Victoria’s reign to replicate the Prussian Order Pour Le Merite for this purpose prove too tough to swallow, not least as Mr. Martin says with his usual savour, “an unlikely figure in the rotund shape of the new king”; Edward VII, hardly known for his intellectual interests, who finally created the order in 1902.

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

The precedence of the two orders was different too. From its beginning the Order of Merit was ranked above all knights grand cross – the highest grade of multi-level orders – except for the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (an anomaly which Mr. Martin regrets). The Order of the Companions of Honour, however, ranked below knights grand cross, although ahead of knights commander, the second level of orders. Mr. Martin notes this point several times in the book that the Order of Merit (and to a lesser extent the Order of the Companions of Honour) is at the very heart of the British honours system but is not widely recognized as such. This is perhaps why it does not confer knighthood. His view is that if the OM is under-rated, one of its sides Sir and Lady are over-rated; after all, mere baronets and knights bachelor have more status.

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

The author gives the other members of the Order in “divisions of distinction”, a more pleasing approach than the traditional chronological order. The first of these is military, a group included at the wish of the founder, King Edward VII, with its own version of the Order’s badge. Readers of CM may well recognize some of these: First World War admirals Jellicoe and Beatty, who commanded at the Battle of Jutland in 1916; Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, hon. member; Second World War nobles General Dwight Eisenhower (honorary), Field Marshal Lord Alamein, who was the UK’s agent in Canada’s last “British Governor General”, and Admiral Mountbatten. The latter, Mr. Martin believes, will prove to be the last of the military appointments.

The next category is the scientists, many of whom have been Nobel laureates and/or Presidents of the Royal Society. Among them are the New Zealander Lord Chereston, another atomic physicist; Sir John Cockcroft, who had a stent as head of the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission; Canadian neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield; and aeronautical engineers Sir Geoffrey de Havilland and Sir Frank Whittle, inventor of the jet engine. Artists include painter Graham Sutherland, sculptor Henry Moore and architect Sir Basil Spence. In the category of musicians and performers we find such well-known names as Edward Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Benjamin Britten; performers Yehudi Menuhin and Dame Joan Sutherland, the Australian opera singer who was also one of the first Companions of Honour in 1956. (In 1995, Nelson Mandela was made an honorary member of the order. His son, Prince Charles, was admitted in 2002 on the centennial of the order at age 54. The last categories of the OM are “The Humanitarians” and “The Women”. Not surprisingly, several recipients are found in both: Florence Nightingale, Mother Teresa (honorary) and Dame Cecily Saunders, pioneer of the hospice movement. Also well known to Canadians is Canadian philanthropist H.G. Wells and Somerset Maugham; historian Arnold Toynbee; Labour politician Ernest Bevin; and T.E. Lawrence, “Lawrence of Arabia.”

Of particular interest to readers of CM in this chapter on “The Unappointed” is Stanley Martin’s opinion that given the Queen’s other realms were passed over for the Order of Merit. In Canada, while Mackenzie King, Penfield and Pearson received OM, Canada’s most famous persons, Robert Borden, Lord Beaverbrook, the father of modern medicine, or Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador, or Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best, the co-discoverers of insulin (although the latter received the CH)!

In Australia, Joan Sutherland became an OM, but it could also have been awarded to long-serving Prime Minister and staunch monarchist Robert Menzies or to famous cricketer Donald Bradman. As for New Zealand, Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Everest, could have been a logical choice (although he was made a Knight of the Garter). Mr. Martin expresses his disappointment at the exclusion of one of the Commonwealth’s most influential leaders, the Queen’s other personal honours to people such as these: “The Order of Merit was constituted as an award open to the whole Empire and, later, the Commonwealth. There is no rule. It has never been used in this way widely enough.” It is a good point. The present Queen does not hesitate to award the Royal Victorian Order for “royal service” in her various realms. Perhaps Buckingham Palace might consider reviving the use of the Order of Merit for distinguished service in other fields of endeavour.

The Order of Merit is not only scholarly and informative: it is a pleasure to read. Stanley Martin enlivens his text with entertaining and fascinating anecdotes, not only about the achievements of the members of the Order but about their personal lives – and quirks. The author remarks, “It has never been used in this way widely enough.” It is a good point. The present Queen does not hesitate to award the Royal Victorian Order for “royal service” in her various realms. Perhaps Buckingham Palace might consider reviving the use of the Order of Merit for distinguished service in other fields of endeavour.

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The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and Her Australian Governors

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

by Anne Twomey
The Federation Press, Sydney, 2006
reviewed by Sir David Smith
Sir David Smith, KCVO, AO, was
Official Secretary to five Governors-
General of Australia from 1973 to 1990,
and the inaugural Secretary of the Order of
Australia from 1975 to 1990. His book
Head of State: the Governor-General,
the Monarchy, the Republic and the
Dismissing (Macleay Press, 2005) was
launched by former Governor-General
Bill Hayden on the eve of the thirtieth
anniversary of the dismissal of the
Whitlam Government by Governor-
General Sir John Kerr.

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

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

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

… Courts, when required to interpret the Australia Acts, are faced with a contextually
vast and historians are largely
ignorant of the important political
consequences of the Australia Acts, especially
as regards the status of the Queen with
respect to Australia.” At least they were,
until Anne Twomey’s book was published.

In his foreword to the book, former
justice of the High Court of Australia, the Hon. Michael McHugh, writes that “[f]or the historian, constitutional scholar or political scientist concerned with the British and the Australian relationship to the
Crown and Australia, it will become the
reference point”, and he regrets that it
was not available in 1979 when he and a
colleague, held private meetings with
the New South Wales Government
concerning the powers of State Parliament to
enact legislation concerning the appointment or removal of State Governors.” As Twomey reveals time and time again, McHugh wasn’t the only constitutional lawyer, public official or politician, including Commonwealth and State Attorneys-
General or Secretaries, who advised or acted in total ignorance of the relevant constitutional arrangements.

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

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

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

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

In Queensland, the Premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, defended the Governor, and declared his intention to recommend that his term of appointment be extended, in the mistaken belief that the recommendation was his to make. This was yet another example of a Premier who did not understand the role of the
British Government in such appoint- ments. Meanwhile, in London considera- tion was being given to the Governor’s dismissal. In the end, at the suggestion of the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, dis- missal, or trying to force the Governor to resign, were rejected so as not to draw the Queen into the dispute, but it was made clear to both the Governor and the Premier that Sir Colín’s action was unac- ceptable. The Governor was formally rebuked by the British Government and the Premier was advised officially that, while the Governor would be allowed to serve out his term, it would not be extended.

As Sir Colín’s term drew to an end, the Premier sought to reopen the question of an extension for the Governor, but the British Government took a very different view, pointing to the potential embarrassment for both the States and the Commonwealth of having to protect the Crown from the States, and the appointment was not extended. As Twomey records, the Sir Colín-Nichannah incident was to have “a significant impact on the negoti- ations of the Australia Act” a decade later.

Twomey next takes the reader on an interesting excursion into the effort of the State of Victoria to change the channel of communication between the States and the Commonwealth. As Twomey puts it, “[w]hile the removal of ‘colonial relics’ was one of the priori- ties of the Whitlam Government, it was the Queen and Her Australian Governors in all of this, Whitlam was driven by the British Government’s dilemma in trying to have its cake and eat it too. As Attorney- General, Whitlam had an obligation of trust to serve the interests of the Commonwealth of Australia coat of arms, the golden wattle blossom, was an enamelled state emblem on his (sic) insignia, and it was not acceptable to Whitlam. “ Whitlam


dated by referendum, but Murphy did not want to go down that road. Instead he proposed that the British simply ter- minate access to the Queen directly on the appointment (or removal) of State Governors and in response to an informal request from the British Government. He even went so far as to suggest appointing Australian High Commissioners to London or having them sit in Australia as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to hear appeals from State courts – a most extraordinary proposition – but none of these proposals was acceptable to the British Government.

The irony in all this feverish activity by the Commonwealth Government was that the States were not averse to ending Privy Council appeals, but they were all independent of the Commonwealth and its intrusion into State matters. The Australian States were determined to avoid being forced down the same constitutional road as the Canadian Provinces. “The British Gov- ernment encouraged Whitlam to attempt a more co-operative approach with the States; and that Whitlam wanted the States to communicate through the Governor-General, but the British Government regarded this as ‘constitutionally improper’. This, and other hair-brained schemes suggested by Whitlam to ham-string the States, were due to “the fundamental confusion with the status of the Queen. Not only Whitlam, but even his most senior public servants, could not differ- entiate between the Queen of Australia and the Queen of the United Kingdom, even though a quick glance at a Com- mission appointing a State Governor, issued by the Queen of the United Kingdom, was not interested. “In short, he wanted to replace the terms “Commonwealth of Australia” and “Commonwealth Government” with “Australia” and “Australian Government” respectively was really part of his strategy to attempt to subsume the States to British law, and to prevent the Governor-General from exercising the constitutional powers of the States, as was the case in Canada and its provincial Lieutenant-Governors. Whitlam clearly wished to copy more from Canada than just its honours sys- tem.

Queensland’s aim had been “to keep the matter [of State access to the Privy Council] sub judice (or at least con- tinuous) until the fall of the Whitlam Government. No Viceroy had been ap- pointed and no change made to the constitution of the States.” Twomey has described the “Queen of Queensland” affair as “a good example of how appearances can be deceiving and the importance of access to government documents to reveal what really hap- pened.” In similar fashion, the States of Western Australia and New South Wales sought to ensure their right to advise the Queen directly on the appointment (or removal) of State Governors and in response to an accession to Bills reserved for the Queen’s assent, and to legislate to termi- nate appeals to the Privy Council, but their refusal to co-operate with a Com- monwealth Government they regarded with suspicion, coupled with their fail- ure, and that of their legal advisers, to understand their constitutional relation- ship with the Queen of the United Kingdom, resulted in failure. As Twomey re- counts, the United Kingdom Government lorged for a uniform approach by all States and the Commonwealth that would enable the States to be freed from their status as “self-governing dependen- ces”, but several years were to elapse, and much more time, money and effort would be wasted by all Governments,
their officials and their legal advisers, before the demise of the Whitlam Government was to see progress towards resolution of that matter.

"After the demise of the Whitlam Government, the new Fraser [Liberal/National Coalition] Government had lit- tle interest in pursuing the constitution of residual links", and Twomey gives a blow by blow description of the pressure from the British Government that forced the Commonwealth back to the negoti- ating table. Again we see the different approaches taken by the Common- wealth, State and British Governments, each seeking to what Turner labeled "the anachronistic residual links between the States and the British Government, but with the States and the Commonwealth suspicious of the motives of the States to ensure no loss of "sovereignty" or "independence". Throughout the negoti- ations, the British Government was determined to accept Government in a way acceptable to all States, so the onus was on the Commonwealth back to the negoti- ating table. Again we see the different approach taken by the British Government to what the Australian Opposition Leader Kevin Rudd indicated that "becoming a republic was unnecessary for Australia, even if it were in its service; nor did they understand, or care, how this would be affected by the changes they wished to bring about under the Australian Constitution, and the Federation which it created, are unique among their high offices."

"She has worked her way di- ligently and skillfully through the records of the British and State Govern- ments, and they are to be commended for giving her free access to them. By con- trast, the Australian Government was miserly and unhelpful in giving her access to its documents. This has not pre- vented Twomey from producing an on- account record of the role of the Crown in the Australian public life, and of which their high offices is a vital part, is still a constitu- tional monarchy. I have no doubt that a monarchist Government or Governor-General who spoke out in support of the present system would quickly be told by the media and others that his remarks were inappropriate, yet the same stric- tures seem not to apply to republi- can Governments and Governors-General."

The United Kingdom was determined not to act against the wishes of any one State, and the Commonwealth wanted the matter dealt with as a complete pack- age acceptable to all States, so the onus was on the seven Australian Govern- ments to reach agreement. But once again negotiations were repeatedly bogged down, and Twomey concludes her magnificent work..."
Ottawa, March 6: The Dominion President of the Royal Canadian Legion criticized a plan whereby the Victoria Cross, newly-cast in Canada, would be presented by The Queen to the Prime Minister during the Vimy ceremonies, as an act to honour the Unknown Soldier and his lost comrades. In a letter to The Globe and Mail, he argued that the “Unknown” needs no other honour to establish his status as a hero amongst heroes. A Legion spokesman also explained that the VC should not be diluted by becoming a symbol rather than an award for a specific act of extraordinary valour. Rideau Hall had confirmed a few days previously that the first Canadian VC had been cast.

London, March 9: A 1938 letter from then Princess Elizabeth to her second cousin, Lady Mary Cambridge, sold for £1,140 at Spink auction house. The young Elizabeth writes from Sandringham “I am so sorry that you have had to go to bed and were not able to go to the party.” She proceeds to recount some of her riding adventures before signing her pet name within the family, Lilibet.

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

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

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

London, April 23: The Mall Galleries began to exhibit the first royal group portrait to in- clude the Duchess of Cornwall. The work by Sergei Pavlenko commemorates Prince Harry’s commissioning into the Irish Army, and depicts The Queen and members of the Royal Family standing on the steps of Old College, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, while smiling at the two young Princes.

Lunenburg, April 28: Lloyd Crouse, the SPLA’s MP for Nova Scotia's South Shore who went on to become the province’s Lieutenant Governor 1989-96, died in a nursing home at 88. His life began as a fishing boat man- ager and town councilor; but his devo- tion to the community led him to Lunenburg, where he served as MP 1957-1988. Only the third individual appointed to the Order of Nova Scotia, Mr Crouse was sworn of The Queen’s Privy Council in 1985.

Brighton, March 9: Lucas Whisker, age two, turned the tables on The Queen during a walkabout as she visited the new Jubilee Library in her constituency. Seeing the plethora of flowers bring handed the Mon- arch, Lucas walked up to The Queen, pointed at the bunch of flowers in her hand and asked for one for himself. Nothing daunted, his Sovereign put a pink tulip in his hand.

The late Jack Wiebe – As Saskat- chewan Lieutenant Governor present- ing a Badge of Service to A dèle Smith of Winnipeg at League's 25th Anniversary celebra- tion for the Prairie

The Queen proclaiming the Canada Act, 1982

The Queen visiting the Royal Ontario Museum.

Lucas asks, Lucas gets

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

Sir Edward Jones – elected hereditary peers must hand in their passes, clear their desks and quit the Chamber. Sir Edward was named Black Rod in 1995 after a military career that included postings in Cyprus and as UK Military Representative to NATO. In 2001 he was appointed CVO.

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

Given the reluctance of both Sovereign and her Canadian Ministers to intrude into a delicate minority situation in Quebec’s National Assembly, and the apparent inability of both Ottawa and Clarence House to find a good moment for the Heir to the Throne to visit his province, the estrangement the sadder in Canada feels so alienated from the future Realm, one can safely predict that neither Royal will visit the Old Capital to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its founding in 1608. What a pity! The presence of either Her Majesty or of Charles and Camilla would as always have brought balm to a charged situation. Moreover, they would have fixed the eyes of the world on Quebec more than any other visitor, even dare we say the new President of France. Lost opportunities, attacking the Monarchy to grab a headlining qualities of the Crown will not be intruded into a delicate minority situation and publicity surrounding his posting would threaten others’ lives. As an earlier CIGS, Lord Kitchener, is reported to have told the Prince of Wales in World War I, “Sir, I don’t give a damn if you’re killed; but what if you are captured?”

The prospect of the Prince falling into the hands of terrorists with no acquaintance with the Geneva Convention is unthinkable: it would pit human sensibilities against national policy in a way that no Prime Minister could accept and no country would tolerate. Of Harry’s toughness as a soldier, commitment to his mates and eagerness to fight there can be no doubt. Through those qualities, coupled with his charity work in Africa, he regained the affection of a public which had felt concerned over his previous poor judgement. Now he has added to that esteem by exhibiting maturity in the face of disappointment. “They also serve who only stand and wait,” wrote Milton. Harry’s service is the more honorable because he is showing patience and understanding of issues and needs beyond his personal convenience. That is truly royal.

LISE THIBAULT

It is part of the ugliness of our times that all the good someone has done can be skewered by not only a single mistake but by a single apprehension of fault. We know the great loss. Her Honour has suffered in recent months. At right, we print her heartfelt message. It is a fact that for a decade, from her wheelchair, Lise Thibault represented The Queen with passion, with dignity, with great consideration for every word she spoke. Accepting hundreds of engagements a year, she brought to La Belle Province the benign face of an institution to which it once had been most loyal. Thus it was that Her Honour, personifying the Crown to a generation of Quebecers, transcended the partisan and intellectual rancour of the province’s ever-turbulent dynamic. The audits of Madame’s accounts proved disturbing: more investigative processes are ahead. But Sheila Copps’ words are salutary: “How could Sheila Fraser... reach such damning conclusions without evaluating comparable spending across the country? Why issue a joint press release with a provincial auditor for maximum media impact with minimum information?” Chill, too, Messes Charest and Harper, who have uttered not a word contextualizing Madame’s magnificent accomplishments, unavailing service and magnumNature.

KATE MIDDLETON: CLASS ACT

Who knows what combination of factors brought an end to the relationship of Prince William with the admirable Kate Middleton? Whatever the truth, it must have been a sad time for both parties, as is the break-up of any long-term romance. It should be recorded, however, that this time the British their future can get their way. Despite printing the most salacious nonsense, as is their wont, neither party spoke publicly or “leaked” the details of their unhappiness to their supposed friends, even in the face of cruel rumours of Kate’s being “too middle class”. Thus the stories – and public interest – quickly died away. In all this we think that Kate – unsupported by any palace p.r. apparatus – showed that real class which has nothing whatsoever to do with wealth or position. In any event, young people need to experience a variety of relationships before making their marital plunge. This is all the more true of those who lead lives in a goldfish bowl. As Elizabeth and Philip found sixty years ago, absence may make the heart grow fonder. Thanks to the restraint of both parties, the Commonwealth may yet wake up one day to hear the magic words “Kiss me, Kate.”

JACK WIEBE, 1938-2007

A son of the Prairie, and a loyal Liberal Party member, Jack Wiebe’s appointment to represent Her Majesty in Saskatchewan was one of a string of continued on the next page
Perhaps it is time for a renewal of the Commonwealth in Canada and a time to promote the importance of this democratic, multicultural institution.

"Unity in Diversity" is one of the mottoes they wish for us to use in the United Empire Loyalists. That motto is apropos to the Commonwealth as well, in the sense that the Commonwealth brings unity to the various group of nations, countries with widely disparate populations, histories and economies.

As the historian, W.L. Morton wrote, the Commonwealth Crow is uniquely polished in every part... Michiko's life has been a wonderful solution: to show respect for the marvellous contributions and achievements of their fellow citizens who form this esteemed group.

I will reveal how the Duke of Edinburgh, the Presidential Substitutes and the Queen's Crown, embodied by the Commonwealth...

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

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

The talk of the palace is of crisis, and a whiff of despair hangs in the air...

The 72-year-old Empress [of Japan] is a broken butterfly. It has been, she said, during a rare, and carefully controlled, news conference, "a great challenge to get through each and every day with my sorrow and anxiety.

The grim picture of Michiko's life inside the palace has taken years to leak out. Even to travel into Tokyo alone, she needs permission 14 days in advance. She has no money of her own, nor even a telephone on which she can make private calls. It was only five years ago that she was first allowed to travel abroad without the Emperor... royally squashed by the real power at the palace bridge, is now, in the words of the IHA... remains firmly of the view that royal women belong in the background... Michiko's life has been a caged secretariat fero-
ciously wedded to its ancient ways... whose job is to keep the family on a tightrope..." the IHA...

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

Lord Deedes, writing in his column in The Daily Telegraph, 18 May, 2007 Rudge Hall is not "Canada's national home," as the Governor-General's Web site now says. It is the home of the representative of Queen Elizabeth, and it is not primarily an art gallery, as the current resident, Michaele Jean, and her staff seem to think. To be sure, this nationally important house should appeal to various ways in Canadian society and also to visitors from abroad... But our lives as visual creatures should not displace our allegiance to our head of state, our constitutional order and our history... These moves [of Royal portraits] may or may not be stealth republicanism, or an attempted constitutional amendment by curatorial decree. But Ms. Jean and her staff are evidently trying to amaze.
A Canadian Flag for Vimy. Consulting with the Chief Herald of Canada (Robb Watt, centre) are Secretary of State Hon Jason Kenney (r. of Mr Watt) and members of his staff (l.): Chris Champion, Senior Policy Advisor for Canadian Identity; Tenzin Khangyu, Chief of Staff; and Abykhun Velshi, Director of Communications entered in the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, thereby regaining official recognition after a lapse of over 40 years. Further CROWN to Prime Minister Harper for accepting Mr Kenney’s recommendation that the Red Ensign fly permanently at the Vimy Memorial. Both events suggest that, finally, Canadians are mature enough to respect and find deep meaning in the rich symbology of yesteryear without in anyway derogating from the honour rightly paid to the National Flag. A TARNISHED CROWN to MARIO DUMONT, Leader of Quebec’s Oppos- position ADQ party (who has argued for a republic) but who nonetheless, in a debate over Premier Charest’s controversial budget proposals, said it was the duty “of Her Majesty’s official organs” to vote against the budget. We notice the use of the word “official” rather than the traditional “loyal,” and mourn the vicious partisan culture of our time which seems to haveunden pending way so much of the good work on behalf of the Crown by outgoing Lieutenant Governor Lise Thibault. MACE to THE OTTAWA AIRPORT AUTHORITY for responding “We don’t feel the need for it!” to a query as to why no picture of The Queen hangs in a principal public building and entry point to our nation’s capital. YOW!, like all airports being a federal installation, here’s an opportunity for the Harper government to act swiftly and explain “the need” to the unfeeling! CROWN to CANADA POST CORPORATION. Recognizing that Royal stamps are good business, CPC has prominently advertised the availability of the new “permanent” Queen stamp on advertising posters and the sides of its delivery vehicles.

The Royal Ontario Museum’s new crystal wing is controversial “crystal wing” addition, now welcomes visitors to its main atrium area with a large picture of The Queen. A sign mentions that the venerable institution’s Queen Elizabeth Terraces (opened by the Sovereign in 1984) had to be torn down to re-design process as it is part of Canadian tradition to hang portraits of the Monarch in public build- ings.

MACE to THE CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, YORK REGION. While we admire greatly the work of the CMHA, it advertised Margaret PV to Guest Speaker at a June 18 fund-raising Gala, as “former First Lady of Canada.” As an e-mail to the organizers from Monarchist League Dominion Chairman Bob Finch reiterated several alternative descriptive nomenclatures, such as “former Chatelaine of 24 Sussex Drive” or “wife of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.” At press time the CMHA had not had the courtesy to reply to his comments.

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

THE “NEWS” COLUMNS OF “CANADA’S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER” WAR AGAINST THE CROWN?

In recent years, The Globe and Mail has abandoned its traditional loyalty to the Crown and pursued an editorial pol- icy hostile to the institution. It has advo- cated abolishing the Monarchy at the demise of The Queen, and has made the absurd proposal of replacing the Sove- reign as head of state with a “Governor General” chosen by the Canadians in a referendum over the Order of Canada. These positions have of late shown some sign of thawing. Whatever the newspaper’s editorial position, the public has always relied on a separation be- ing made between opin- ion, on the one hand, and that base of unbiased, factual reporting for which serious news outlets are re- spected, on the other. How- ever, many readers have noted a republi- can bias apparently seeping into The Globe’s news columns. This is the more serious since many television and radio news-writers across Canada take their material from the paper, and regard its information – well-archived on its web site – as nothing short of gospel truth.

Indications of these concerns are three recent news stories, two by the same writer, Rèal Sèguin.

In a page one article on April 14, 2007, Ms Sèguin wrote “A birthday, the Queen! The Queen? Quebeckers are not amused.” Sè- guin made reference to The Queen’s dif- ficult visit in 1964, then closed his story with the astonishing assertion “The Queen at a State Dinner as HM is wel- come but as Queen? Quebeckers are not amused.” Sèguin then concluded that vice-regal action was “suggesting that vice-regal action was interfered – suggesting that vice-regal action was interfered with and it was interfered with and it was interfered with…”

Newspaper journalism includes a long tradition of combining with “hard” news a variety of editorials, opinion pieces, op- eds and news analyses. However, these pieces referred to the Prince? in Alberta. Any guesses as to how the piece referred to the Prince? “third in line to the British Throne.” Thus is recorded the possible presence of the third in line to the Canadian Throne, while undertak- ing an activity in Canada, by Canada’s “national newspaper.”

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Nothing daunted, Séguin continued as part of his attack on the Monarchy, “the Crown as an ‘institution’ that must be abolished. The last time a gover- nor-general interfered in the political affairs of the country was in Australia in 1975.”

In a second article on April 17, 2007, Sèguin wrote “The last time a gover- nor-general interfered in the political affairs of the country was in Australia in 1975.” [Emphasis added – Ed.]

Not only is the statement as written both inaccurate and incomprehensible, but it also uses the pejorative “interfered” – suggesting that vice-regal action was somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow somehow 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THE GG & VICTORIA DAY: MAY 18

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

I am delighted, on behalf of all Canadians, to offer greetings and best wishes to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, on the occasion of her official Canadian birthday celebrations, this Monday, May 21, Victoria Day. Although Her Majesty’s natural birthday is in April, it has long been the tradition in Canada to mark official celebrations of the Sovereign’s birthday on Victoria Day, a date chosen in honour of her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, who was born on May 24, 1819.

The connection between Her Majesty and Canadians is enduring and deeply rooted. Her unique affection for our country and the people enables her to transcend her role as Sovereign. Canadians recognize this heartfelt kinship and have reciprocated with great fondness and admiration, and recently were touched to see her official portrait adorned with great fondness and admiration, and recently were touched to see her official portrait adorned with the Order of Canada in recognition of her role as Sovereign.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE COURT CHALLENGE: MAY 9

An Ontario judge has refused to dismiss a potential class action lawsuit filed by Toronto lawyer Charles Roach. Roach claims the Oath of Allegiance which requires him to swear an allegiance to The Queen, our head of state, is incompatible with the Constitution, the Command in Chief of the Canadian Forces is vested; who is one of the three parts of the Parliament of Canada; in whose name the law is made, the courts are held, and who exercises the history of Canada in which her family for five hundred years have been a creative force (keeping mind that such individualization is a necessity to the government policies of the day).

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

QUEBEC CABINET MINISTER MUSES ABOUT MONARCHY’S RELEVANCE: MAY 7

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

Pouvoir-il ne devrait prendre le temps d’apprendre plus du sujet de la monarchie – l’établissement le plus âgé et conti-nu dans notre pays. Alors il pourrait mieux comprendre que la souveraineté est une source de bien être, de stabilité et de développement que tout Canadien qui est capable de comprendre.

UNE CÉRÉMONIE ESPÉRÉE: MAY 21

Le Gouverneur General may finally celebrate his 75th birthday.

CONCLUSION

The GG and the Victoria Day are an opportunity to commemorate the birth of Queen Victoria and the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II. It is a time to reflect on the importance of the monarchy in Canada and the role it plays in our country’s history. It is also a time to celebrate the contributions of the Royal Family and the many people who work at Rideau Hall to uphold the traditions of the monarchy.

 Maharashtra Kg

Dominic Chairman Robert Finch speaks out on behalf of the Monarchist League of Canada
Violets, Duchess of Rutland: her beauty had failed

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

Three years later I was a Canadian Army Officer quartered in a small country house belonging to HRH the Princess Arthur of Connaught: confusional subaltern thought double HRH a showgirl

I was a Canadian Army Officer quartered in a small country house belonging to HRH the Princess Arthur of Connaught, also known as the Duchess of Fife. The house had been surrendered to us to serve as our officers' mess. One day, the Princess, accompanied by her equerry, looked in to make certain (I suppose) that the wild colonials were not tearing the place apart. Anyway, most of her valuable furnishings had been removed, although the grand piano remained for us to lean on with our pre-dinner drinks. It so happened that the night before a group of theatrical amateurs had entertained (or attempted to entertain) our troops. On these occasions the Colonel usually invited the leading lady to the mess for an after-show drink. This evening it happened that the Colonel was having a glass with Her Royal Highness. I had entered the mess and been introduced, closely followed by a brother subaltern. He too was introduced. Hearing the word ‘Princess’, he thought the Colonel was jokingly referring to just another thespian, and chortled back, "Princess, eh? That was a wow of a show you put on this evening. You and your gals were a riot." HRH was non-plussed. So was the Colonel. What happened to the erring subaltern is best forgotten. HRH was in fact a double Royal, as both her father and her father-in-law were sons of Queen Victoria.

According to the authoritative Burke’s Peerage, “the ducal and illustrious Howards stand next to the Blood Royal.” The family’s head is of course the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. In the early Edwardian period, and so beautiful that Queen Victoria is said to have had her portrait hung in the accoutrement room of her granddaughters, so that by her portrait hung in the room of her granddaughters, so that by her portrait hung in the grounds of Arundel Castle, the ducal seat of Norfolk. Earl Marshal of England. In 1942, my Regiment was encamped on the grounds of Arundel Castle, the ducal seat in Sussex. One day a fellow officer of mine, the late Tom Lawson, was coming down from London in a railway compartment with a mild-mannered Englishman in tweeds. This chap observed that Tom was a Canadian, and asked him where he was going. “To a place called Arundel Castle,” Tom replied, “my unit is under canvas there. Do you know it?” “Oh yes,” answered the Englishman, “have you got a car meeting you? I have, and would be glad to drive you there.” Tom thanked him, adding that he hoped it wouldn’t be taking his new-found friend out of his way.

When they detrained, there was a chauffeur with a Rolls-Royce awaiting them. “Good evening, your Grace,” said the driver, touching the peak of his cap, “did you have a good day in town?” (or words to that effect). Thus nobly escort-d, Tom was dropped off within the ducal gates with an invitation to come to the castle for drinks evening and bring a friend. Tom brought me, and we spent about two hours and four drinks telling him about Canada. He was a most amiable host and knew quite a bit about farming in Saskatchewan—which we didn’t. So much for Bernard, 16th Duke of Norfolk.

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

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

Tea was had the Duke became my guide. In the billiard room he showed me a bow and quiver of arrows given to his vice-regal uncle by an Indian chief on the Canadian prairies. But my eye was roving about the castle’s many rooms when we came to one chamber where I saw a set of Needlework done by Mary Queen of Scots. I wanted to see the room apart. Anyway, most of her eye was roving about the castle’s many rooms when we came to one chamber where I saw a set of needlework done by Mary Queen of Scots.

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

by David O’Rourke

54 years ago today as I am writing was a Tuesday. I went with my mother to the regular 7:45 AM Mass. It was a beautiful clear sunny morning. The Mass was a Sung Mass. It always was, Monday regular 7:45 AM Mass. It was a beautiful way to start the day.

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

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

Edited in flight, the CBC’s films were rushed in segments to Canada by the RCAF. The first showed the procession from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, and when it was finished a fresh film was ready to replace it, without any break in the broadcast. The same procedure would be followed as each film was used up so more than one such plane made the journey and we could watch without interruption. The U.S. Networks followed the same procedure but the reality of trans-oceanic flight in those days was that all planes had to stop in Gander, Newfoundland, for re-fueling. Wouldn’t you know it – the airport crews at Gander somehow managed to take much longer fueling the American planes whereas the Canadian planes were fueled quickly and sent on their way!

Channel 4 from Buffalo, the only American station we could receive in those days, broadcast live its popular cooking show (Meet the Millers), with the featured recipe a “coronation cake” which, as I remember it, was tiered like a wedding cake with white icing, but adorned with strawberries around the edges. I remember the Millers being finished their coronation cake and had to kill time by talking to each other until the first films of the Coronation became available. They were a middle aged married couple, with the wife in particular having a pronounced Buffalo twang. Evidently they despised each other off screen, so their prolonged conversation can’t have been pleasant!

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

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

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MEMBERS’ MEMORIES

Submissions for MEMBERS’ MEMORIES are always welcome.

Please email CMN at domsec@sympatico.ca or write to PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

David O’Rourke

a few years after the Coronation

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LENA PICKUP – 1913-2007

Lena was a greatly-loved member of the Monarchist League in the Toronto area for over three decades. Of doughty English stock, independent mind and determined mien, she took justifiable pride in having risen from a humble background to emigrate to Canada and raise two children, John and Felicity. A war bride, she had met her husband, a Canadian soldier undertaking intelligence work, when she suspected him of "stalking" her. In fact, he was keeping an eye on the Belgian diplomatic family for whom she babysat! She later worked as a librarian – only retiring from the University of Toronto at age 82. In addition to Lena’s volunteering in the former Toronto Branch office, for many years she and Felicity – herself a long-time League supporter and former Branch Officer – attended Royal events and the annual Accession Sunday Luncheons in Toronto, a happy coincidence being that native of North Toronto, Ted has just completed his second year as a student at the University of King’s College, Halifax. He is active in the Anglican Church and has a particular interest in urban development issues.

ONTOARIO VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS

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

STUDENT MEMBER WINS RWANDA JOURNALISM INTERNSHIP

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

YOUNG MONARCHIST COORDINATOR TO WORK AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE!

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

SUMMER INTERN IN ONTARIO LG’S OFFICE

Ted Williams, 21, a long-time member of the League and co-Chairman of the Young Monarchist group, has been appointed the League’s 12th Intern in the Office of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at Queen’s Park. A co-Coordinator, and a former vice-regal service, in this case from a man who ably and imaginatively chaired three major Branches of the League: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Victoria. We know Stan to be a devout priest – “M. Scott Robertson” a.k.a. MacArthur, RCMP, and modest to a fault.

MONARCHIST, PRIEST – AND MYSTERY WRITER

Fr Stan Sinclair holds a Gold Badge of Service in the Monarchist League of Canada. There can only be 10 living Badge-holders – and less than 15 have been presented in the organization’s 37 year history; so it is a rare honour indeed, signifying extraordinary service, in this case from a man who ably and imaginatively chaired three major Branches of the League: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Victoria. We know Stan to be a devout priest – “M. Scott Robertson” a.k.a. MacArthur, RCMP, and modest to a fault.

Too Many Funerals: Archdeacon Cec Plowright is a retired ‘re-tread,’ as he calls himself, rector of St Mary’s in the little town of Ipswich, Saskatchewan. After he is twitted by townspeople about ‘too many funerals,’ Constable Gordon MacArthur, RCMP, makes a surprising confession, which leads the two of them to find out just why all these deaths have occurred in a short time. They have the help of Cec’s wife Janet and his adoring fan, Miss Carberry the librarian. Before the surprising conclusion the reader meets Pete Thackeray, troubled, headstrong rancher... Daniel Buffalo-hunter, the racy “altar boy”... Ma Davidson, owner of the Royal Cinema, who has her own secret... and a host of other characters and twists and turns of plot in this warm and witty portrayal of life in rural Saskatchewan.
• Halifax members received a letter from Dominion Chairman Bob Finch seeking volunteers to re-establish the Branch after a period of hiatus. In the meantime, devoted long-time member Helen Woman has been acting as Chairman (even making an appearance on CBC Television news!) while indefatigable former Chairman Elizabeth Horlock has been verifying information on the membership list print-outs. More news as fresh leadership comes forward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nothing daunted by freezing temperaturess and a 30 mph wind, loyal volunteers Jennifer Badnickz and Jay Tiley joined Allan in manning a well-stocked booth at the community Victoria Day celebrations and fireworks, where they greeted and explained the League’s work to many of the hardly 500-odd visitors in attendance. A much warmer occasion was the Branch’s Queen’s Birthday Dinner on May 18th, addressed by Hassan Eltaher, an expert on Mediterranean Basin affairs and a former security and intelligence officer who has worked with both the Solicitor-General’s office and later, within the Intelligence Assessment Secretariat of the Privy Council Office. Delivered with a fine sense of wit and humour, and the aid of a Power Point presentation, Mr Eltaher’s speech focused on the Resurrection of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, tracing its history from the time of the Ptolemy Kings and the Alexander the Great to the 20-year rebuilding project which began in the 1970’s and culminated in a grand opening attended by Kings, presidents and other dignitaries. He was introduced and thanked by Branch “senators” Bill Galbraith and Paul Beutin, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Winnipeg Chairman Darcie Axelson reports that the Winnipeg Public Library

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

• South Saskatchewan Branch held its Annual Queen’s Birthday Luncheon on Saturday, 19 May at the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, under the able chairmanship of Fr Derek Nicholls. This annual event draws a large number of non-members who enjoy the occasion. This year there were 88 people attending in celebration of Her Majesty’s 81st birthday. The Hotel has hosted this gala occa-

sion for many years and always ensures that an excellent meal is served in very special surroundings. A large portrait of the Queen was prominently flanked by the Canadian and Monarchist League flags. Once again a table of royal memo-

rabilia was available for guests to enjoy as well as material about the League in this part of Canada. Grace was offered by Mrs Margaret Asquith-Morey, and the Loyal Toast proposed by branch member Ms. Deborah Saum, MVO, Provincial Chief of Protocol. Special Guest was former Chief Justice Dr. Edward Bayda who spoke about constitutional monarchy and the importance of our form of constitutional government. Dr. Bayda retired in 2006 after 25 years as Chief Justice, and he referred to his meetings with vari-

ous members of the Royal Family during their visits to the province. He spoke of the graciousness of The Queen during her centennial visit to Regina in 2005 and his warm appreciation of Prince Charles when he made his first visit in 2001. Saskatchewan has been fortunate to have a royal visitor for each of the past six years!
A prominent League member and benefactor, Mr. Alex Paton of Victoria, BC, has written a letter on the subject of wills, which he kindly gave to the League for the Work to circulate in any way that might be helpful. The Dominion Chairman sent it, along with a covering letter from the League, to all Life Members and to major contributors. If you would like to receive copies of this letter, The Dominion Secretary would cheerfully send them to you on request. In his final paragraph, the Chairman stated, “As I reflect on what, together, we have accomplished over this last quarter-century and more, nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to know that some of our most dedicated members will wish to help continue the work which we have endeavoured to do in life.”

Make Sure The Work Goes On!

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

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

Two major events are just over the horizon for which advance planning must begin now!

The 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Monarchist League of Canada, 1970-2010

The Queen’s Diamond Jubilee 2012

Please use the space below to write your imaginative suggestions as to how the League should consider celebrating both events, and what projects all levels of government should undertake to mark the historic occasion of Her Majesty’s 60 years on the Throne.

POST your thoughts to PO Box 1057, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9
or E-MAIL them to domsec@sympatico.ca

SUGGESTIONS FROM: _______________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________ Postal Code: ________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
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## Sales for Subjects

**Books, Booklets & Videos**

**NEW ASSORTMENT — FULL-COLOUR PITKIN BOOKLETS**

Direct Import from UK

We are now offering "packages" of these popular full-colour booklets, produced on glossy paper, crammed with photographs and with texts written by experts in their fields. These items make wonderful gifts for children.

- MC 44 — NEW: Kings & Queens Poster — Colourful genealogical chart of English monarchs — ideal for display
- MC 47 — NEW: Little Book of Kings & Queens — especially for kids
- MC 48 — NEW: The Book of Kings & Queens — for adults

- **$8.00 each**

**MC 49 — SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICE — $5.50 each**

**MC 50 — WITH MUSIC CD — Story of the Guards’ Regiment which protects the Royal Palaces, together with the unheralded sound of their famed military bands**

- **$14.00 each**

**MC 40 — Royal Scotland: Mary Queen of Scots, Scottish Kings & Queens, Scottish Clans & Tartans**

- **$23.00 for the package or $8.50 each**

**MC 41 — TWO NEW ITEMS — Royal Personalities:**

- Charles & Camilla, Diana Princess of Wales, Queen Victoria, Britain’s Kings & Queens
- **$33.50 for the package or $9.50 each**

**MC 47 — Succession & Coronation; Royal Line of Succession; Crown Jewels & Coronation Relics; Westminster Abbey**

- **$24.00 for the package or $9.00 each**

**MC 43 — Royal Palaces — Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, HM Tower of London**

- **$24.00 for the package or $9.00 each**

**MC 198 — Windsor Castle booklet will be shipped separately in Fall after reprint**

**ROYAL PAPER DOLL BOOK**

Splendid dolls, crowns and crown jewels — ready to be coloured and cut out — beautifully produced, ideal gift for all ages.

- **MC38A Royal Family**
- **$6.00 each**

- **MC38C Elizabeth II**
- **$6.00 each**

- **MC35D Kings and Queens of Great Britain**
- **$8.00 each**

**CANADIAN HERALDIC PRIMER**

A whimsical, yet thorough treatment of the art and science of Canadian Heraldry, copiously illustrated.

- **CMN 183**
- **$12.95 each**

**LEAGUE EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET**

The new full-colour 36-page pamphlet about Canada’s Crown, ideal for distribution to young and new Canadians, your family, friends, work colleagues and neighbours.

- **MC 197**
- **$1.00 each, six for $5.00**

**QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER 1900-2002**

A lavishly-illustrated large-sized soft-cover volume by the well-known Arthur Bourdieu and Quay Toffoli, who give a Canadian perspective on a sovereign who created and cultivated a special relationship with Canada, and in whose life Canada always played an important part. The authors analyze Her Majesty’s successes and failures, both public and private, against the background of a century of violent disruption, material achievement, and incredible change.

- **MC 196**
- **$16.00 each**

**Canadian Symbols Kit/Chart**

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 student to use & distribute.

- **MC149**
- **$12.00 each**

**DIRECT FROM UK: Limited supply**

**PRINCE WILLIAM 21st BIRTHDAY STAMPS**

Issued by Royal Mail on June 17, 2004 featuring four recent photos of William

**PRESENTATION PACK:** Folder contains the 4 stamps together with, short biography, 21 photos of William and his Arms

**STAMP STRIP:** The 4 William stamps alone

- **MC 191**
- **$9.00 for the pack**

- **MC 192**
- **$7.00 the strip**

**CORONATION ANNIVERSARY STAMPS**

**STAMP PANES issued by Royal Mail, a pane of 10 stamps:** 5 in colour illustrating the Service, 5 in black depicting UK celebrations

- **MC 193**
- **$12.00 the pane**

**CORONATION POSTCARDS**

Each of the 10 stamps above presented on standard-size postcard

- **MC 194**
- **$8.50 the set**

**SPECIAL BONUS FEATURE**

5 free Royal postcards on high-quality stock from the National Portrait Gallery, London (see MC 154) with $25 or more of purchases (before shipping). Simply write FREE POSTCARDS in box and NIL in price box.

**Postcards & Stationery**

**POSTCARDS — ROYAL COLLECTION**

Assortment of Royal postcards from our changing portfolio.

- **MC 9**
- **5 cards for $2.50**

**LEAGUE POSTCARD**

The League’s own postcard of The Queen of Canada, taken in Victoria during HM’s 1994 homecoming.

- **MC143**
- **5 for $1**

**ROYAL POSTCARD PACK**

Direct Import from National Portrait Gallery, London, includes 7 cards on high-quality white stock: two portraits of Prince Charles (Hickney & Orchart); one each of The Princess Royal (Ward), The Queen Mother (Kelly), Lord Mountbatten, Queen Victoria presenting Bibles (Barker) and a Karsh photo of HM & Prince Philip with grandchildren.

- **MC 154**
- **7 cards for $4**

**WONNASCOTT ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAIT**

Direct import from National Gallery UK, depicting four generations of The Royal Family.

- **MC 183**
- **$1.00 each**

**LEAGUE NOTECARDS**

4½” x 5½” (111 x 146 mm) all-occasion note cards featuring The League’s Coat of Arms in full colour on a high-quality glossy stock, matte on inside for easy writing. Shrink-wrapped packages with matching envelopes. An ideal gift!

- **MC 189**
- **$6.00 for six**

**LEAGUE TIE**

This necktie is of conservative width, woven in silk and bearing the Shield of the League’s Arms on a navy field. Ideal gift for the man in the family.

- **MC 170**
- **$35.00 each**

Available in Fall: send separate cheque dated September 1, 2007

**LEAGUE PIN**

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

- **MC171**
- **$7.00 each**

**Clothing & Jewellery**

**LEAGUE FLAGS**

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. Larger sizes for indoor/outdoor display in lustrous 200-denier nylon, finished with sleeve. Table/Mantelpiece size in 70-denier nylon, comes with black stick and igloo-style black base.

- **MC 186**
- **Table/Mantelpiece Flag with base**
- **$5.00 for $5.00 each**

- **MC 188**
- **Medium Flag 2 ft X 3.5 ft with grommets (specify)**
- **$65.00 each**

**LEAGUE SYMBOLS**

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**MAIL ORDERS TO: P.O. Box 1057, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6J 5E9**

Specify number and quantity of each item

- Include postage
- Enclose cheque or money order
- All prices include the 6% GST

**Add postage, handling and insurance as follows:**

15% to total cost of order, min. $2.00, max. $15.00

USA $10.00 extra — Overseas $20.00 extra

**How many**

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**Postage & handling**

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DO MONARCHISTS WEAR T-SHIRTS?

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

BLOG WITH THE GG

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hon. Lawrence Cannon, PC, MP
Minister Responsible for Canada Post
House of Commons
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0A6
Cannon.L@parl.gc.ca

You are invited to submit your photos for new League postcard

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

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

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

BOOK REVIEWERS SOUGHT

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