

ments that somehow or other could be illustrated in a window dealing with Canada as a whole. You can see that the possibility exists for another set of windows dealing with the regions of the Senate and with the parliamentary experience.

I do not want to go on and on like this, but these are suggestions which could be discussed and thought on later. There could be a series of windows on the parliamentary powers—the legislative, executive and judicial; the Crown, the Senate and the Commons. So there could be a set of three blocks, or a set of three windows or three sections dealing with the Crown and Parliament, the judiciary and Parliament and the legislative powers of Parliament. As far as the Crown is concerned, we have both King George VI and Queen Elizabeth who personally participated in Canadian parliamentary life. We could have the scene of King George and Queen Elizabeth in the Senate chamber in 1939 or the scene in 1957. Again, there is the scene which I consider as being so colourful and alive, that of the Queen cutting the centennial cake on July 1, 1967. That was essentially a parliamentary celebration; it was on Parliament Hill and the three branches of Parliament were there. There were great numbers of children and balloons and a great deal of colour. There would be a lot of “zip” in a window like that. So you could have something there to bring in the idea of the Crown and Parliament. You could have King Edward VII who, as Prince of Wales, laid the cornerstone of the original buildings; and King Edward VIII who, also as Prince of Wales, laid the cornerstone for the new buildings. There could be a representation of Rideau Hall and something about the Governors General. The combination of ways of depicting them are multiple. There should be something about Lord Monk, the first Governor General in Confederation, and I think there should be something about Lord Stanley and Lord Grey, who are possibly the best known ones because of the cups bearing their names. Perhaps you are not accustomed to thinking of these things as being important, particularly since most people do not realize that these names were given by Governors General. But the Grey Cup and the Stanley Cup are certainly very powerful elements of Canadian unity. If there is one thing that gets everybody all excited at the same time, it is the Grey Cup weekend or the play-offs for the Stanley Cup. So whether Lord Stanley and Lord Grey are depicted in the windows or whether the Grey Cup and the Stanley Cup are depicted in the windows, surely it would be something illustrative of Canadian life and would show the role of the Crown in Canadian institutions.

The Chairman: Do you know, Dr. Monet, that we call the south border of the ceiling of the Senate the sporting border? There we have the names of Stanley, Grey, Minto, Lansdowne, Connaught—and all of these names have sporting associations.

Dr. Monet: Yes. I think Lord Byng should be there too—and not because Senator Forsey is on this committee—but because I think that apart from Lord Elgin, Lord Byng is probably the Governor General who actually, whatever side of the controversy one may be on, affected the constitutional development of this country in a very concrete and specific way. All the Governors General affected constitutional development, of course, but Lord Byng is attached to a definite event that was a very important step in our constitutional development. Apart from Lord Elgin, it would be hard to find a Governor General who could be so identified.

Then I think Mr. Massey should be in, because he was the first Canadian-born Governor General, and then General Vanier because he was the first French-Canadian Governor General—and that would balance them off.

Senator Forsey: And he was part Irish, too.

Dr. Monet: Such people can be represented through the Stanley Cup or the Grey Cup, or through a coat of arms of Mr. Massey, or through a representation of the citadel in Quebec. General Vanier is buried there and he was Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment housed there; and it is one of the official residences of the Governor General. There are different ways in which this theme can be illustrated, but I think there should be something about the Crown and the Canadian people and the Parliament.

Coming to the judiciary, here we could have a scene in the Citizenship Court, something about the Supreme Court buildings or something about Edward Blake or Alexander MacKenzie, the set-up of the Supreme Court in the legal-judicial system in Canada. The Quebec Civil Code is important, it was adopted by an act of Parliament under Sir George Cartier, and I suggest that Cartier and the Civil Code should be in there. Perhaps Lords Watson and Haldane should be in there as well, because their interpretations of the British North America Act were important. I like Lord Mansfield, who said that you could not breath British air and be a slave, and that brought on the emancipation of the slaves in Canada and the whole process of the underground railway. These were judicial decisions and acts which affected the development of Canadian institutions and history. You might wish to represent the Supreme Court judges in their chambers. This would be a good window because they are all dressed in red. There was Sir James Douglas who brought justice to British Columbia. As you can see, there are a great number of possibilities for the judiciary and the same is true for the legislative. If you want to have something about elections—I have already mentioned these other things dealing with the regions and they come in here again—you could have a representation of a scene on the hustings and something about the legislation bringing in the secret ballot in 1874, and the participation of women in the election of 1917. This might be the place where we could deal with the newspapers and the newspapermen who were members of Parliament and people like George Brown and D'Arcy McGee. There could be something about the legislation on the Canadian flag or the Bill of Rights, the Statute of Westminster and the British North America Act, because these are all parliamentary laws that were part of the legislative experience of Canada and could be illustrated.

I know I have gone on for a long time, but you can see that all these suggestions fit into two themes of people, major settlement groups and their characteristics and pattern of settlement, and Parliament divided up by regions and provinces, and how all this becomes connected with the function of the Senate and the powers of Parliament as represented in the Senate chamber. In that sense you really come down to the theme of unity, in that really they are all united from that particular viewpoint.

Senator Smith: Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether you would allow us to have our witness spend half a minute in giving us hi opinion on the merits or otherwise of including an individual whose stature across the country seems to have changed, a man who played an important part in the development of the West. His story is now being taught