

blocks might be appropriate. What I have just been referring to would be on the theme of people.

The theme of Parliament, I suggest, should consist of a series on parliamentary events in Canadian history that are characteristic of our evolution. I have mentioned all kinds of parliamentary acts. I would suggest that there be some kind of division reserved for these that would be along the lines of the division of Canada into the regions for which senators are appointed. In the House of Commons the representation is based on the provincial populations, so they have provincial coats of arms and flowers, and so forth; but the division by provinces is less appropriate for the Senate, because in fact the senators are appointed according to the major regions: the maritimes plus Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario and the west. I therefore would suggest that, if there were to be four windows, or parts of windows reserved for this, themes dealing with parliamentary history be grouped according to those four divisions rather than according to provincial divisions. This will be more illustrative of the Senate and of its activities and origins. I therefore feel there should be a window, or group of windows, or a block, on the Maritimes and Newfoundland, another on Quebec and Ontario, one on the west, and perhaps one on parliamentary events or themes that have to do with the whole of Canada, and which are not peculiar or particular to one region. You have there the possibility of five divisions, that could be parallel to the other five of the peoples.

Without going through all of Canadian history, all kinds of events, people, groups, institutions and organizations come to mind dealing with parliamentary history with regard to each one of these regions or sections. For the Maritimes,—and you can think up as many as I can—there is the first legislature in 1758 in Halifax; and you could have something about Joseph Howe, or something about Tupper, or something about Angus L. MacDonald.

Here is just a footnote. As I am naming people I am wondering whether this committee would want to follow the rule with regard to stamps, and other such matters, that only people who are dead be represented, except for the Queen or the Governor-General. That is something you will have to think about.

Senator Forsey: You are not suggesting we put Mr. Smallwood in, are you?

Dr. Monet: Well, it was when I thought of Mr. Smallwood that I wondered if you would want to confine yourselves to people who are dead. There is no doubt it is always difficult to talk about living people in a non-partisan way, but there is no doubt either that the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation is a parliamentary experience and that Mr. Smallwood had something to do with it. His name is attached to it. Am I at liberty to say, before this gathering, that I always wondered why he always called himself the only living Father of Confederation, while Mr. St. Laurent was still alive? However, that should perhaps be the subject of another discussion.

As I said, that was just a footnote about how you wanted to select these personages, but these are all names of people that occur to me: Governor Thomas Carleton of New Brunswick; perhaps a scene of an election in the nineteenth century in the Maritimes, and in particular an election with the open vote on the hustings; and Sir Edmund Head, who was the main governor responsible for the bringing in of responsible government in New Brunswick. If you would prefer not to put in living people,

perhaps there could be included a picture of the new legislative buildings in St. John's, Newfoundland. At all events, we should have pictures and people that will illustrate the parliamentary history of the Maritime provinces.

For the province of Quebec, again there is a plethora of suggestions. There is Pierre Bédard, LaFontaine, Sir Joseph Chapleau, Duplessis; Senator Raoul Dandurand, who was a president of the League of Nations; perhaps the Quebec flag; perhaps a scene of an election. These things could be arranged in different places, in different ways. Then there is Lord Dorchester, who is the father of parliamentary institutions in Lower and Upper Canada. There is Henri Bourassa, D'Arcy McGee, and I would even suggest Mr. Laporte, whose fifth anniversary we are commemorating this month, who was a parliamentarian, essentially.

The mention of Mr. Laporte, and also of Henri Bourassa and D'Arcy McGee reminds me that there is a connection through parliamentary history with the newspapers. So many parliamentarians, both members of Parliament and senators, were newspapermen. There is George Brown, D'Arcy McGee, and on and on we can go. There is Joseph Cauchon, a prominent politician in the nineteenth century, who was a senator and a Speaker of the Senate. All these are illustrative of the parliamentary history of that region of Canada.

With regard to Ontario, you have John Graves Simcoe, or you could have the scene of an election in the 1840's. Sir Francis Hincks might be in there. There is George Brown, Sir Oliver Mowat, J. B. Robinson, and Robert Baldwin. Parliamentary figures are plentiful, and at any time you would be able to get a group of historians or other people who could mention them.

The same thing goes for the west. There are James Douglas and Amor de Cosmos, for example, and as I am thinking of these personages, it occurs to me that it might be a good idea to have people or parliamentary personages who also illustrate the main political parties. It is not too hard for the Liberals and Conservatives to find such people, going back into the nineteenth century, but with regard to western Canada perhaps people like Aberhart, and something about an event such the Regina Manifesto could be worked into the windows. These are parliamentary events connected with parliamentary parties, and they do illustrate part of the Canadian experience in those regions. I think Senator Wilson, the first woman senator, came from the west. She would be appropriate in that kind of context as well.

Then, in a window or section that deals with the whole of Canada, there should be something about the burning of Parliament in 1849, and the Rebellion Losses bill. This was the installation or beginning of responsible government in this country. It had directly to do with Parliament. Parliament was burned down and Lord Elgin was stoned. This is one of the most dramatic scenes in Canadian history. It is a parliamentary scene that will make a wonderful window, because you will have red flames and blue skies and yellow and gold braid, and everything under the sun. It is perfect for a stained glass window. Whether you want to have the burning of Parliament in 1916 as well, I do not know. Parliamentary history is full of fires, in any event. There was one in 1854 as well.

I just mentioned a piece of parliamentary legislation that dealt with all of Canada. Then there is the British North America Act, the Canadian Citizenship Act, the Bill of Rights, and so forth. These might be events or docu-