

people and all their powers are represented—are the two themes I would suggest as being ably interlaced in the Senate symbolism.

How those themes would be arranged and grouped, I would leave to the artist. I do have some suggestions, but in reading Miss Milne's testimony I realized that it could go from one to sixty-four in terms of the possible combinations and permutations in the working out of these themes in the actual windows. I do have some suggestions of things I think should be there, leaving their arrangement to people with more talent than I have for that kind of thing.

There should be something evocative or representative of each of the major settlement groups in the country. How does one arrive at what is a "major settlement group"? I took the last census and looked at the ethnic origins of people who formed more than 1 per cent of the population. If we do that, we arrive at the French, the British, the Germans, the Dutch, the Ukrainians, the Poles, the Jews, and so on.

The Chairman: And the Irish.

Dr. Monet: Well, I have listed here the Germans, Italians, Poles, Ukrainians, the Dutch and the Jews. The British Isles people I counted as one group.

The Chairman: Well, that is not right. Even the Scots would object to that.

Dr. Monet: I will bring them in. So whether it be one window, or one of the arches with the three different windows, that is something I would leave to the artist. There should be something on the French, the Loyalists, the major settlement groups. There are the immigrants from the British Isles who are not of Loyalist origin. I distinguish those because they are distinguished in the Canadian experience. And there I mean the founding of settlements in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in Newfoundland; the Selkirk settlement and the British immigrants from 1815 to 1850, who were mainly of Irish and Scottish descent. In other words, the famine Irish and the canalers and so forth who came in those years.

So I would distinguish in the settlement groups of British origin the Loyalists, who were in fact Americans, and the other settlers who came directly from Britain in big groups such as Nova Scotia experienced in the 1750s, who were here before the Loyalists, and those in Newfoundland and the Selkirk settlement and the immigrants of the 19th century.

You will notice here that I am emphasizing "English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh." I am emphasizing them from the point of view of the Canadian locus and Canadian experience, rather than as is depicted in the ceiling of the Senate by their countries of origin, or by way of saying that we have people who come from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The Canadian experience is not so much that but rather that we had people who were Loyalists, people who were Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders, Maritimers, people who were Selkirk settlers and people who were British immigrants—that is, Irish and Scotch mainly in the 19th century. Again, I think the Canadian experience is more reflected in that kind of division than in the European side of it. How this is brought out in the windows—whether by three windows or one window in three parts or four windows—is another point.

I would certainly have a section, or a window or group, for the new Canadians whose settlement groups now constitute more than 1 per cent of the Canadian population, that is, the Germans, the Italians, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Dutch and the Jews. I liked Miss Milne's suggestion there of the traditional patterns of design as something which might be worked into the windows, but something which would be evocative of those settlement groups as well. I believe we should have one section or one window or one theme or one representation on the native peoples, the Indians and the Inuits who constitute the first of the major settlement groups in this country.

So, there are the five windows or five representations: the French, the Loyalists, the settlers from the British Isles, the new Canadians and the native peoples. I believe for each one of those there ought to be figures or designs or scenes that will illustrate the settlements, illustrate the history of those people from the theme of organized, appointive, military, ecclesiastical, top-down, settlements. If you want to name them, the people or characters who should be represented there are: Frontenac, Cornwallis, an RCMP officer, Sir James Douglas, Major Holland, who was the engineer who mapped out the Loyalist settlements in Upper Canada; and officers of the Demeuron regiment; Colonel By, the Marquis the Tracy, Bishop Laval, Bishop Strachan, a Methodist circuit rider. I am just naming people who came to my mind in the last few days trying to bunch these things together.

There is a multitude of symbols and people who work into this particular theme. There is Father Lacombe, Reverend McDougal, who founded the first Methodist Church in the West. There are in the themes of the settlers again, nuns, Marguerite Bourgeois, Marie de l'Incarnation, Laura Secord, Flora MacDonald—not the present one but Bonnie Prince Charlie's saviour who settled in Nova Scotia; Louis Hébert, Miles Macdonnell. These are all figures and representatives of events which you can recognize are military or civil organizers, appointed, ecclesiastical people.

You could symbolize the Indian treaties: Haldimand, Joseph Brant, Tecumseh, Crowfoot. You could have representations of Louisbourg, of Fort Ste. Marie, of Fort Churchill, Fort Garry. It was around forts, citadels and naval establishments that settlements began. This is characteristic of Canadian settlement. I am not, unfortunately, as expert in the recent history of the new Canadian populations to find people and events there; but I am sure that your artists and designers can make the appropriate consultations to get those.

In those kinds of representations, focussing individually on each one, whether they are French, British, Loyalist, Scots-Maritimers, New Canadians or native peoples, you are illustrating the same theme, that is, how the idea of Canadian unity comes out, and the idea of the unity of the experience of settlement. In other words, you have the same type of character, whether it is Frontenac or Cornwallis or an RCMP officer. You have different generations of people with the same type of character, whether it is Bishop Laval or Bishop Strachan or a Methodist circuit rider. You have the same type of person. This is how I think the unity of the country and the unity of the Canadian people could be brought out in the Senate at the same time. It would be people and events and themes that are linked with the idea of hierarchy, or authority, or organization, and appointive institutions. A series like that, of perhaps five windows or five parts of windows or five