

utterance on behalf of the people of Canada as such at a Coronation. The assertion naturally should comprehend the dual aspect—the traditional field of civil rights (which could logically have been claimed on behalf of Canadians at previous Coronations) and the newer field of freedom in the inter-state relationships (which arises at this Coronation for the first time).

9. The King's Oath and the Canadian words will then constitute a solemn, public exchange, indicating what the Crown means for Canada. They will show the paying of homage and the terms upon which it is paid.

10. The accompanying draft¹ proceeds on the foregoing lines. The first paragraph offers homage and support. The second asserts the dual, concentric principle, conveying at the same time the conviction that the King recognises all this in accepting the Crown. The third offers congratulations and support to the King's Consort. The final paragraph invokes Divine Providence and reaffirms a faith that our institutions are good to meet the stresses of this perplexing period of history. As regards certain words or phrases footnotes are added to the draft.

As to Comments in the House of Commons

11. I have been asked to make suggestions as to comment that might suitably be made in moving an Address in the House of Commons. Obviously the occasion would call for allusions to its historic character. It is packed both with innovation and with historic significance: e.g., the first occasion when a Coronation Address has been moved in the Canadian Parliament (perhaps it may be the first in any Parliament); the first occasion when a Canadian Address has been presented at any Coronation. Most significant of all: the new Oath: the first occasion when Canada is mentioned individually, the King thus formally and solemnly making His declaration that His rule and reign will be in the interest of the people of Canada according to their law, and for the first time recognising at this great ceremony that the relationship between Himself and the Crown, on the one hand, and the people of Canada, on the other, is direct.

12. If the general line as to the content of the Address, as put in paragraphs 7-10 above, is accepted, those paragraphs may perhaps contain some matter that would be suitable for use in the House of Commons. The point of what is there said is the well known aphorism that the prerogatives of the Crown have become the privileges of the people. Since, by fixed convention and custom, the prerogative is exercised only on the advice of Ministers responsible to the *House of Commons*, which in turn is responsible to the people, the Crown as legal idea—the sum total of the powers of government—is indeed a central safeguard of the people's rights and privileges. Note also another summing up of our principles: justice and ordered liberty through the rule of law.

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