

KIRIBATI. SLIGHT ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS MAP TO SHOW THE ISLANDS INVOLVED.

KIRIBATI: THE COMMONWEALTH 41st MEMBER STATE

The Gilbert Islands, one of Britain's smallest and most remote colonies, achieved independence in July 12 past and are now known as Kiribati (pronounced Kiribas).

The following article is reproduced from the "Commonwealth Currents", June 1979 issue published by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, England.

Kiribati (pop. approx. 52,000) is centred around the point in the South Pacific where the International Date Line cuts the Equator. Though its total land area is only 684 sq. km. it is scattered over more than five million sq. km. of ocean, embracing the once phosphate-rich Banaba (formerly Ocean Island) and the Phoenix and Line Islands. Tarawa, the capital, is one of 16 coral atolls which form the Gilbert Islands; it is 4,000 km. from Sydney, Australia and nearly 2,300 km. from Suva, the Fijian capital.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The European discovery of the Gilbert Islands dates from the 16th century; however, after these early sightings, further discovery had to await the latter part of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. After Captain Byron's visit in 1765 the remaining islands in the group were discovered largely as an unintended result of increasing commercial activity in the Pacific. One of the first Europeans to settle in the Gilbert Islands landed

about 1837 and the number steadily grew. Trading ships began to visit the islands regularly from 1850 onwards.*

Until 1975 the islands were a part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, administered by Britain as a single dependency. After their separation, the Ellice Islands moved more quickly, gaining independence on 1 October 1978 under the name Tuvalu (pop. 10,000).

On 1 January 1977 the Gilbert Islands were granted full internal self government. General elections followed in February 1978 and the next month Mr. Ieremia Tabai was elected Chief Minister by the House of Assembly.

The Gilbert Islands Government was advised in constitutional discussions with the British Government and in the conference held in November 1978, by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation's small, multi-disciplinary group (TAG). Economic and fiscal advisers were at the conference to help iron out an agreement on British development aid and

*Taken from "The Commonwealth Nations" published by the Canadian Secretariat for the 23rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (Canada, 1977).

budgetary support for Kiribati following independence. Two TAG lawyers advised on a number of complicated issues concerning the islands' new constitution.

On 12 July the Chief Minister, while retaining his position as a Member of Parliament, took office as Beritetenti (president) under a republican constitution which provides for a unitary government, a legislature and a cabinet executive. President Tabai becomes, at 29, the youngest Head of Government in the Commonwealth.

Although a declining resource, by far the greatest revenue earner for Kiribati has been rock phosphate which has been mined on Banaba for 75 years for use as a cheap fertilizer. The British Phosphate Commissioners, who have extracted the phosphate on behalf of the Governments of Australia, Britain and New Zealand, are at present the largest single employer in Kiribati. TAG has helped the Gilbert Islands Government to examine its relationship with the BPC.

The new Government will have to face the immediate problem of finding alternative sources of revenue. Within the next year phosphate supplies will be exhausted; in 1976 they accounted for 94.5 per cent of total export value. Last year, TAG helped the Government in negotiations with a consortium of American companies which was eager to explore for phosphates and other mineral nodules in the shallow lagoons. New mineral taxation regimes and licensing provisions had previously been drawn up with TAG help; they will be put into practice if minerals are discovered in large enough quantities to make extraction economic.

Rich deep-sea and lagoon fishing grounds offer Kiribati a further source of revenue. Small scale, traditional lagoon fishing is now being encouraged, and large schools of skip-jack tuna, especially around the Phoenix Islands, are being developed commercially. The main ports are at Tarawa (Betio Inlet) and Banaba.

Infertile soils limit agricultural potential. The only economic crop is the coconut, which provides an important source of food and drink, and copra, the dried kernels of coconuts, is the only cash crop. Commercial copra plantations in the Line Islands offer a further source of employment. In 1976 the Australian company of Burns Philp replanted and extended their plantations on Washington and Fanning Islands to increase production, taking advantage of rising copra prices. TAG is advising the Government on its relationship with the company which holds the only freehold land in the island group.

In spite of a favourable balance of payments, created mainly by phosphate taxes, Kiribati relies heavily on foreign assistance for the improvement of the infrastructure, rural development and fisheries expansion. In 1977 A\$6 million (Australian) received in bilateral aid was invested in landing craft, causeway construction, road building, airport and government buildings, community high schools, sewerage, navigation channels, coconut milling and fisheries.

Aid and technical assistance will continue to be important. The scattered nature of the country and its remoteness make administration, transport and communications very difficult. The economy has relied on limited supplies of phosphate -- now almost exhausted -- and a single cash crop which is vulnerable to price fluctuations. Employment prospects for the expanding labour force are grim; many young people are forced away from their homes to find work on distant islands or as seamen on foreign ships.

These are problems familiar to the island nations of the South Pacific. Kiribati will continue to benefit from a special relationship with Britain, but will also have the opportunity to strengthen regional links and cooperation in the interests of both social and economic progress.

House. In 1753, Governor Tinker's request for money to finish the new church sounded much like a plea. He promised the Members that he would make no other demands on them "in your present Circumstances".

Up to 1964, representative but not responsible government existed. Executive power was in the hands of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who had veto. He was advised by an appointed Executive Council of not more than nine members. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation were vested by law in the Governor-in-Council. The legislature comprised a Legislative Council, (created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841), of eleven members (two ex-officio and nine appointed by the Governor) and the elected House of Assembly. The new constitution which came into effect in 1964 provided for a ministerial system of government.

The Legislature was reconstituted to consist of an Upper House called the Senate and a Lower House called the House of Assembly. The Senate consisted of fifteen appointed members. The House of Assembly consisted of 38 members elected under universal adult franchise, 21 representing Family Island constituencies and 17 from New Providence. The Cabinet consisted of a Premier and not less than eight other Ministers. The Governor appointed as Premier the person who appeared to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly. The remaining Ministers were appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The general election of January 1967 was the first held under universal adult suffrage and Mr. Lynden O. Pindling, leader of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), was asked to form a Government.

A further Constitutional Conference was held in September 1968 and the proposals agreed at this Conference were incorporated in the Bahama Islands (Constitution) Order 1959 which came into operation on 10th May of that year. It gave the Bahamas the most advanced form of Constitu-

tion possible short of complete independence. It provided for a Governor representing The Queen; a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than eight other Ministers and a bicameral legislature. The Governor retained special responsibility for certain matters relating to external affairs and defence, but was required to consult his Ministers on matters which involved the country's political, economic or financial interests. The Governor also retained ultimate responsibility for the Police and internal security, but immediate responsibility was entrusted to a Minister designated on the advice of the Prime Minister.

In 1972 Mr. Pindling's government presented Parliament with a proposal for independence and in a general election held later that year his party won 20 of the 38 seats in the House of Assembly. The details of independence were worked out at a conference in London and the Bahamas became independent on July 10, 1973. It was the thirty-third member of the Commonwealth. The Pindling government was again returned at the most recent election in 1977.

SOURCES

- Craton, Michael, A History of the Bahamas, London, 1963.
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, A Yearbook of the Commonwealth 1978, London, 1978.
 Mosley, Mary, The Bahamas Handbook, Nassau, 1926.

THE 25th COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

MPs AGREE ON NEW VENTURES

An article from the August 1979 issue
of the "Commonwealth Currents"*

Among the subjects earmarked for study by Commonwealth parliamentarians are two that concern every member country: the scrutiny of public expenditure and science policy.

At its mid-year meeting in May, the executive committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association reviewed its work, giving special attention to new ventures and overall expansion, which will be financed from the Association's Working Capital Fund.

Meeting in Perth during Western Australia's 150th anniversary of the founding of the State, the CPA committee agreed to develop its local seminars on parliamentary practice and procedure to meet continuing demand, especially from parliaments where the influx of new members is high following general elections.

The committee prepared the ground for the CPA plenary conference to be held in New Zealand in late November. Its agenda will concentrate on issues of current parliamentary concern rather than general discussion on international affairs.

*"Commonwealth Currents" is published by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

FOCUS ON...NEW ZEALAND

This year, the 25th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference will take place in New Zealand, November 17 to December 2. Parliamentarians from some 110 legislative chambers in member nations, their states and provinces, associated states, self-governing and dependent territories will be invited by the Parliament of New Zealand.

GENERAL FACTS ON NEW ZEALAND

GEOGRAPHY:

In the vast expanse of the South Pacific Ocean New Zealand seems small and isolated. But in total area the two main islands are about the size of Italy or Japan. The country is 1600 km (1000 miles) from its nearest neighbour, the subcontinent of Australia. This is roughly the same as the distance between Vancouver and Saskatoon.

New Zealand consists of two large islands, North island and South island, and several small islands with a total area of 677,990 sq. km. A chain of mountains traverses both North and South Islands. South Island is characterized by the Canterbury Plains in the East, and a narrow forested strip in the West. A high volcanic plateau covers the centre of North Island: large dairy-farming plains extend in the west, and a narrow peninsula in the north. Various species of beech and pine cover the forested area. New Zealand's climate is temperate, without marked seasonal extremes, but with sharp

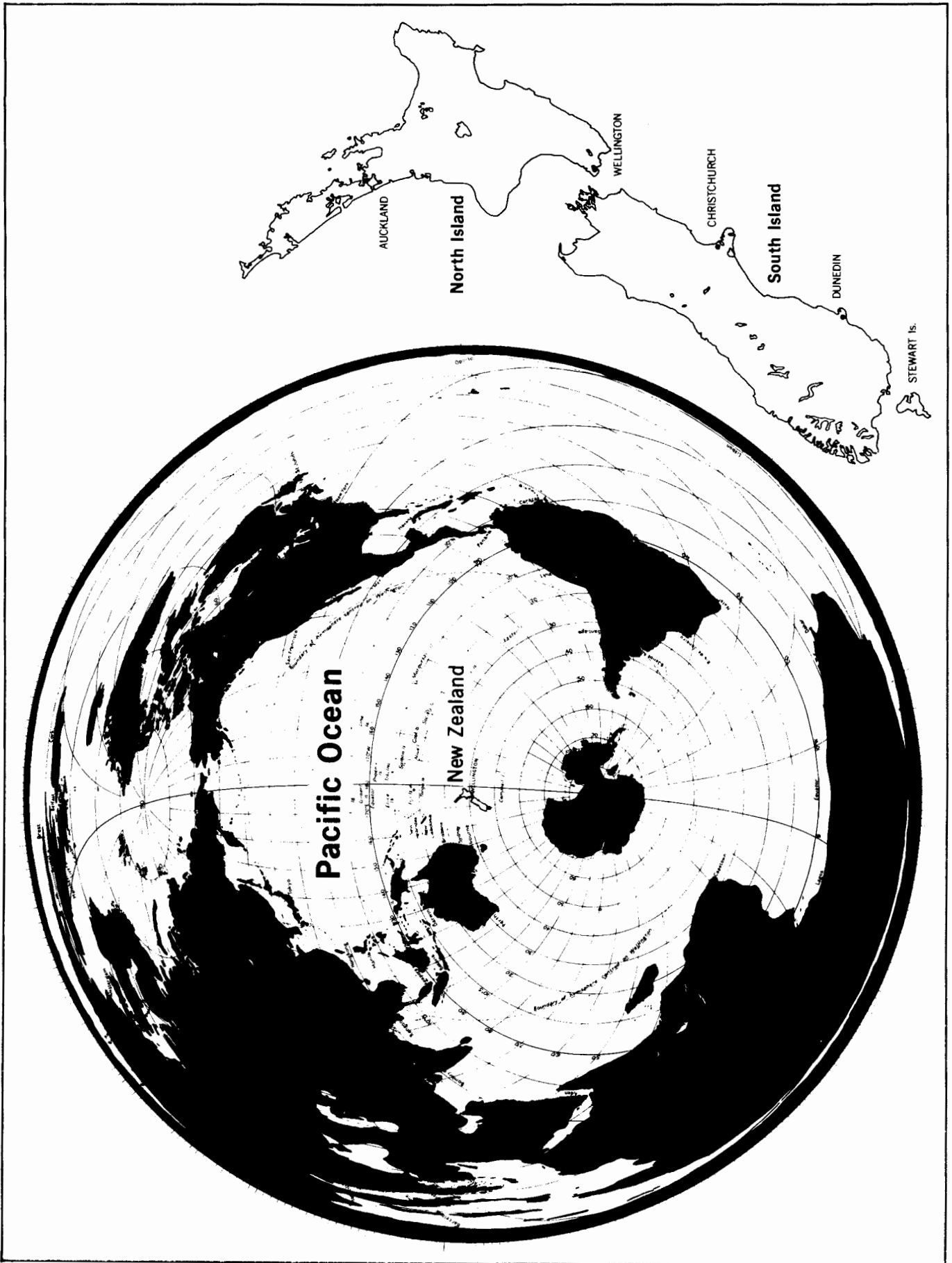
regional contrasts caused by the high relief of the country. Rainfall is heavy in most areas.

The Territories of New Zealand are the Cook Islands and Niue, both with self-governing status, and the Tokelaus and Ross Dependencies. The Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands are located in the south-central part of the Pacific while the Ross Dependency is located in the Antarctic.

CITIES OF NEW ZEALAND:

Although New Zealand's economy still depends largely on the export of agricultural products, most New Zealanders (77.3 per cent) live in the cities and towns. Of the four principal cities, two in each main island, Auckland is the northernmost and the largest, with a population of close to 800,000 inhabitants. Further south lies Wellington, the capital city,

Information: Official publications distributed by the New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa.



with a population of more than 350,000. Situated on a magnificent harbour, Wellington is the administrative and geographic centre of the country. The main South Island cities are Christchurch and Dunedin. Christchurch is often thought to be English in character, reflecting the ideas of its founders. Dunedin is basically Scottish in origin; its name is the ancient form of Edinburgh.

THE PEOPLE:

New Zealand has a population of over 3.1 million, of whom more than 250,000 are Maoris. The inhabitants of the Cook Islands (approx. 17,000), Niue (approx. 4,000) and the Tokelaus (approx. 1,600) are of Polynesian and European descent. Upon reaching self-governing status, the people of the Cook Islands and Niue chose to retain their New Zealand citizenship. The Ross Dependency has no permanent inhabitants but scientific stations are staffed all the year-round.

Christianity is the main religion.

LANGUAGE:

English is the official language and although virtually all Maoris speak English, some use Maori in the home. A few years ago there was concern that the language might die out. However, it has undergone a revival which has received encouragement from a Government directive that tuition in Maori must be available to any school student who wishes to learn it.

Some Maori words are widely used in New Zealand. Many New Zealanders, for example, prefer the Maori word Pakeha to white, European or other terms used to denote ethnic background.

HISTORICAL NOTE:

Little is known of the first Polynesian inhabitants, the Moa hunters, most of whom lived in the South Island from 700 A.D. It is generally believed that the Maoris, a polynesian people, first

settled in New Zealand between 1200 A.D. and 1400 A.D.

The first European to sight New Zealand, in 1642, was an employee of the Dutch East India Company, Abel Janzoon Tasman. In 1769, Captain James Cook charted its shores, but it was not until 1840, by the Waitangi Treaty, that British sovereignty was proclaimed over New Zealand. From that date, the stream of British immigrants into New Zealand was such that by 1858 the newcomers had begun to outnumber the Maoris. Many of these settlers were assisted by the New Zealand Company. The Constitution Act was passed in 1852, and responsible government was introduced in 1856. New Zealand was granted self-government in 1876 and the title of Dominion on September 26, 1907.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT:

The country is a constitutional monarchy with responsible Government and a unicameral legislature. The Head of State, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General whose term of appointment is for 5 years.

As in the United Kingdom, New Zealand has no written constitution. Its constitution is contained in the statutes of the Imperial and New Zealand Parliaments and the decisions of the Superior Courts of both jurisdictions.

In the New Zealand Parliamentary system, there is no Upper House (the Legislative Council was abolished in 1950) and no federal system (the provincial legislatures were abolished in 1877) so that the party which gains a majority in Parliament wields effective power. The power of the majority party is balanced by the fact that elections for all seats are held every three years. This form of accountability is strongly favoured by New Zealanders who, in a 1967 referendum, rejected by a majority of more than 2 to 1 a proposal that the term be lengthened to four years. There are 92 electorates, including four Maori seats. All adult

males received the vote in 1879 and in 1893 New Zealand became the first country to extend voting rights to women. The minimum voting age is 18 years and almost every permanent resident (even if not a New Zealand citizen) may qualify for the franchise.

There are two main political parties in New Zealand:

The New Zealand Labour Party, which formed the Government from 1935 to 1948; from 1957 to 1960; and from 1972 to 1975. The Labour Party has traditionally drawn its greatest strength from urban areas, universities and the trade unions, and;

The New Zealand National Party, which formed the Government from 1948 to 1972 except for a three year period; from 1957 to 1960, and won the general elections in 1975 and 1978. The National Party has historically drawn most of its support from farming and business communities.

Distribution of seats: National Party 50; Labour Party 41; and Social Credit League 1. There exists a fourth party in the political system called the Values Party.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand is the Rt. Hon. R.D. MULDOON and the Leader of the Opposition is the Rt. Hon. W.E. ROWLING.

Note: In 1936 New Zealand was probably the first country to broadcast parliamentary debates "live".

THE ECONOMY:

New, fast-growing industries

Agriculture is the basis of New Zealand's prosperity, but two-thirds of New Zealand's labour force of 1.2 million work in cities or factories rather than on the land. Many factories process the raw material from farms and forests, producing canned meat, frozen vegetables, casein, butter, frozen meat, cheese,

dried and condensed milk, carpets, furniture and newsprint. These products are exported in increasing amounts. New Zealand is already the biggest exporter of mutton and lamb and dairy products in the world, and the second largest exporter of wool.

Deer farming is relatively new in New Zealand. Nonetheless it has enjoyed considerable success and has expanded rapidly. About 50,000 to 60,000 deer are already domesticated and the number is expected to multiply rapidly in the near future, principally because the highly priced velvet antler from the stags is proving far more profitable than marketing of venison.

An abundance of river and lake water provides 84 per cent of New Zealand's electrical power, which is among the cheapest in the world. Oil and mineral exploration is being carried out extensively and although no major mineral resources have been found, significant quantities of oil, natural gas, iron sands and other minerals have been discovered and are being exploited.

Tourism development is an important sector of the economy. By 1977, the number of tourists had quadrupled that of the mid-1960's and although 60 percent of the tourists are from Australia, the number of North American visitors is constantly increasing.

JOBS AND TAXES:

Large-scale unemployment has not hit New Zealand in modern times as it has in other industrial countries of the world and it is considered that only roughly 3 to 4 percent* of the labour force is unemployed.

Income tax is deducted at source.

The tax due is calculated on a graduated scale in respect of all salary, wage, dividend and other income, subject to the allowance of certain exemptions and rebates. Exemptions are deducted

* Unofficial figure released by the New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa.

from the assessable income and rebates from the amount of tax. Basic rates* of income tax vary according to the amount of taxable income: between \$2,500 and \$3,000, 23.5 percent; between \$5,500 and \$6,000, 39.5 percent; between \$8,000 and \$10,000, 48 percent; then rising in stages to a maximum rate of 60 percent on a taxable income of more than \$22,000.

EDUCATION:

New Zealand children receive compulsory education from the ages 6 to 14. Education in the 2250 primary and district high schools and 233 secondary schools run by the State is secular and free of tuition fees to the age of 19, although parents have to meet the cost of uniforms where these are required.

In addition to the State schools, there are 325 private primary and 109 private secondary schools, built and run mainly by the churches.

For children in remote areas and for others unable to attend school, full-time primary and secondary education is provided by correspondence.

New Zealand has seven universities - Auckland, Waikato (Hamilton), Massey (Palmerston North), Victoria (Wellington), Canterbury and Lincoln (Christchurch), and Otago (Dunedin).

CULTURE AND ARTS:

The cultural life of New Zealand, like the population, draws on two main sources - Europe and Polynesia.

The early Maoris, without a written language, expressed their history and religious beliefs in songs and dances and in complex and beautiful carvings. Some of these carvings, in wood, whalebone, and stone, represent the highest artistic achievement of any of the Polynesian peoples.

Painting, sculpture and other artistic work, ballet, drama, filmmaking, music

and opera receive financial support from the Government through an independent body, the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, and facilities are provided for training promising musicians and dancers. Through Regional Arts Councils assistance is also made available to amateur groups and individuals to help promote participation in the visual and performing arts throughout New Zealand.

SPORTS:

Rugby and football (soccer) are widely played. Both sexes play field hockey (in which New Zealand won a gold medal at the Montreal Olympics) as well as soccer, basketball and a variety of other sports. Netball, an outdoor version of basketball is widely played by women. Some young women are keen on precision marching -- a team sport indigenous to New Zealand which has gained popularity elsewhere. Cricket is one of the most popular of summer sports. Rowing has a large following as does surf life-saving, a sport which has led to the establishment of beach life-saving clubs that compete for trophies in carnivals held all over the country.

NATIONAL SYMBOL:

The Kiwi is often adopted as a national emblem and the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation has adopted the stylized form of the bird as its official symbol. The Kiwi is a unique nocturnal, flightless bird that has existed in New Zealand - and nowhere else in the world - for 12 million years.

Kiwis, which live for about 25 years, mate for life and enjoy a stable family relationship in which the female - perhaps the world's original "women's liberationist" - has a reasonably easy time. Most of the nest building is done by the male, which also hatches the egg. The female's biggest task is to lay a relatively huge egg about one-quarter of the mother's body weight.

* 1977

FIFTH SEMINAR OF THE CANADIAN REGION OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Fifth Seminar on Canadian Parliamentary Practice is taking place this year in Toronto, October 15 to 19. Parliamentarians from the various branches of the Canadian Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association are participating in this Seminar and during the meetings the delegates will consider a number of aspects of Parliamentary Committee work.

The increase in Committee importance is indicated by recent federal election commitments to strengthen the Committees of the Parliament of Canada and the new system of Committees adopted by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom makes this a timely topic for consideration. Participants will consider the use of Committees for the examination of grievances, the role of Committees in the community and the economy, the powers of Committees and protection of witnesses, the use of special Inquiry Committees and other aspects of this important Parliamentary vehicle. Speakers at the seminar will include the Honourable Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mr. George Cunningham, MP for Islington South and Finsbury in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cunningham successfully sponsored an amendment to the Scottish Devolution Bill which many persons feel decided the Devolution question in the negative. Also present will be Mr. Kenneth Baker who, like Mr. Cunningham, is a member of the Procedure Committee of the House of Commons.

On the evening of Monday, October 15,

Seminar participants will be addressed by Herr Deitrich Stobbe, President of the Bundersrat of the Federal Republic of Germany and governing Mayor of Berlin. His topic will be "Federalism in Germany". Another participant will be Dr. Walter Kravitz, Senior Specialist with the Library of Congress in the United States of America. Dr. Kravitz' expertise in both Parliamentary and Congressional forms of Government gives him a particular insight which should be valuable to the Seminar.

The Working Capital Fund of the CPA has made a grant to make it possible for a delegation from the new Parliament of Ghana to attend the Seminar. This grant is conditional on the Ghanaian Parliament making application to rejoin the CPA after its suspension during a period of military rule.

The Seminar sessions have been scheduled to include evening sittings as well as opportunities to view the Ontario Legislature which is resuming its sittings on October 11.

THE 19th CANADIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE A SUMMARY

Delegates and observers to the 19th Canadian Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference convened in the historic New Brunswick Legislative Chamber in Fredericton on Monday, August 13, 1979. The conference was opened by the Hon. Hedard Robichaud, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. In his remarks His Honour noted that the bicentennial of New Brunswick would be celebrated in 1985 and that this year marked the 375th Anniversary of the visits of Champlain and Hebert to Acadia and Quebec.

Prior to the Opening Declaration, greetings were extended by the Hon. Richard Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, and the Hon. James Jerome, Q.C., Speaker of the House of Commons. The official party also included the Hon. Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, the Assistant Secretary-General of the CPA, Mr. Palitha Weerasinghe, Mr. Ian G. Imrie, Executive Secretary Treasury of the Canadian Branch of CPA, and Mr. David Peterson, Secretary of the New Brunswick Branch of CPA.

The Speaker of the New Brunswick House, the Hon. Robert McCready, presided over the first business session which dealt with the development and conservation of Canada's marine resources. Mr. Hazen Myers led the debate which centered on the new 200 mile fisheries limit and the great potential for economic growth now

available to Canadians both in export opportunities and new processing industries. Speakers also drew attention to the potential of the inland fisheries and the expected growth in undersea mineral and oil development. Central to this growth is the co-operation of both the federal and provincial governments in assuring constant consultation in what remains a divided field of constitutional responsibility.

At the afternoon business meeting, the officers of the Canadian Region presented reports on the state of their Branches in CPA activities, including the forthcoming General Conference in New Zealand and progress made in the development of



At the opening of the Conference. In the background, from L., Speaker Jerome, Premier Hatfield, Lt. Gov. H. Robichaud, Speaker McCready. Foreground, from R. Speaker Lapointe, Messrs. P. Weerasinghe, D. Peterson and I. Imrie.

the CPA's Working Capital Fund. Also during that same session, Dr. Maurice Foster, M.P., was unanimously designated to succeed Mr. Maurice Dupras, M.P., as Canadian Regional Representative (Federal). This decision will be ratified at the New Zealand General Conference.

On Tuesday, delegates were given a choice of two tours. The first group visited the historic park at Kings Landing, a community established to preserve, in an authentic setting, many of the great pioneer buildings of New Brunswick. The second group continued the examination of maritime fishery resources with a trip to Shediac for close scrutiny of the New Brunswick lobster industry.

On Wednesday, the conference moved to the idyllic setting of St. Andrews, pausing on the way for a tour of the city and modern port of St. John's.

The morning of Thursday, August 16 brought with it the sad announcement of the death of the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, who had for decades been a strong supporter of both the Commonwealth and CPA. Speaker McCready called for the observance of a minute of silence and recognized Mr. Diefenbaker's friend of many years, Senator Grosart, who spoke of the loss of his "Chief" and his love for Parliament. He recalled Mr. Diefenbaker's determination to make the supremacy of parliament the issue of the 1957 election. 'I remember he said to me on more than one occasion, "It is going to be the issue", I couldn't see how he could make it the issue until the first time he spoke on the matter. He rose at a public meeting and



Above, Senator Grosart announcing the passing of former Prime Minister Diefenbaker. At his right, Dr. Foster and Speaker Graham.

said, "I love the House of Commons". He loved the very institution that we are about to discuss at this particular session.' The conference then placed on the record of its proceedings the sorrow of all parliamentarians, "all who love the institution of Parliament" at the passing of this great Canadian parliamentarian.

Mr. Clément Richard, President of the National Assembly of Quebec, then began the discussion on electoral reform and the future of parliamentary institutions in Canada. A vigorous debate touching on the merits of proportional representation, the use of the referendum, electoral financial regulation, fixed parliamentary terms, and redistribution followed the initial presentation by President Richard.

On Friday, August 17, the conference debated the protection of human rights. To engage the debate, the Human Rights Commissioner of Canada, Mr. Gordon Fairweather, briefed delegates on the mandate and current work of his Commission. Not surprisingly, the delegates' views on this subject were at variance with each other. The transcript of the session will be useful to members in defining the work of the Canadian Commission as it is presently structured and in reviewing the need for future legislation.

The Deputy Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Hugh Edighoffer, began the afternoon discussion of the relationship between the media and Parliament. This question stimulated great interest for there is no creature more wounded than a misquoted politician "unless it is one who is

not quoted at all".

Senator Nancy Bell, speaking as a former journalist, felt that the media did not do as good a job at reporting parliament as they could and other speakers were equally critical of media attention to the work of those Members of the House who are not party leaders or ministers. In the defence of the media, it was argued that their resources were thinly spread and the rapid turnover of journalists in the press gallery often made it difficult for new members of the gallery to develop the sense of the parliamentary institution which would be necessary for authoritative reporting.

Much of the usefulness of conferences comes from the informal sessions -- times spent outside of the chamber. The New Brunswick hosts provided a fine balance between the debating hall and the reception rooms.

Certainly the high point of the St. Andrews' visit occurred at the beach of the Algonquin Hotel on Thursday evening when participants were treated to a great shore dinner.

A complete transcript of the New Brunswick Conference will be made available to all delegates who participated in the conference, as well as to all Branch Secretaries and Canadian Parliamentary Libraries.



The Algonquin Hotel in St. Andrews. One last look before leaving.

AGENDA OF THE 19th REGIONAL CONFERENCE

I. OPENING CEREMONIES

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND RULES

III. CPA MATTERS:

1. CPA Activities on the Commonwealth Scene
2. CPA Activities in the Canadian Region, including reports from Canadian Branches over the past year.
3. Report on the Canadian Regional Council Meeting, February 10, 1979.

IV. GENERAL MATTERS

1. Development and Conservation of Canada's Marine Resources
2. Electoral Reform and the Future of Parliamentary Institutions in Canada
3. The Protection of Human Rights in Canada
4. Relations between Parliament and the Media.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ALBERTA

Hon. Gerard AMERONGEN, QC, MLA *
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Fred BRADLEY, MLA
 Dr. Walter BUCK, MLA *
 Mr. Jack CAMPBELL, MLA *
 Mrs. Catherine CHICHAK, MLA *
 Mr. R.D.B. COOK, MLA
 Mr. Bodhan J.D. STEFANIUK *
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hon. Harvey W. SCHROEDER, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. A.J. BRUMMET, MLA *
 Mr. Peter S. HYNDMAN, MLA *
 Mr. Jack KEMPF, MLA *
 Mr Alex MacDONALD, MLA
 Mr. Robert E. SKELLY, MLA *
 Mr. Ian M. HORNE, QC
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

CANADIAN BRANCH - OTTAWA

Hon. James JEROME, QC, MP, *
 Speaker of the House of Commons
 Hon. Renaude LAPOINTE
 Speaker of the Senate
 Senator, Hon. A.E.H. BELL *
 Senator, Hon. Allister GROSART *
 Senator, Hon. Charles R. McELMAN *
 Mr. Eudore ALLARD, MP *
 Mr. Robert CORBETT, MP *
 Dr. Maurice FOSTER, MP *
 Chairman of the Canadian Branch
 Mr. Rosaire GENDRON, MP
 Mr. Keith PENNER, MP *
 Mrs. Dianne STRATAS, MP
 Mr. Gordon TAYLOR, MP

STAFF

Mr. Ian IMRIE, * Secretary General of
 Parliamentary Relations &
 Executive Secretary Treasurer
 Canadian Branch, CPA
 Mr. Philip LAUNDY, Director,
 Research Branch, Library of Parliament
 Mrs. H. IMMARIGEON, Assistant Director,
 Research Branch, Library of Parliament
 Mr. Harry DAVIN, * Transport
 Mrs. Jacqueline LUSKEY, Editor
 Canadian Regional Review

MANITOBA

Hon. Harry E. GRAHAM *
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Arnold BROWN, MLA *
 Mr. Saul CHERNIACK, MLA *
 Mr. Russell DOERN, MLA
 Mr. Albert DRIEDGER, MLA *
 Mr. Robert G. WILSON, MLA

NEW BRUNSWICK

Hon. Robert B. McCREADY, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. J. Douglas MOORE, MLA *
 Deputy Speaker of the Legislative
 Assembly
 Mr. Edwin G. ALLEN, MLA *
 Mrs. Shirley DYSART, MLA *
 Mr. John McKAY, MLA
 Mr. Hazen MYERS, MLA *
 Mr. David L.E. PETERSON *
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. Harold W. BROWN *
 Clerk Assistant of the Legislative
 Assembly

* Accompanied by spouse

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Hon. Len SIMMS, MHA
 Speaker of the House of Assembly
 Mr. John BUTT, MHA
 Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly
 Mr. Robert AYLWARD, MHA
 Mr. Tom LUSH, MHA
 Mr. Peter WALSH, MHA
 Mr. Freeman WHITE, MHA

NOVA SCOTIA

Hon. Ron RUSSELL, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mr. A.M. CAMERON, MLA *
 Mr. Paul MacEWAN, MLA *
 Mr. Malcom MacKAY, MLA *
 Mr. David MUISE, MLA *
 Dr. R. Colin STEWART, MLA *
 Mr. Edward TWOHIG, MLA *
 Mr. Rod MacARTHUR, MLA *
 Deputy Clerk of the Legislative
 Assembly

ONTARIO

Hon. Robert WELCH, MPP *
 Provincial Secretary for Justice, Dep-
 uty Premier & Government House Leader
 Mr. John McClellan JOHNSON, MPP *
 Mr. Michael DAVISON, MPP *
 Mr. Hugh EDIGHOFFER, MPP *
 Mr. Milton GREGORY, MPP
 Mr. John HOLTBY,
 First Clerk Assistant of the
 Legislative Assembly

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Hon. Daniel COMPTON, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Mrs. Marion REID, MLA
 Deputy Speaker of the Legislative
 Mr. George HENDERSON, MLA *

QUEBEC

Hon. Clement RICHARD, MNA *
 President of the National Assembly

Mr. Harry BLANK, MNA *
 Mr. Yvon BROCHU, MNA *
 Mr. Gerard GOSSELIN, MNA *
 Mr. Gilles MICHAUD, MNA *
 Mr. Pierre DUCHESNE *
 Assistant Secretary General of the
 National Assembly
 Mr. Paul TROTIER
 Interparliamentary Relations,
 National Assembly

SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Lloyd JOHNSON, MLA*
 Mr. Dwain LINGENFELTER, MLA *
 Mr. George McLEOD, MLA *
 Mr. Bernard PONIATOWSKI, MLA *
 Mr. Paul ROUSSEAU, MLA *
 Mr. Clinton WHITE, MLA *
 Mr. Gordon BARNHART
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

YUKON TERRITORY

Hon. Donald E. TAYLOR, MLA
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 Dr. Jack HIBBERD, MLA *
 Mrs. Alice McGUIRE, MLA

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES, COMMONWEALTH
PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Maurice DUPRAS, MP (Federal)
 Hon. Gerald OTTENHEIMER, MHA
 Minister of Justice
 (Provincial - Newfoundland & Labrador)

OBSERVER - COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY
ASSOCIATION

Mr. Palitha WEERASINGHE
 Assistant Secretary General

OBSERVERS - GUESTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Britain
 Mr. John MORAM, MP *
 Mr. Cyril TOWNSEND, MP

*Accompanied by spouse.

ALBUM OF THE CONFERENCE



Top left and clockwise: Host, Speaker McCready with Speaker Lapointe (right) and Speaker Jerome (left). In the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, Speaker Schroeder (B.C.), Speaker Amerongen (Alta.), delegates from Saskatchewan, Speaker Graham (Man.) and Speaker Taylor (Yukon).



Top left and clockwise: Deputy Speaker Edighoffer (Ont.), President Richard (Que.) speaking at a dinner in St. Andrews; at his right, Speaker McCready, and left, Speaker Amerongen. In the Legislative Assembly, Speaker Compton (P.E.I.), Dr. Foster (Chairman, Federal Branch), Deputy Speaker Butt (Nfld. and Lab.), Speaker Russell (Nova Scotia).



Top left and clockwise: The two Canadian Regional Representatives of CPA, Mr. Dupras (Federal) and Hon. G. Ottenheimer (Provincial - Nfld. and Lab.). On arrival in Fredericton, Mme Speaker Lapointe. In Shediac, junior delegates looking closely at New Brunswick lobster industry. His Honour H. Robichaud and Mrs. Robichaud, at Government House receiving a guest from Quebec, Mrs. Blank. Arriving at Fredericton Airport, Assist. Secretary General of CPA, Mr. Weerasinghe, is greeted by Mr. Brown, Assist. Clerk (N.B.).

Photos: Courtesy of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly

VISIT TO CANADA OF SPEAKER OF BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS

On September 3rd, the Speaker of the Senate, the Honourable Renaude Lapointe and the Honourable James Jerome, Speaker of the House of Commons held a luncheon in honour of the Right Honourable George Thomas, M.P., Speaker of Britain's House of Commons. The following day, Speaker Thomas was the guest of Ontario Speaker John Stokes, MPP. Speaker Thomas combined his visit to Ottawa and Toronto with business in New York State. After his visit to Toronto, however, Speaker Thomas returned to London to attend the state funeral of Earl Mountbatten. In both Ottawa and Toronto Speaker Thomas had an opportunity to meet members of the parliamentary community. To the delight of both Speaker Jerome and Speaker Stokes, he presented them with handsomely bound replicas of the Royal Assent copy of the British North America Act, 1867.



(L. above) Right Honourable George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, signs official guest book at the Ontario Legislature.

(R. above) Speaker Thomas shakes hands with MPP Bud Germa, watched by Speaker John Stokes (centre) and MPP Paul Blundy (right).

Photos: Courtesy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

On September 6 and 7 last, a parliamentary delegation from the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Quebec National Assembly visited the Ontario Legislative Assembly on a study mission.

The delegation was composed of nine parliamentarians and included the President of the Quebec National Assembly, Mr. Clément Richard, and the Minister for Cultural Affairs and Minister of Communications, Mr. Denis Vaugeois. During their two-day stay, the delegates met with officials of various cultural institutions in Toronto, including the Royal Ontario Museum, the Science Centre, the Metro Reference Library, the Toronto Art Gallery and the McMichael Museum.

This visit which was most interesting and successful, was made possible by the co-operation of the two Assemblies and the tremendous welcome of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, the Hon. John Stokes.



(Above) Members of the Cultural Affairs Committee tour the Metro Reference Library. Tour was recorded by Hansard unit from Quebec City using portable equipment.



(Above) Acting Premier of Ontario, Hon. Robert Welch discusses replica of the British North America Act with President Richard and Speaker Stokes.
Photos: Courtesy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly

ELECTIONS

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

* RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS HELD ON JUNE 18, 1979

52 seats: 33 P.C. - 19 Libs.

1. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

<u>PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Baie Verte-White Bay	RIDEOUT, Thomas	Lib.
Bay of Islands	WOODROW, Luke	P.C.
Bellevue	JAMIESON, Hon. Donald P.C.	Lib.
Bonavista South	MORGAN, Hon. James	P.C.
Bonavista North	STIRLING, Len	Lib.
Burgeo-Bay D'Espoir	SIMMONS, Roger	Lib.
Burin-Placentia West	HOLLETT, Donald	Lib.
Carbonear	MOORES, Rod	Lib.
Conception Bay South	BUTT, John	P.C.
Eagle River	HISCOCK, Eugene	Lib.
Exploits	TWOMEY, Dr. Hugh	P.C.
Ferryland	POWER, Hon. Charles	P.C.
Fogo	TULK, Beaton	Lib.
Fortune-Hermitage	STEWART, Donald	P.C.
Gander	NEWHOOK, Hon. Hazel	P.C.
Grand Bank	THOMS, Les	Lib.
Grand Falls	SIMMS, Hon. Leonard	P.C.
Green Bay	PECKFORD, Hon. A. Brian	P.C.
Habour Grace	YOUNG, Hon. Haig	P.C.
Habour Main-Bell Island	DOYLE, Norman	P.C.
Humber East	VERGE, Hon. Lynn	P.C.
Humber Valley	HOUSE, Hon. Wallace	P.C.
Humber West	BAIRD, Ray	P.C.
Kilbride	AYLWARD, Robert	P.C.
Lapoile	NEARY, Stephen	Lib.
Lewisporte	WHITE, Freeman	Lib.
Menihek	WALSH, Peter	P.C.
Mount Pearl	WINDSOR, Hon. Neil	P.C.
Mount Scio	BARRY, Hon. Leo	P.C.
Naskaupi	GOUDIE, Hon. Joseph	P.C.
Placentia	PATTERSON, William	P.C.
Pleasantville	DINN, Hon. Jerome	P.C.
Port au Port	HODDER, James	Lib.
Port de Grave	COLLINS, Randy	P.C.
St. Barbe	BENNETT, Trevor	Lib.

* Information supplied by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland and Labrador.

<u>PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
St. George's	DAWE, Ronald	P.C.
St. John's Centre	McNICHOLAS, Dr. Patrick	P.C.
St. John's East	MARSHALL, William	P.C.
St. John's East Extern	HICKEY, Hon. Thomas	P.C.
St. John's North	CARTER, John	P.C.
St. John's South	COLLINS, Hon. Dr. John	P.C.
St. John's West	BARRETT, Hal	P.C.
St. Mary's The Capes	CARTER, Hon. Walter	P.C.
Stephenville	STAGG, Frederick	P.C.
Strait of Belle Isle	ROBERTS, Edward	Lib.
Terra Nova	LUSH, Thomas	Lib.
Torngat Mountains	WARREN, Garfield	Lib.
Trinity North	BRETT, Hon. Charles	P.C.
Trinity-Bay de Verde	ROWE, Frederick	Lib.
Twillingate	ROWE, William	Lib.
Waterford-Kenmount	OTTENHEIMER, Hon. Gerald	P.C.
Windsor-Buchans	FLIGHT, Graham	Lib.

2. PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Honorable A. Brian PECKFORD, MHA

3. OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Hon. Leonard SIMMS, MHA
Deputy Speaker	Mr. John BUTT, MHA
Clerk	Miss Bettie DUFF
Clerk Assistant	(Vacant)
Law Clerk	Mr. A. John NOEL
Sergeant-at-Arms	Mr. Albert E.E. HEMMENS
Assistant Law Clerk	Mrs. Linda BLACK

INCORRECTLY REPORTED

JUNE ISSUE - RESULTS OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1979

PAGE 47 - ONTARIO

The name of the successful candidate for the riding of KENORA-RAINY RIVER should read REID, John - (L)

ELECTIONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The results of the elections which took place in the Northwest Territories on October 1 will appear in our next issue.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA*****RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS HELD ON MARCH 14, 1979**

79 seats: 74 PC - 4 SC - 1 NDP

1. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

<u>CONSTITUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Peace River	ADAIR, Hon. J. Allen	PC
Edmonton Meadowlark	AMERONGEN, Hon. Gerard, Q.C.	PC
St. Paul	ANDERSON, Dr. Charles E.	PC
Calgary Currie	ANDERSON, Dennis L.	PC
Athabasca	APPLEBY, Frank P.	PC
Vegreville	BATIUK, John S.	PC
Taber/Warner	BOGLE, Hon. R. J. (Bob)	PC
Grande Prairie	BORSTAD, Elmer E.	PC
Pincher Creek/Crowsnest	BRADLEY, Fred D.	PC
Clover Bar	BUCK, Dr. Walter A.	SC
Rocky Mountain House	CAMPBELL, Jack N.	PC
Calgary Millican	CARTER, David J.	PC
Edmonton Calder	CHAMBERS, Hon. T. W. (Tom)	PC
Edmonton Norwood	CHICHAK, Catherine (Mrs.)	PC
Drumheller	CLARK, L. M. (Mickey)	PC
Olds/Didsbury	CLARK, Robert C.	SC
Edmonton Glengarry	COOK, R. D. B. (Rollie)	PC
Lacombe	COOKSON, Hon. John (Jack) W.	PC
Edmonton Parkallen	CRAWFORD, Hon. Neil	PC
Drayton Valley	CRIPPS, Shirley A. (Mrs.)	PC
Edmonton Beverly	DIACHUK, Hon. Bill W.	PC
Calgary Northwest	EMBURY, Sheila B. (Mrs.)	PC
Macleod	FJORBOTTEN, E. Leroy	PC
St. Albert	FYFE, Myrna C. (Mrs.)	PC
Lethbridge West	GOGO, John A.	PC
Stettler	HARLE, Hon. Graham L.	PC
Edmonton Gold Bar	HIEBERT, Alois P. (Al)	PC
Barrhead	HORNER, Hon. Dr. Hugh M.	PC
Medicine Hat	HORSEMAN, Hon. James D.	PC
Cypress	HYLAND, Alan W.	PC
Edmonton Glenora	HYNDMAN, Hon. Louis D.	PC
Bonnyville	ISLEY, E. D. (Ernie)	PC
Lethbridge East	JOHNSTON, Hon. Dick	PC
Edmonton Highlands	KING, Hon. David	PC
Edmonton Whitemud	KNAAK, Peter	PC
Edmonton Strathcona	KOZIAK, Hon. Julian G.J.	PC
Chinook	KROEGER, Hon. Henry	PC
Calgary Mountain View	KUSHNER, Stanley A. (Stan)	PC
Calgary Egmont	LEITCH, Hon. C. Mervin	PC

* Information supplied by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

**This is a reprint of the list that appeared in our June issue; it includes corrections as shown on next page.

Edmonton Centre	LeMESSURIER, Hon. Mary J.	PC
Calgary McCall	LITTLE, Andrew	PC
Calgary West	LOUGHEED, Hon. E. Peter, Q.C.	PC
Vermilion/Viking	LYSONS, Thomas F.	PC
Edmonton Belmont	MACK, William L. (Bill)	PC
Red Deer	MAGEE, Norman F.	PC
Bow Valley	MANDEVILLE, Fred	SC
Calgary Foothills	McCRAE, Hon. Stewart A.	PC
Ponoka	McCRINNON, Hon. Dr. Donald J.	PC
Lloydminster	MILLER, Hon. James E. (Bud)	PC
Smoky River	MOORE, Hon. Marvin E.	PC
Calgary McKnight	MUSGREAVE, Eric C.	PC
Spirit River/Fairview	NOTLEY, W. Grant	NDP
Calgary North Hill	OMAN, Edwin A. (Ed)	PC
Three Hills	OSTERMAN, Constance E. (Mrs.)	PC
Edmonton Mill Woods	PAHL, Milt G.	PC
Edmonton Kingsway	PAPROSKI, Dr. Kenneth R. H.	PC
Calgary Fish Creek	PAYNE, W. E. (Bill)	PC
Innisfail	PENGELLY, Nigel I.	PC
Calgary Glenmore	PLANCHE, Hugh	PC
Stony Plain	PURDY, Wm. (Bill) F.	PC
Edson	REID, Dr. Ian C.	PC
Calgary Elbow	RUSSELL, Hon. David J.	PC
Edmonton Avonmore	SCHMID, Hon. Horst A.	PC

CORRECTED LIST STARTS HERE

Wetaskiwin/Leduc	SCHMIDT, Hon. Dallas W.	PC
Lesser Slave Lake	SHABEN, Hon. Larry R.	PC
Calgary Buffalo	SINDLINGER, Thomas L. (Tom)	PC
Little Bow	SPEAKER, Raymond A.	SC
Banff/Cochrane	STEVENS, Hon. Greg P.	PC
Wainwright	STEWART, Charles	PC
Camrose	STROMBERG, Gordon	PC
Cardston	THOMPSON, John M.	PC
Redwater/Andrew	TOPOLNISKY, George	PC
Whitecourt	TRYNCHY, Hon. Peter	PC
Calgary Bow	WEBBER, Hon. Dr. Neil	PC
Lac La Biche/Ft. McMurray	WEISS, Norman A. (Norm)	PC
Highwood	WOLSTENHOLME, George K.	PC
Sherwood Park	WOO, Henry	PC
Edmonton Jasper Place	YOUNG, Hon. Leslie G.	PC
Calgary Forest Lawn	ZAOZIRNY, John B.	PC

2. PREMIER OF ALBERTA

Hon. Peter LOUGHEED, Q.C., M.L.A.

3. OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Hon. Gerard AMERONGEN, Q.C., M.L.A.
Deputy Speaker	Mr. Frank P. APPLEBY, M.L.A.
Clerk	Mr. B. J. D. STEFANIUK
Clerk Assistant	Mr. D. J. BLAIN
Law Clerk	Mr. M. CLEGG

PEOPLE

NEW SPEAKERS ELECTED

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

HONOURABLE DANIEL (DAN) COMPTON, M.L.A.

Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on July 3, 1979. M.L.A. (Councillor for the riding of 4th Queens.

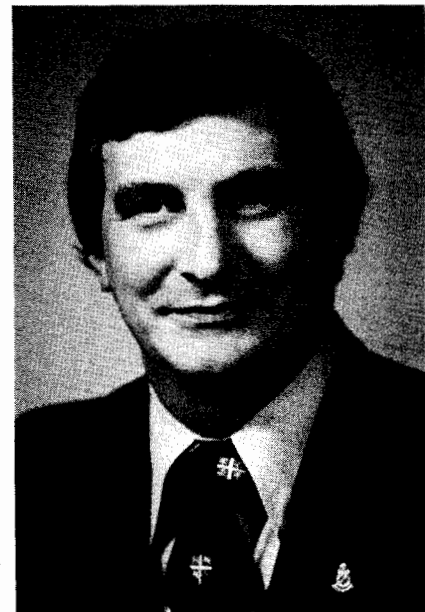


Speaker Compton was born in 1915 at Belle River, P.E.I.; he is married and has three children. Having been involved in the pulpwood and lumbering business for most of his life, Speaker Compton is keenly interested in forestry redevelopment. He has served in World War II on H.M.C.S. Swansea. Speaker Compton has been a member of the P.E.I. Legislature since 1970. He lives in Belle River, in the same house where he was born.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

HONOURABLE LEONARD SIMMS, M.H.A.

Elected Speaker of the House of Assembly on July 12, 1979. M.H.A. for the riding of Grand Falls.



Speaker Simms is 35 years of age; he is married and has 2 children. He was educated at the University of New Brunswick; he has held the position of Executive Assistant to former Cabinet Minister John Lundrigan, to former Premier Frank Moores and prior to the June 18 election, to the present Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Hon. Brian Peckford. Speaker Simms has been active in community work for many years; he was the first Newfoundland to hold the post of National President of the Kinsmen Clubs of Canada in the 60 years of history of the organization.

APPOINTMENTSTO THE SENATE OF CANADAOttawa - September 27:

Since the Federal general election of last May, the Prime Minister of Canada has appointed four new Senators:

HONOURABLE ROBERT R. DE COTRET, P.C.,
(Ontario)

Also appointed Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Minister of State for Social Programmes.



Senator de Cotret was born in 1944, at Ottawa. He is married and has three children. Degrees: 1964, B.A. in Honours Economics, University of Ottawa; 1966, M.B.A., McGill University; 1969, C.Ph. in business economics, University of Michigan.

Senator de Cotret has held a post at the University of Michigan; has served on the Council of Economic Advisers in Washington, D.C.; worked for the Department of Finance in Ottawa, and for the Conference Board of Canada (1972-1978). He was President of the Board from 1976 to 1978. Senator de Cotret was first elected to the House of Commons in October 1978 and defeated in the May 1979 election (Ottawa Centre).

HONOURABLE REGINALD JAMES BALFOUR, Q.C.,
(Saskatchewan)



Senator Balfour was born in 1928, in Regina, Saskatchewan. He was educated at Luther College in Regina and the University of Saskatchewan (LL.B.). He is married and has four children. A barrister and solicitor, Senator Balfour was the Member of the House of Commons for Regina East from 1972 to March 1979.



HONOURABLE RICHARD A. DONAHOE, Q.C.,
(Nova Scotia)



Senator Donahoe was born in 1909 at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was educated at St. Mary's College and Dalhousie University (B.A., LL.B.). He is married and has six children. He is a barrister-at-law. He was elected Mayor of Halifax in 1952 and re-elected in 1953 and 1954.

He was a political candidate in 1937 and 1940 (Federal). Was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1954 and re-elected in 1956, 1960, 1963 and 1967. He was appointed Attorney General and Minister of Public Health in 1956.

HONOURABLE LOWELL MURRAY
(Ontario)

Senator Murray is 42, single and resides in Ottawa.

He was chief of staff to Justice Minister E.D. Fulton in the Diefenbaker administration, and later for Senator M. Wallace McCutcheon, and former opposition leader Robert Stanfield.

LAST MINUTE

At time of writing, three new Senators were summoned: Honourable Arthur Tremblay (Quebec) Honourable Guy Charbonneau (Quebec) Honourable Martha Bielish (Alberta). Biographical notes for these new appointees will appear in the next issue of our Review. With these three new nominations, the distribution of seats in the Senate is as follows: Conservative Senators 24, Liberal Senators 71. There are two independents and one independent Liberal and one Social Credit, and five vacancies.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

HONOURABLE GERALD OTTENHEIMER, M.H.A.

Shortly after the provincial election last June, the former Speaker of the House of Assembly was appointed Minister of Justice in Premier Peckford's Government.



Mr. Ottenheimer was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1971 and re-elected in 1972, 1975 and 1979. He was Speaker of the House from November 1975 to June 1979. Mr. Ottenheimer was officially nominated Canadian Regional Representative (Provincial) at the 24th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Jamaica, last year, and will continue in this capacity till the end of his three-year mandate.

OTTAWA - HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. CHARLES B. KOESTER, C.D., Ph.D.

Last August, Mr. Koester was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MR. KEITH JOHNSTON

Last June, Mr. Johnston was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the P.E.I. Legislative Assembly. He was a teacher prior to the outbreak of World War II. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1939, rose to the rank of Major and took part in the landing in France on "D" Day. He worked for the Department of Veterans Affairs from 1945 to 1979. He re-enlisted in the Militia in 1946 and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier in 1963. He was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration in 1950 and the Canadian Forces Decoration in 1964.



He was born in 1926. He is married and has five children. He was educated at the Regina Central Collegiate Institute, Royal Canadian Naval College, University of Saskatchewan, University of Alberta. Served in the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) from 1942, retiring in 1960 with rank of Lieutenant Commander. Teacher and Head of History Department, Sheldon-Williams Collegiate, Regina, Saskatchewan, 1956-59, Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, 1959-69; Clerk, Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, 1960-69. Associate Professor of History, University of Regina, 1969-75; Head of History Department, 1974-75. He was Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons from 1975 to August 1979. He is the author of several parliamentary and historical publications and other literary works.

Mr. Koester replaces Mr. Alistair Fraser who was Clerk of the House of Commons from 1967 to August 1979.

OTTAWA - SENATE OF CANADA

MR. THOMAS GUY BOWIE

On September 20, 1979, Mr. Bowie was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Senate.



Mr. Bowie was born in 1917 in Sussex, England, son of Major and Mrs. Bowie, both of Ottawa. He is married and has four children. He enlisted in 1940 and served in Canada, North Africa and New Guinea with rank of Lieutenant and Captain. He attended Army War Staff College, Duntroon, Australia. He retired with the rank of Major. At the end of war rose to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Governor-General's Foot Guards and appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada.

In 1965, Mr. Bowie joined the staff of the Parliamentary Relations Secretariat in Parliament as a senior administrative officer and served as Secretary-Treasurer of the NATO Canadian Parliamentary Association until his administrative appointment in the Senate.

Mr. Bowie replaces Major Guy Vandelac who was Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod for nine years.

RESIGNATIONS

SASKATCHEWAN - MR. E.C. WHELAN (Regina North West)

Mr. Ed Whelan resigned as a Member of the Legislative Assembly on July 1, 1979. He was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly in 1960 and was re-elected in five subsequent general elections. He was Minister of Mineral Resources from November 1975 to November 1976 and Minister of Consumer Affairs from November 1976 to June 18, 1979.

No date for a by-election has yet been announced.

QUEBEC - MR. ROBERT BURNS
(Maisonneuve)

On August 8, Mr. Robert Burns, Minister of State for Parliamentary and Electoral Reform and Member for Maisonneuve since 1970, announced officially his resignation as a Minister as well as a Member of the National Assembly for health reasons.

In May 1978, Mr. Burns suffered a severe heart attack which forced him to relinquish his duties as Government House Leader, a responsibility he had assumed in addition to his state portfolio.

Mr. Burns was elected for the first time in 1970 and became House Leader for

the Parti Québécois which, at the time, was a party of the Opposition. Re-elected in 1973, he continued to be House Leader while the party became the Official Opposition. Mr. Burns was known as a combative parliamentarian and an expert in procedure. As a minister, Mr. Burns was responsible for Bill 92, known as the Referendum Act and for an Act respecting the financing of political parties. He also initiated the T.V. broadcasting of the debates and produced a green paper on electoral reform in Québec.

With this resignation, a third riding will be added to the list of by-elections that the Premier has announced for some time in November.

OBITUARY

THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN G. DiefENBAKER,
P.C., C.H., Q.C.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1957-1963;
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR
LAKE CENTRE, SASKATCHEWAN, 1940-1949;
and
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, 1953-1979.



"Most Canadian boys dream of growing up to be a Mountie or a bush pilot. An eleven-year old boy who was helping his father to measure off the boundaries of a homestead in Saskatchewan in 1906 had no dreams of joining what was then known as the North West Mounted Police. The hopes of boyhood rest on dreams of adventure and of achievement, and for John George Diefenbaker it was, even at eleven, a dream of leadership in politics and public affairs".*

Indeed politics were seriously on the mind of the former Prime Minister when, as early as 1925 and 1926, he ran in the Federal general elections in Prince Albert.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER DiefENBAKER PASSED AWAY ON AUGUST 16, 1979, IN HIS HOME IN OTTAWA, AFTER SOME THIRTY-NINE YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

he later became Chancellor. He was a Member of the Bars of Saskatchewan, Bri-

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker was born on September 18, 1895, in Grey County, Ontario, the son of William Thomas Diefenbaker, whose forefathers migrated from Baden, and Mary Florence (Bannerman) Diefenbaker, a direct descendant of the Selkirk Highland Settlers who came to Red River Settlement in 1813. In 1929, he married Edna Mae Brower, who died in February, 1951, and remarried in 1953 to Olive E. Palmer, who died on December 22, 1976.

Mr. Diefenbaker received a B.A., M.A. and LL.B. (1919) from the University of Saskatchewan, of which he later became Chancellor. He was a Member of the Bars of Saskatchewan, Bri-

* "Canada and Mr. Diefenbaker" (p. 38), by B.T. Richardson (1962). Published by McClelland and Stewart Limited.

tish Columbia, Alberta, and Law Society of Upper Canada, and in 1929 was created King's Counsel (Sask.) and Queen's Counsel (Ont.) in 1958. During his lifetime, in Canada as well as abroad, Mr. Diefenbaker received many honours, honorary memberships and as much as 36 honorary degrees. The former Prime Minister was a Veteran of World War I and served overseas with the rank of Lieutenant.

During his career, outside of politics, he established a reputation for himself as a civil rights advocate and courtroom defence attorney.

Apart from being a candidate in the Federal general elections of 1925 and 1926, he was also a Conservative candidate in the Provincial general elections in 1929 and 1938. In 1936, he was chosen leader of the Conservative Party in Saskatchewan and resigned in 1940; he was first elected to the House of Commons in 1940 and from then on, was successfully re-elected in 12 federal general election campaigns. He became the Leader of the

National Progressive Conservative Party in 1956 and became Prime Minister of Canada after his Party won the June 10, 1957 general election; his Government was re-elected in March, 1958 with the largest number of Members in Canada's history (208 out of a House of 265), and again re-elected in June 1962. He was Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition from April 1963 to September 1967 when he resigned as National Leader of his Party.

One of the legislative achievements for which Mr. Diefenbaker will be best remembered is the "Canadian Bill of Rights", "An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", passed in 1960. He also introduced simultaneous interpretation of debates in French and English in Parliament.

Mr. Diefenbaker remained active in Parliament and public affairs to the very end of his life; he appeared in an interview on the CTV program "Question Period" a few days before his death.

COMING & CURRENT EVENTS

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS IN CANADA

Newfoundland and Labrador:
November 8 - resumption of
the 1st Session of the
38th General Assembly

Prince Edward Island:
1st Session,
55th General Assembly
(Prorogued)

Nova Scotia:
1st Session,
52nd Parliament
(Adjourned)

New Brunswick:
1st Session,
49th Legislature
(Prorogued)

Quebec:
October 5 - resumption of
the 4th Session of the
31st Parliament

Ontario:
October 11 - resumption of
the 3rd Session of the
31st Parliament

Ottawa:
October 9th - Opening of
the 1st Session of the
31st Parliament

Manitoba:
3rd Session,
31st Legislature
(Prorogued)

Saskatchewan:
1st Session,
19th Legislature
(Prorogued)

Alberta:
October 10 - resumption of
the 1st Session of the
19th Legislature

British Columbia:
1st Session,
32nd Parliament
(Adjourned)

Northwest Territories:
Election on October 1

Yukon:
October 9 - resumption of
the 2nd Session of the
24th Legislature

October
15 - 19: Fifth Canadian Regional Semi-
nar, CPA, Toronto.

November
17 - Dec. 2: 25th CPA Conference, New
Zealand.

The Canadian Region of the CPA

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Hon. Renaude Lapointe
Speaker of the Senate

Hon. James A. Jerome, QC, MP,
Speaker of the House of Commons
Chairman, Canadian Regional Council

Alberta

Hon. Gerard Amerongen, QC, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

British Columbia

Hon. Harvey W. Schroeder, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Manitoba

Hon. Harry E. Graham, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

New Brunswick

Hon. Robert B. McCready, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Newfoundland & Labrador

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