

PARLIAMENTARY TREASURES

A Glimpse Inside the Archives of the Senate of Canada



House of Commons
Monday 2nd Dec 1867

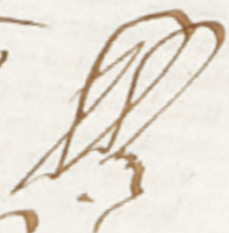
Ordered That the Clerk do carry this Bill to the Senate
desire their concurrence.

Attest,

J. M. S. Linn
Clerk of the Commons.

Passed by the Senate on Tuesday the tenth
Day of December 1867, without Amendment.

(Attest,



W. R. Senate

to this Bill in Her Majesty's Name

W. R. Senate

PARLIAMENTARY TREASURES

A Glimpse Inside the Archives of the Senate of Canada



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PARLIAMENTARY TREASURES

A Glimpse Inside the Archives of the Senate of Canada

par interest
num per
insert

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on aged paper]

[A small, crumpled piece of white paper tied with a green string]

vous-mêmes, sans conseil
du Gouvernement
le 15 Mars 1793
Paris
1793

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and Clerks of the House of Commons

From the Speaker of the Senate

Dear Readers,

On behalf of all Senators, I compliment the Senate Administration, under the leadership of Dr. Gary W. O'Brien, Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments, for this book documenting the work of the Parliament of Canada. They have recorded a parliamentary legacy in a document worthy of the pride of all Senators.

This publication is timely in light of the planned renovations of the Centre Block. The Senate Archives, like all Senate services, will leave the building for at least 10 years. A record of the current archives is thus appropriate. The approaching celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Confederation also make this document timely.

Our Constitution provides that the Canadian state is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law. The Parliament of Canada makes laws for the “Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada.” The high quality of liberty in Canada is



The Signing Table for the Proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982.



Speech from the Throne, October 16, 2013.

“ Our Constitution provides that the Canadian state is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law. ”

testimony to the success of our system of governance; Canada's peace and prosperity testify to Parliament's good judgment for almost a century and a half. Senators are proud to have contributed to that record.

For a fuller description of my thoughts on the cornerstone place of the Senate in the public life of Canada, I invite you to consult my speech of June 18, 2013, in the *Debates of the Senate*.

This collection reveals many milestones of Canada's parliamentary history. Enjoy!

The Honourable Noël A. Kinsella
Speaker of the Senate

From the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

Dear Readers,

Canada's parliamentary treasures belong to all Canadians, and I am delighted to share this selection of riches with you.

The genesis of this book was the 2010 publication in the United Kingdom of *Victoria Tower Treasures from the Parliamentary Archives*. In its foreword we learn that it was over five hundred years ago—in 1497, to be precise—that the Clerk of the Parliaments of England first decided not to transfer the bills of “Original Acts” that had received Royal Assent in the most recent session of Parliament to the executive government, but to retain them in Parliament. As a Westminster-style democracy, this is the practice we inherited centuries later.

The value of a book that would reveal the existence in Canada of a similar little-known treasure trove of public life was immediately apparent, and I requested that Senate staff produce a similar volume. This book is not as ambitious as its role model, but all similarities in concept and design are deliberate, intended and hereby acknowledged. Thank you, Westminster!

In Canada, in 1872, Parliament passed a law designating the Clerk of the Senate as the “Clerk of the Parliaments.” The law gave the Clerk of the Parliaments a mandate to serve as custodian of the original Acts of the Legislatures of the pre-Confederation Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the pre-Confederation Province of Canada and the Parliament of Canada from Confederation on. These Acts of the Parliament of Canada—Canada's federal statutes—are the work product of our institution. To have the custody of them is an honour.



The desk of the Clerk of the Senate believed to have been rescued from the fire at Parliament on February 3, 1916. Both it and a copy built in 2001 are used for formal signing occasions.

“CLERICUS
PARLIAMENTORUM CANADA”:
Seal of the Clerk of the
Parliaments, used to certify true
copies of Acts of Parliament.



The parliamentary treasures kept in the Senate Archives and described in this book are more than just dry documents and pieces of paper. They are a rich chronology of Canada’s history and the constitutional, legal and social evolution of our country.

I could not carry out my functions without help, and I am indeed proud of and grateful to the entire Senate Administration. In my specific role as Clerk of the Parliaments, I am assisted by the Senate Archivist, who is responsible for the maintenance of our collection. I am also assisted by the Senate Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, who prepares copies of the original Acts for my certification.

“ In Canada, in 1872, Parliament passed a law designating the Clerk of the Senate as the ‘Clerk of the Parliaments.’ ”

Among the many individuals who helped with this project, I wish to acknowledge and thank France Bélisle, Senate Archivist, Caroline Gagnon, Senate Communications graphic designer, and Mark Audcent, former Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, for their invaluable contribution to the Parliamentary Treasures Book. I would also like to thank the following individuals for their instrumental assistance: Hélène Bouchard, Heather Lank, Michel Patrice, Blair Armitage, Till Heyde, D’Arcy McPherson, Kate McCarthy, Shaun Bugyra, Marie-France Bonnet, Isabelle Tétreault, Colette Verjans, Maryse Durivage, Francine Pressault, Debbie Murphy, Roger Laframboise, Lucie Lavoie, Melanie Mortensen, Marc Moyneur, Bill Addy and the Senate Printing Services team, as well as Marion Ménard from the Library of Parliament.

Enjoy your trip through the legislative history of one of the world’s oldest democracies!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. O'Brien', written in a cursive style.

Gary W. O'Brien
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

Introduction

The British Parliament, by adopting the British North America Act, 1840, commonly known as the Act of Union, joined Lower Canada (now Quebec) and Upper Canada (now Ontario) to form the Province of Canada. The Parliament for the United Province of Canada moved between Kingston, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec City. Moving the capital meant that library collections and furniture had to be packed and shipped, but so too did documents. To transport the original Acts, metal boxes, richly painted and bearing the inscription of the reign in which they were passed, served as storage containers.



When Montreal was the designated capital, a fire broke out in the Parliament Building on the evening of April 25, 1849. The Province's archives and the original Acts passed since 1791 were lost. However, three acts escaped the flames, chapters 197, 198 and 199 of 1849, which still bear the indelible traces of smoke. Notably, chapter 199 was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the day of the fire.

Hand-painted metal box used for storage and transportation of the original Acts when the capital of the Province of Canada moved every few years between Kingston, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec City.



Fire at the Parliament Building in Montreal, April 25, 1849.

Credit: McCord Museum / M11588



Fire at Parliament in Ottawa, February 3, 1916.

Credit: Library and Archives Canada / PA-052822

After much debate in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly on the government's permanent seat, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the capital of the Province of Canada in 1858. The following year, construction began on the departmental buildings (currently the East Block and the West Block) and the Parliament Building. On June 8, 1866, the two chambers and the offices needed to house the legislature were sufficiently complete for the session to open in the new building. The following year, after Confederation, the building was used as the seat of the Parliament of the new Dominion of Canada. In February 1916, a fire began in the Reading Room, reducing most of Parliament to ashes and destroying almost 70 years of written institutional history, from 1849 to 1916. Luckily, the original Acts were spared, in all likelihood because they were stored in vaults in the East Block. Construction on the current Centre Block began a few months after the tragedy and was largely completed by 1922.



Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings today.

Credit: Library of Parliament / Doug Millar

“ The Senate vaults, located close to the Clerk of the Senate's office in the Centre Block, were included in the architectural plans for the reconstruction of the new Parliament Building. Today, they contain the treasure trove of the original Acts of Parliament, accounting for over 150 linear metres of valuable documents. ”

The history and survival of Parliament's original Acts and the Senate of Canada's Archives were deeply shaped by these two fires, which left their scars on both the scope and composition of the records. The Senate vaults, located close to the Clerk of the Senate's office in the Centre Block, were included in the architectural plans for the reconstruction of the new Parliament Building. Today, they contain the treasure trove of the original Acts of Parliament, accounting for over 150 linear metres of valuable documents. Owing to their intrinsic value, the historical documents are subject to preventive conservation and are regularly deposited by the Office of the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel. The Senate Archives, which are also stored in the vaults, consist of institutional records of enduring value generated or received by the Senate Administration, including documents from the legislative sector. This series of records extends over 550 linear metres.

An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Naturalization of Aliens, 1849



An Act to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company, 1849

An Act to secure Title to Real Estate to certain Persons Naturalized under the Statutes of Lower Canada, 1 Will. IV, Chap. 53, 1849

The three acts that escaped the fire at Parliament in Montreal in 1849, bearing the indelible traces of smoke. Notably, chapter 199, dealing with the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company, was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the day of the fire, April 25, 1849. Only the French version of the Act survived.



An Act for avoiding doubts which might otherwise arise from the act making alterations in the Territorial Divisions of the Upper Canada, having come into effect since the last General Elections, 1852

The Original Acts of Parliament are priceless treasures that have evolved in both medium and format over the centuries. From 1849 to 1918, parchment—or animal skin—served as the medium on which the text of Acts was written and then printed.

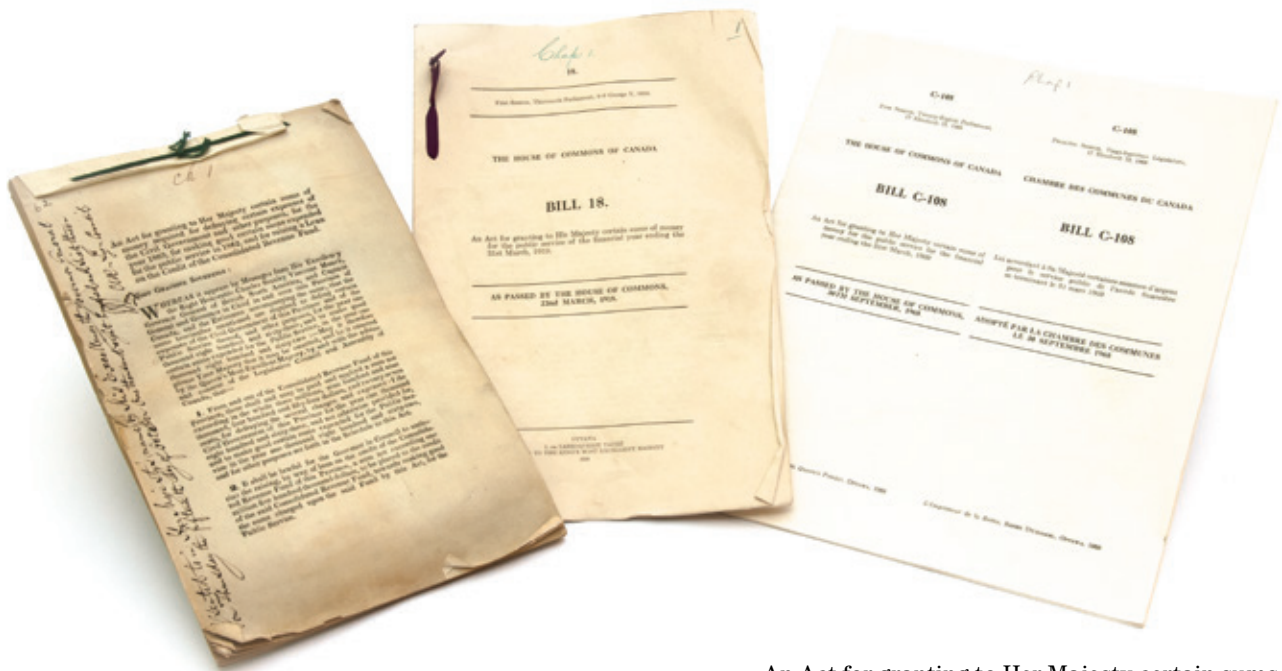
An Act to reduce the Salaries attached to certain Judicial Officers, in the cases therein mentioned, and to fix the Salaries of the Speakers of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, 1851



Because of their size (95 cm long by 58 cm wide), handwritten Acts were folded several times for easy storage and bound at the top by a string.

Since 1918, original Acts have been recorded on paper, the size and layout of which have changed over the decades.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1919



An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government and other Purposes, for the year 1863, for making good certain sums expended for the public service in 1862, and for raising a loan on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1969

“ The Acts represent the most extensive legal archives in the country. ”

The original Acts of Parliament are clear evidence of the decisions made by Parliament in assuming responsibility for matters of national and international significance. The Acts represent the most extensive legal archives in the country. This publication presents select Acts that highlight key periods in Canadian history, from Confederation to the present, evoking the changes that took place and the gradual emergence of what Canada is today. Historical institutional documents, excerpts from parliamentary publications, photos, heritage assets, and art and artifacts are also included to explain and illustrate the text.

France Bélisle
Senate Archivist

1849

In 1849, the Baldwin-Lafontaine coalition government of the United Province of Canada introduced the Rebellion Losses Bill. The bill proposed to compensate those who lost property during the 1837 and 1838 rebellions. While the bill received Royal Assent, it was highly controversial and caused protests. One such protest resulted in the burning of the Parliament Building in Montreal, an event responsible for the loss of Canada's parliamentary archives.



HISTORY OF CANADA

Canada is the world's second-largest country in total area, and the largest in North America. Geologically, North America was formed by the rifting of the supercontinent of Pangaea about 200 million years ago. Demographically, it was first inhabited by Aboriginal peoples who scientists believe migrated from Asia into the north and west as long as 30,000 years ago.

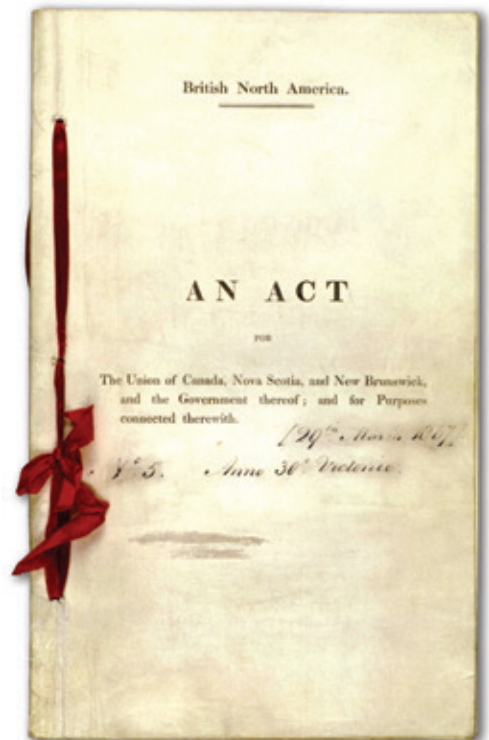
The political union that is now Canada had its origins at Confederation. To create Confederation, the old Province of Canada was divided into two new provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and these were joined in a federal pact with the existing provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Today, Confederation has expanded to include ten provinces and three territories. The census of 1871 counted Canada's population as 3,689,000 persons; Canada's population in 2014 is estimated to be about 35 million.

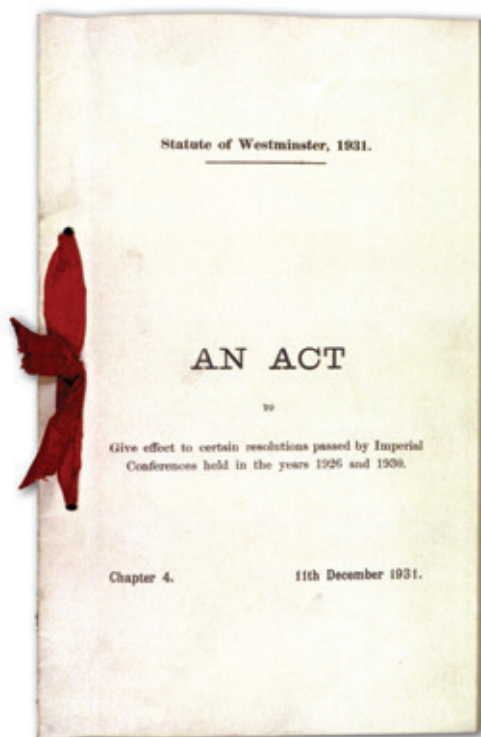
The first Parliament Buildings in Ottawa were built between 1859 and 1866 as the seat of government of the then-Province of Canada. Confederation was successful in achieving many of its founders' goals, notably the creation of a majority francophone political unit in Quebec, westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean, and the avoidance of political absorption by the expansionist American republic to the south.

The Birth of Confederation

The British North America Act, 1867, known today as the Constitution Act, 1867, is the cornerstone of Canadian Confederation. Its opening words provide that Canada is to have “a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom.” With these simple words, Canada imported 800 years of constitutional history and made them its own. By way of exception to the principle of unitary government that was then in place in the United Kingdom, the Act goes on to create a federal-provincial regime and division of powers still in place almost 150 years later. It is common to say that Canada is a new country, but as a political unit it is one of the oldest and most stable democracies in the world. Since the British North America Act, 1867 was passed by the British Parliament, the original is kept in the United Kingdom. This image is of a certified copy provided to Canada by Westminster and kept in the Senate Archives.

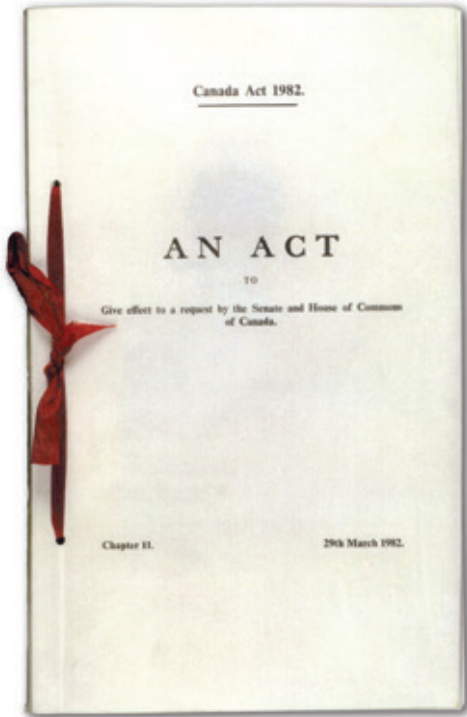


British North America Act, 1867 (U.K.)



Statute of Westminster, 1931 (U.K.)

The British Empire evolved into the Commonwealth of Nations as certain colonies became self-governing nations. For Canada, this evolution was particularly linked with having taken its place as an equal with others to fight in the First World War. Following the Balfour Declaration of 1926, the Parliament of the United Kingdom enacted the Statute of Westminster, 1931. Through this Act, the British Parliament renounced its capacity to legislate for the dominions, including Canada as the senior dominion. By way of exception, Westminster retained, at Canada's wish, the power to enact constitutional amendments for Canada, a power that lasted until 1982. As with the British North America Act, 1867 and the Canada Act 1982, the Statute of Westminster, 1931 is an Act of the British Parliament, the original of which is kept in the United Kingdom. This image is of a certified copy provided to Canada by Westminster and kept in the Senate Archives.



Canada Act 1982 (U.K.)

It is commonly said that in 1982 Canada “patriated” its Constitution. What actually occurred is that Canada requested that the Parliament of the United Kingdom legislate for it one last time. The Canada Act 1982 enacted the Constitution Act, 1982. Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982 contains the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Part II of the Act recognizes and affirms the Aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada; Part V provides procedures for amending the Constitution of Canada in the future. As with the British North America Act, 1867 and the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the Canada Act 1982 is an Act of the British Parliament, the original of which is kept in the United Kingdom. This image is of a certified copy provided to Canada by Westminster and kept in the Senate Archives.

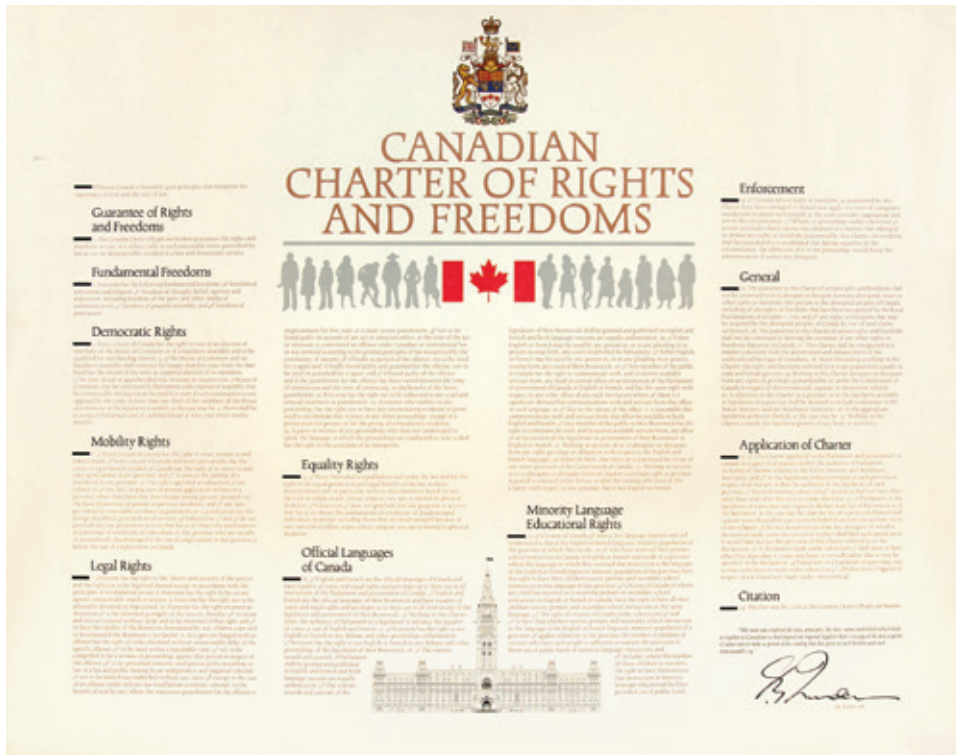
On April 17, 1982, the Queen signed the proclamation bringing into force the Constitution Act, 1982, which includes the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The original, signed proclamation is kept by Library and Archives Canada.





Queen Elizabeth II signing the proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982. In attendance upon Her Majesty are Mr. P. Michael Pitfield and Mr. Michael J. L. Kirby, both of whom were later appointed Senators.

Credit: Robert Cooper / Library and Archives Canada / e008300499

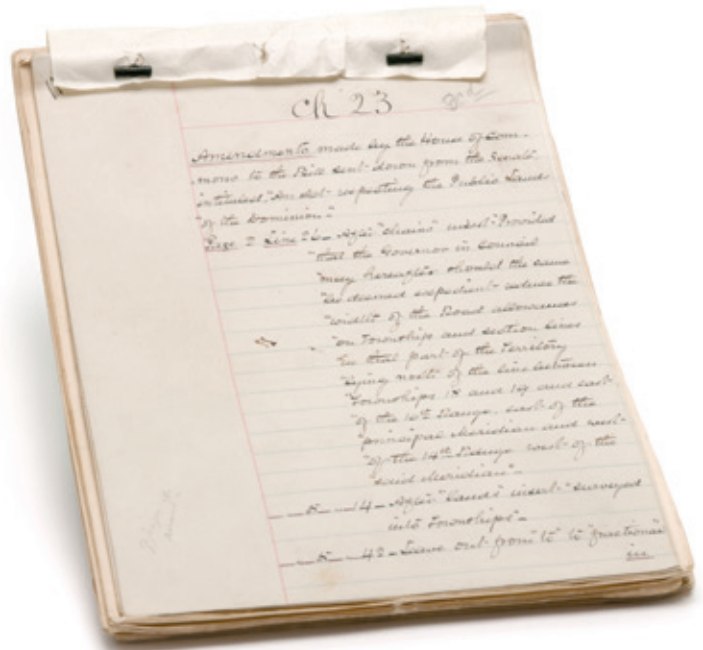


Publicity copy of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

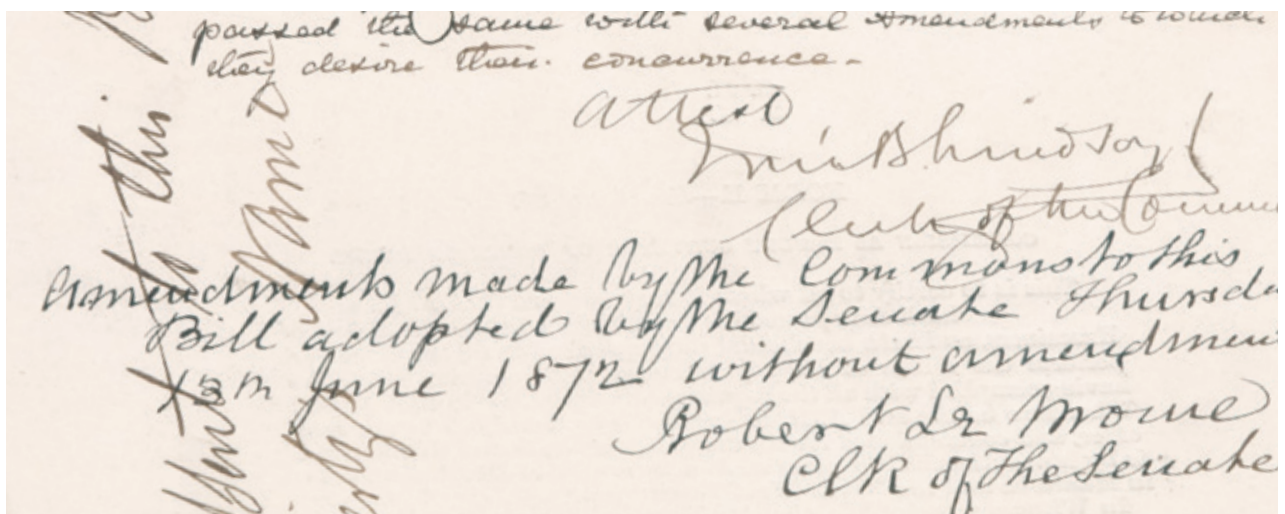
Enacted as part of the Canada Act 1982 (U.K.), the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms acknowledges that “Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law.” Among the freedoms the Charter protects are the fundamental freedoms of conscience and religion; of thought, belief, opinion and expression (including freedom of the press and other media of communication); of peaceful assembly; and of association. The Charter also protects democratic rights, mobility rights, legal rights and equality rights. It builds upon and is a logical extension of the Canadian Bill of Rights enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1960. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms solidifies Canada’s place in the front rank of free and democratic societies.

The Birth of New Regions

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the four founding provinces, had barely united in 1867 before the country experienced a vast expansion with the purchase of Rupert's Land (now comprising all or parts of the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario). Other provinces later joined Confederation: Manitoba, in 1870 (although its current boundaries were not defined until 1912); British Columbia, in 1871; and Prince Edward Island, in 1873. The North-West Territories and Yukon were organized in 1870 and 1898 respectively. Canada's westward population expansion gave rise to the reduction in size of the North-West Territories and the creation of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1905. Both Ontario and Quebec also expanded northwards after Confederation, reaching their current extent in 1912. And in 1948, Newfoundland held a referendum in which its residents voted to join Canada as the country's 10th province; the province's entry into Confederation took place formally the following year, in 1949. Some provinces were admitted by Acts of Parliament, the originals of which are held in the Senate Archives; others were admitted by order of Her Majesty in Council. The current map of Canada was completed in 1999, when the Territory of Nunavut was created by separating it from the Northwest Territories.

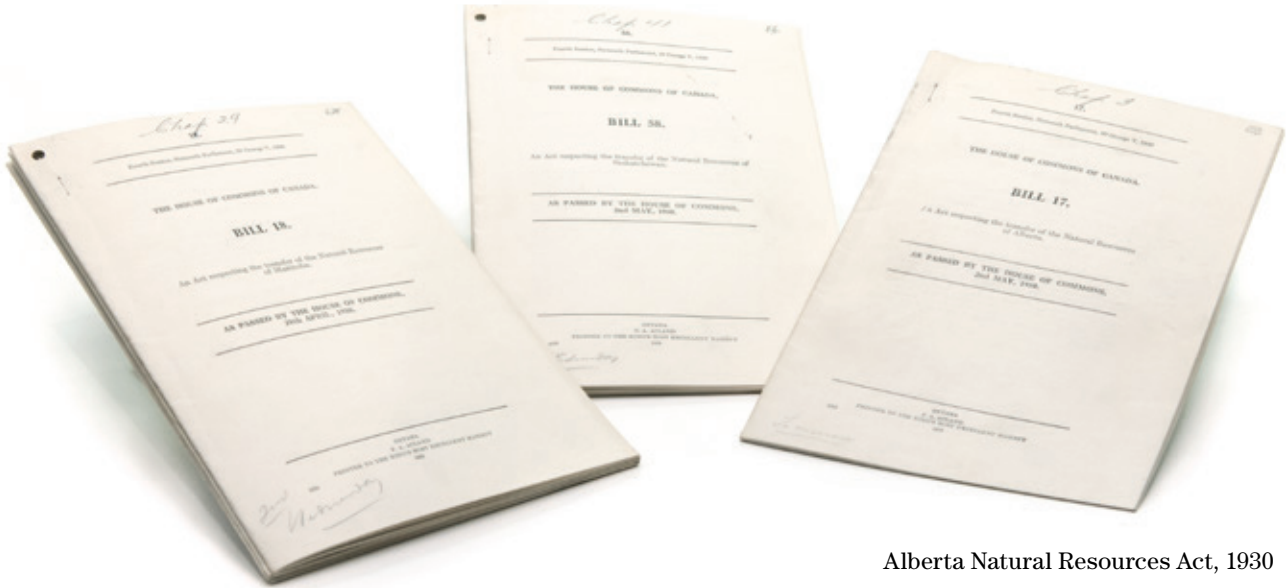


Dominion Lands Act, 1872



Signatures from Mr. William Burns Lindsay, Clerk of the House of Commons and Mr. Robert Le Moine, Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments.

Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act, 1930



Alberta Natural Resources Act, 1930

Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930



The inauguration ceremonies of the Province of Saskatchewan on September 4, 1905, with His Excellency the Right Honourable Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada; and Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier in attendance.

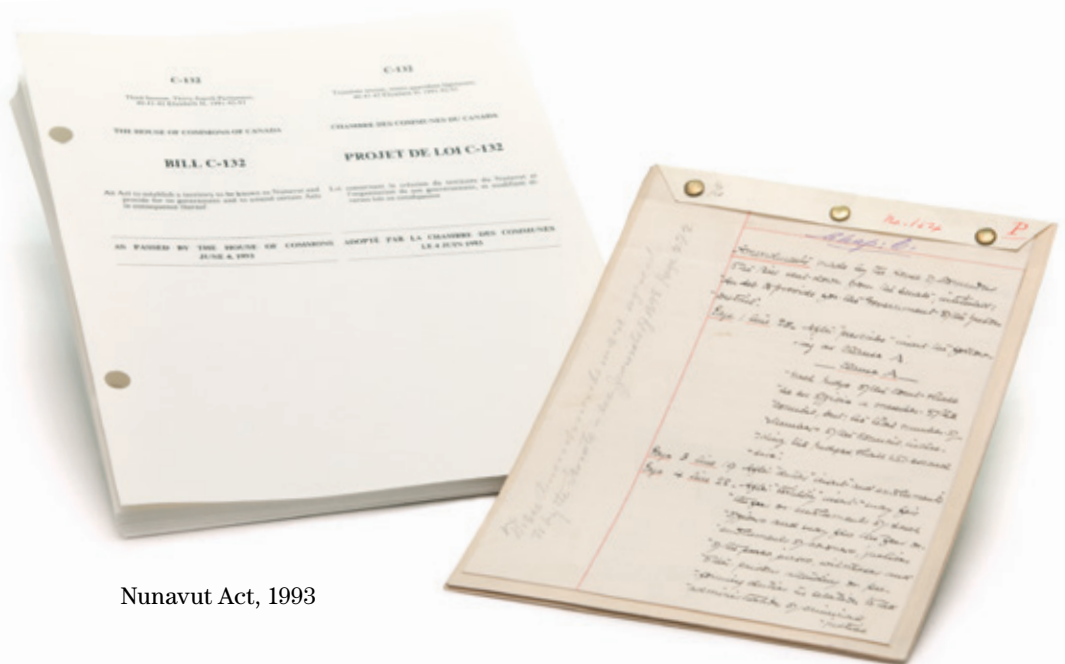
Credit: Saskatchewan Archives Board / Library and Archives Canada / C-021896

Saskatchewan Act, 1905



Manitoba Act, 1870

Alberta Act, 1905

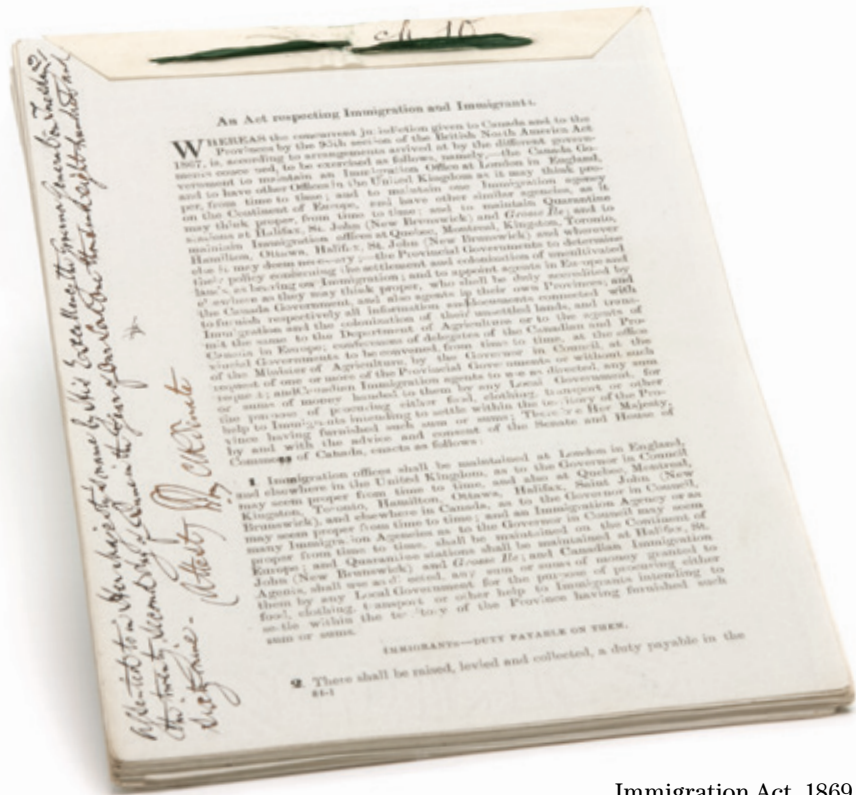


Nunavut Act, 1993

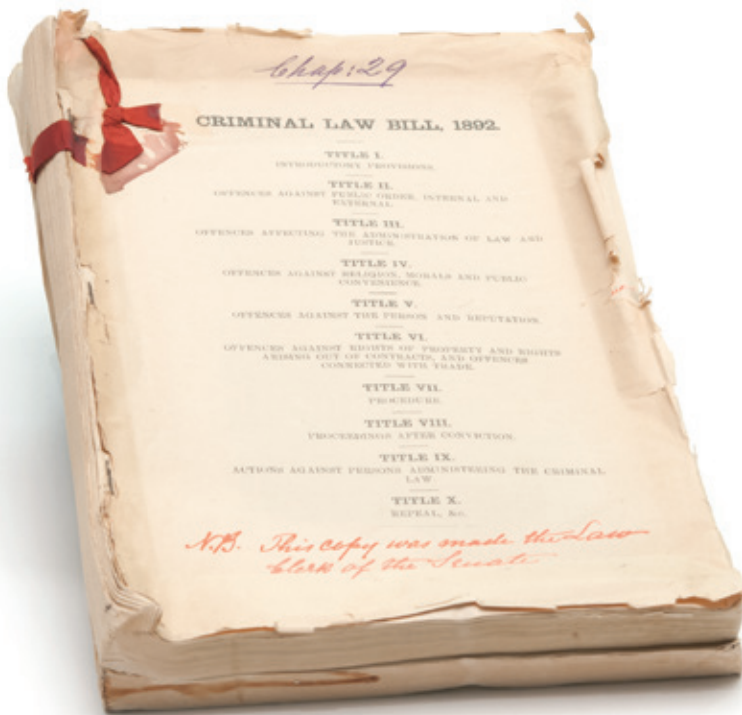
Yukon Territory Act, 1898

The First Years

Canada is a country of settlers and immigrants. The Immigration Act, 1869 was Canada's first piece of immigration legislation. The Act sought to ensure the safety of passengers on board immigrant ships and to prevent diseases from entering Canada.



Immigration Act, 1869



The Constitution Act, 1867 gives Parliament sole jurisdiction over criminal law in Canada, making criminal law a unifying social force across the land. In 1892, Parliament adopted its first Criminal Code, which has been amended since and codifies most of the criminal offences and procedures that are in force.

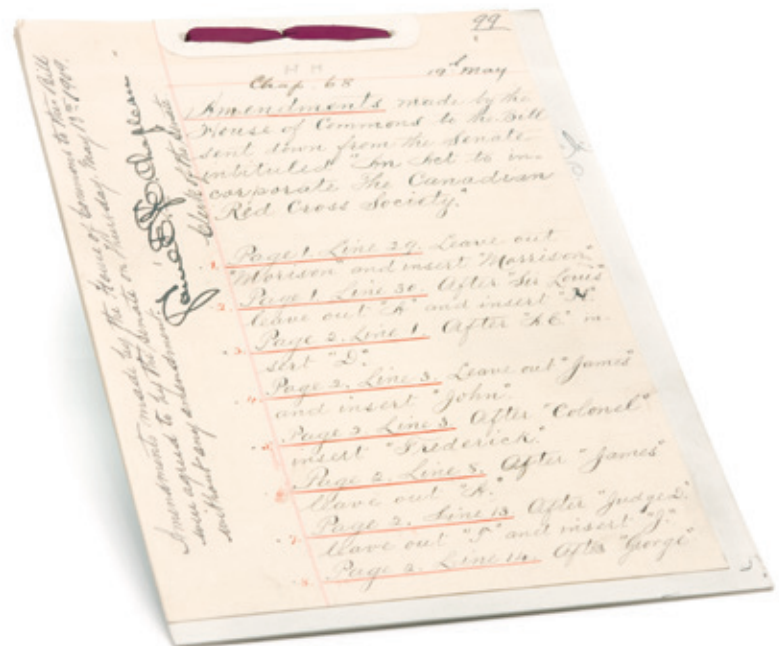
Criminal Code, 1892



Members of the Canadian Red Cross Committee from London visit the Corps Headquarters in Schleiden, Germany, December 1918.

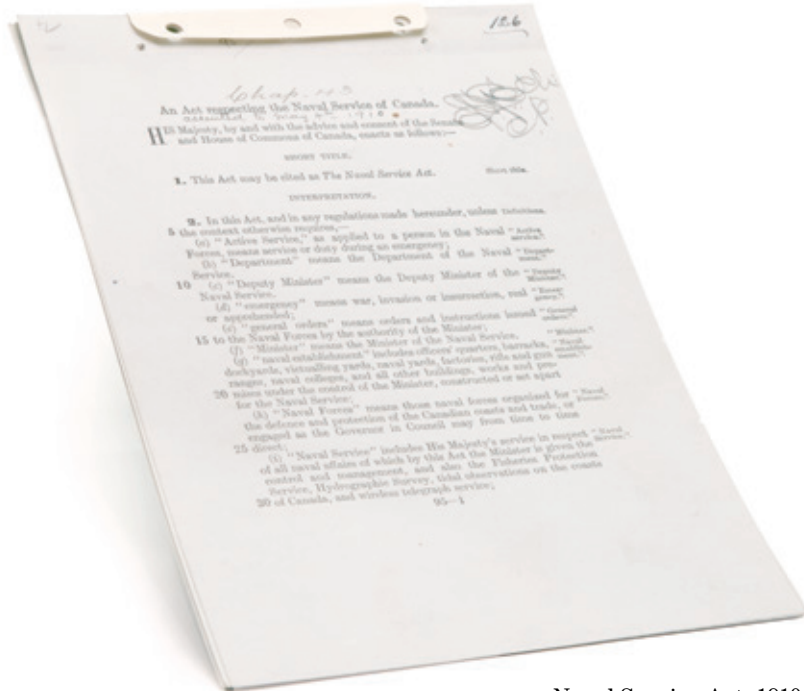
Credit: Canada. Dept. of National Defence / Library and Archives Canada / PA-003846

The Canadian Red Cross Society was established in 1896, as an affiliate of the British Red Cross Society. The Society's mission is "to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity in Canada and around the world." The 1909 Act to incorporate the Canadian Red Cross Society legally established the Red Cross as the body in Canada responsible for providing volunteer aid in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.



Act to incorporate the Canadian Red Cross Society, 1909

Introduced in January 1910, the Naval Service Bill proposed to establish a Department of the Naval Service that would construct a naval college and operate a small Canadian navy.



Naval Service Act, 1910

Passed by the Senate Saturday, April 30th, 1910, without any amendment.

*Samuel-Edmour St-Onge Chapleau
Clerk of the Senate.*

Signature of Mr. Samuel-Edmour St-Onge Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments.

The World Wars and the Great Depression

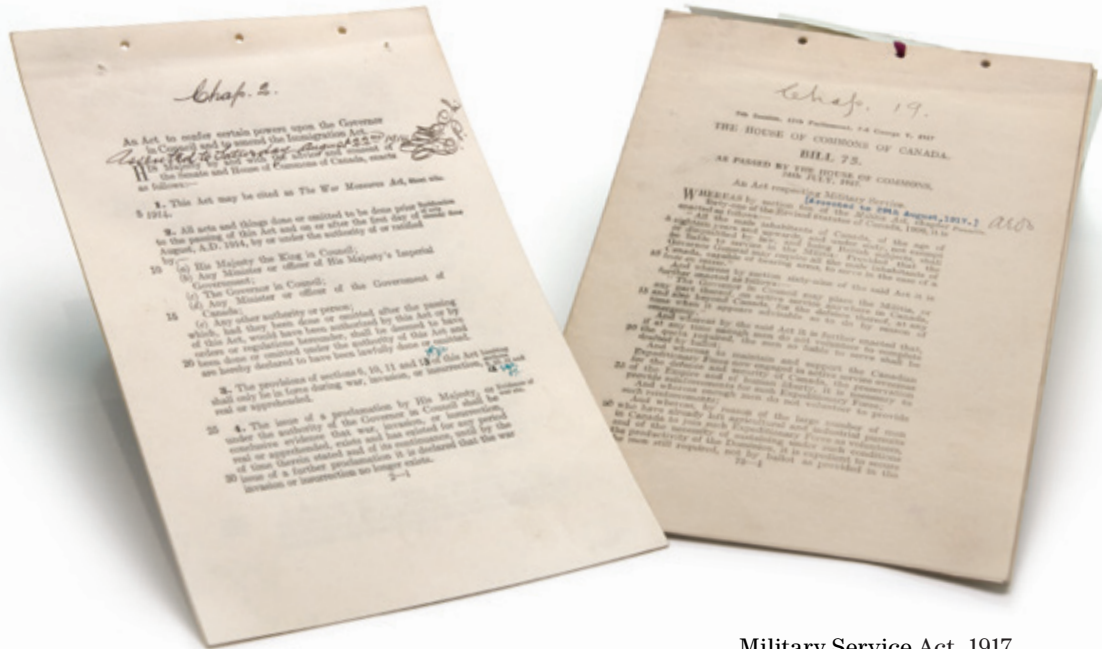
The War Measures Act, 1914 was enacted in the opening year of the First World War. The Act provided for the types of emergency measures that could be taken as a consequence of a declaration of war, invasion or insurrection. The Act has been brought into force three times in Canadian history: the First World War, the Second World War, and the 1970 October Crisis. The Act was repealed in 1988 and replaced with the Emergencies Act.



His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada; Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden; and Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, with staff, inspect the new contingents for the First World War, on Parliament Hill.

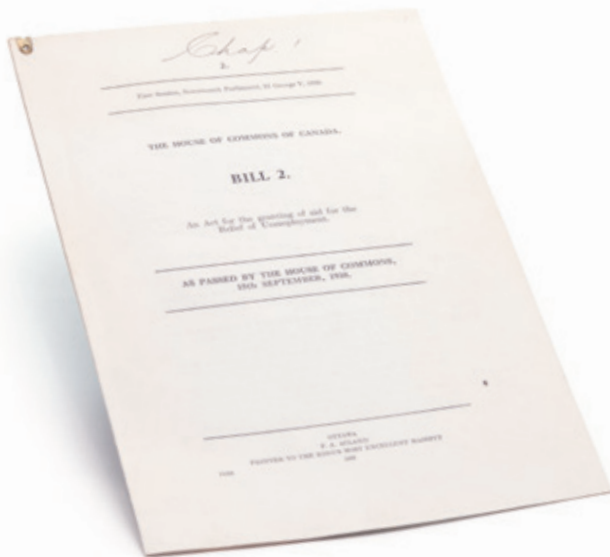
Credit: Samuel J. Jarvis / Library and Archives Canada / PA-025088

The Military Service Act, 1917 was enacted in an effort to recruit more soldiers during the First World War, in the face of enormous casualties and diminishing manpower. The Act gave the federal Government the power to conscript men for military service.



Military Service Act, 1917

War Measures Act, 1914



Unemployment Relief Act, 1930

October 29, 1929, “Black Tuesday”: The start of a severe worldwide economic depression that was to last about a decade, until the beginning of the Second World War. Millions were left unemployed and hungry throughout the country. For residents of the Prairies, drought and the Dust Bowl synchronized disastrously with the Great Depression—the “Dirty Thirties” indeed. No unemployment insurance or social welfare programs existed, but shifts in social values wrought by the circumstances would cause that to change. Legislatively, the decade began with the enactment of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930. It provided \$20 million for relief in 1930 and 1931, of which \$16 million was directed towards spending on public works to create jobs and \$4 million was directed to immediate relief. The decade ended with a constitutional amendment that added unemployment insurance to the list of exclusive federal legislative powers.

Immediately after the general election of 1930, Parliament met to discuss the overriding issue of unemployment. As part of the relief program, an upward revision of the tariff was undertaken and an Act to amend the Customs Tariff was enacted. Duties were increased across the board, and for a while Canada stepped into the ranks of high-tariff countries. In 1932, an Imperial Economic Conference was held in Ottawa to discuss the Great Depression. In attendance were representatives of Canada, Australia, India, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. In 1935, Canada signed a trade agreement with the United States, placing trade with that country on a more stable foundation.

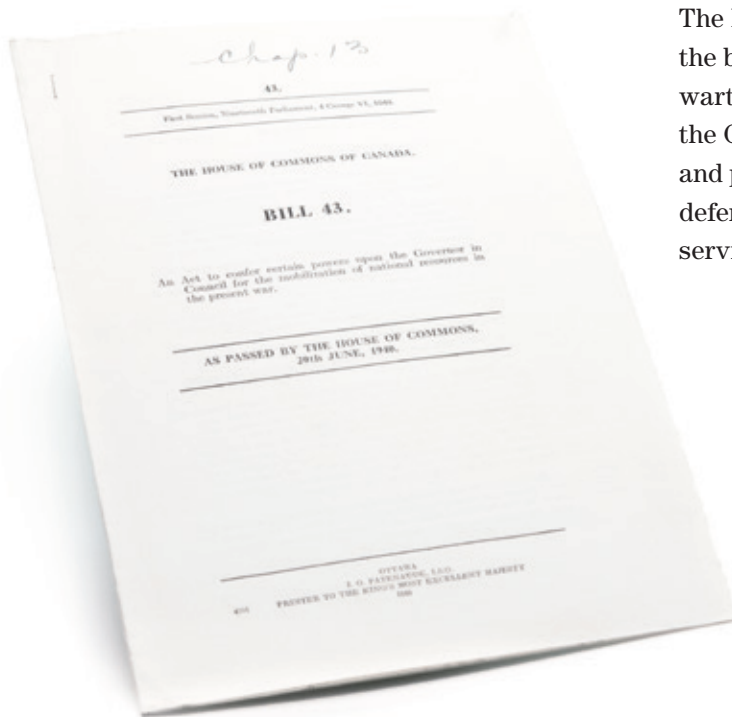


An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1930

In Canada, banking falls under federal jurisdiction. Canada's first banking Act was passed in 1871. Not to be confused with today's Bank Act is the Bank of Canada Act, first enacted in 1934, which created a central bank for the country. In 1961, in the context of a public disagreement between the Government of Canada and the Bank of Canada over monetary policy, the House of Commons passed a bill to remove the Bank's second governor, James Coyne, from office, and sent it to the Senate. Governor Coyne was invited to appear before a Senate committee to defend his views. Satisfied, he then resigned.

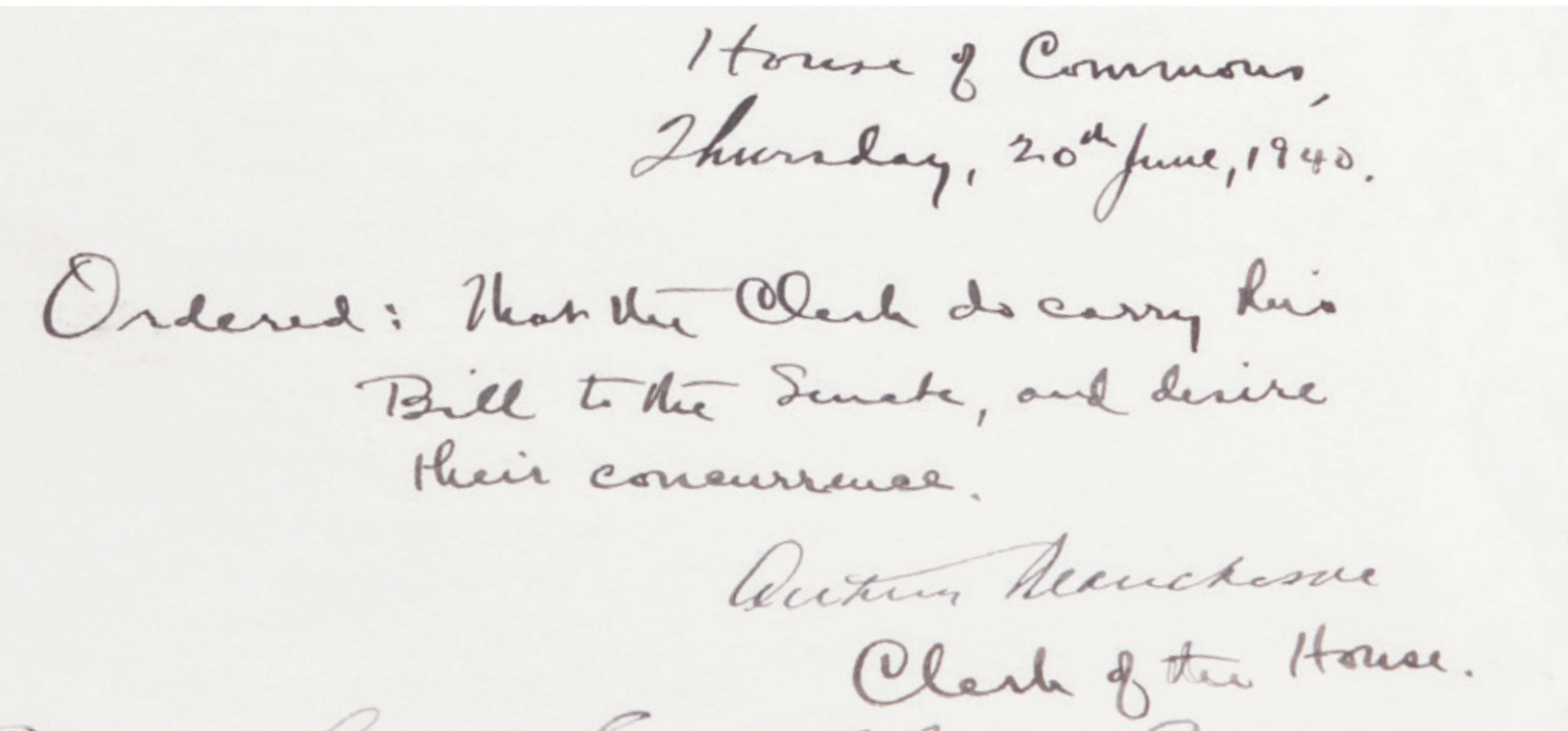


Bank of Canada Act, 1934



The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940 was the basis for the entire organization of Canada's wartime production. Passage of the bill permitted the Government to appropriate whatever services and property it felt were necessary for the home defence of Canada. Conscription for overseas service followed in 1944.

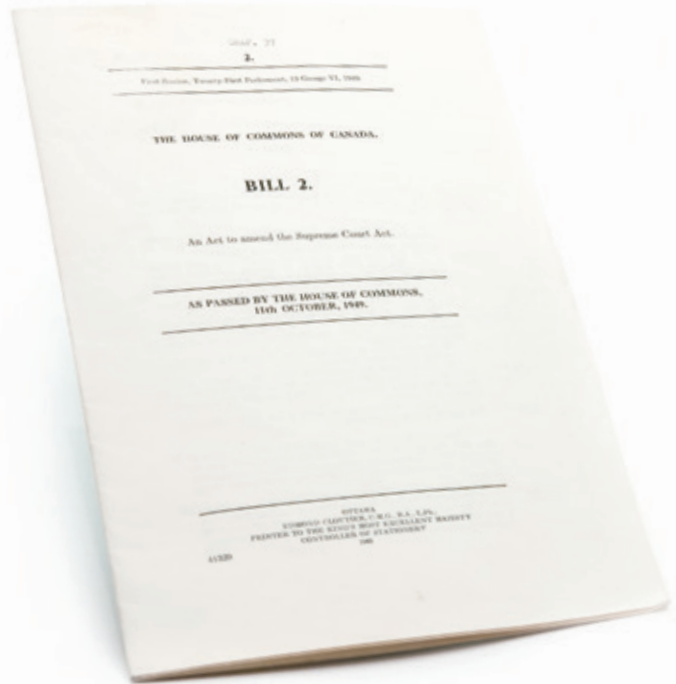
Natural Resources Mobilization Act, 1940



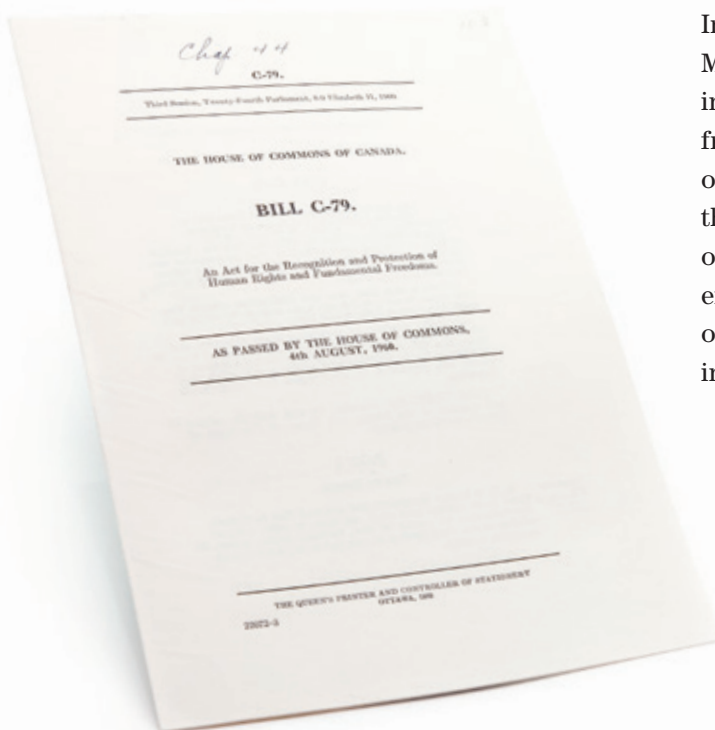
Signature of Mr. Arthur Beauchesne, Clerk of the House of Commons.

The Modern World

The Supreme Court of Canada is now Canada's highest court. Created in 1875, its decisions could at first be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. In 1929, in what is commonly called the "Persons Case," the Privy Council overturned a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and recognized women as persons entitled to be Senators. The "Famous Five" monument outside the Senate precinct on Parliament Hill commemorates the event. (See page 48 for more information about the Famous Five.) It was in 1949 that An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act abolished appeals to the Privy Council. The role of the Court with respect to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, enacted in 1982, launched a third era in the history of the Court.



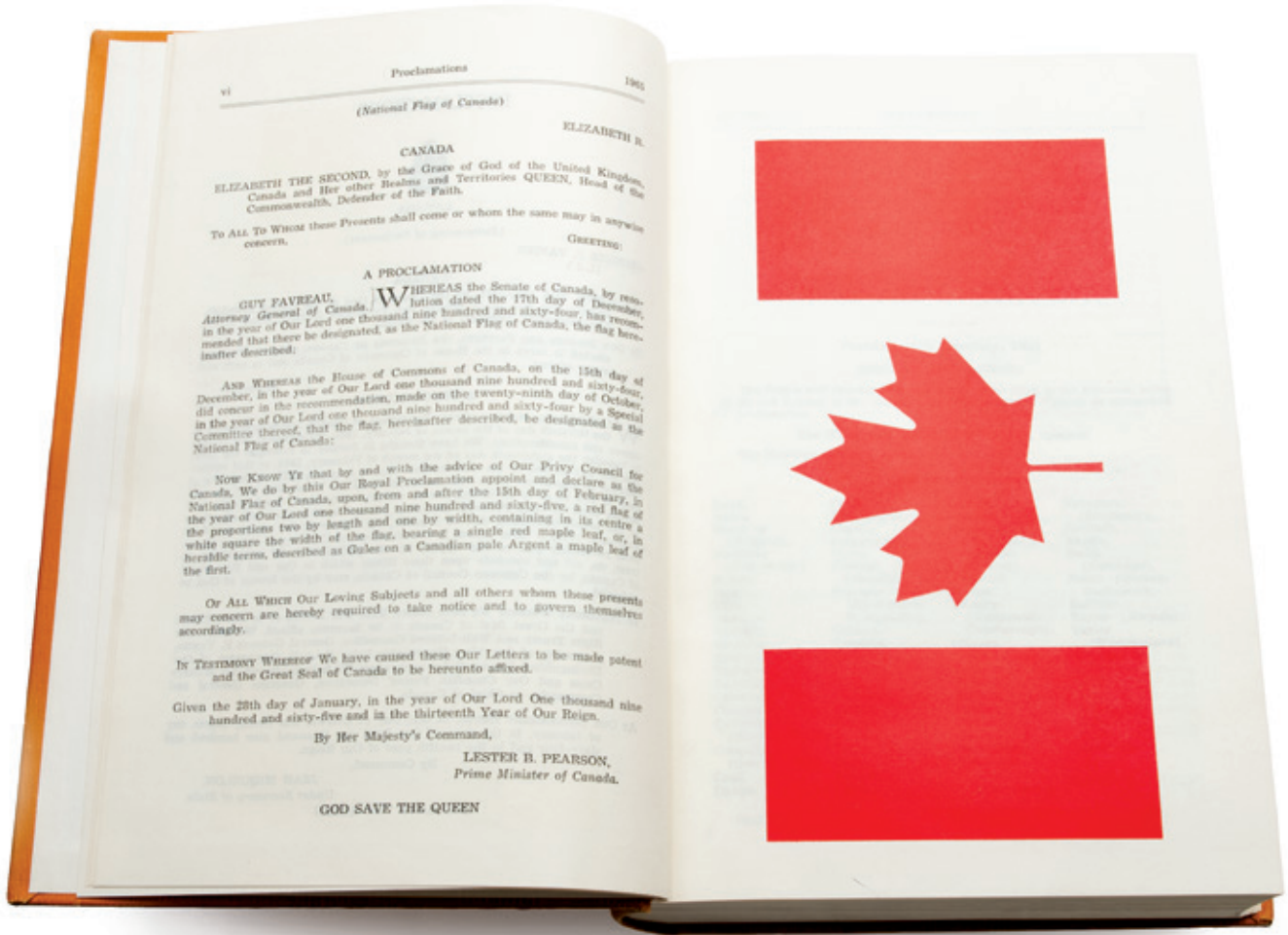
An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1949



Canadian Bill of Rights, 1960

In 2015, it will have been 800 years since the Magna Carta was signed. Canadians have inherited and enjoy a great legal tradition of freedoms and liberties. The two highlights of the codification process in Canada were the enactment by the Parliament of Canada of the Canadian Bill of Rights in 1960 and the enactment by Westminster, at Canada's request, of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982.

On December 15, 1964, the House of Commons resolved to adopt the Maple Leaf Flag. The Senate adopted its own resolution two days later. Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed the new flag on January 28, 1965, and the flag was inaugurated on February 15 of the same year.



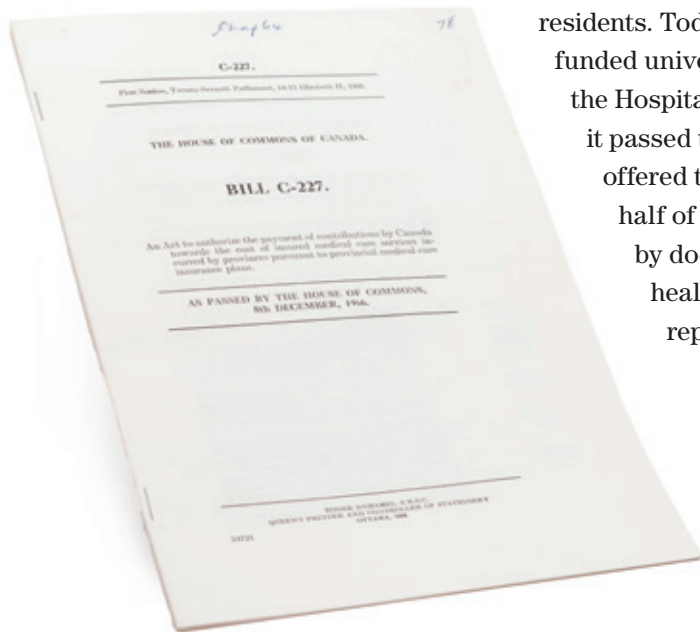
Extract from the *Journals of the Senate*, page vi, 1964:
Proclamation of the Maple Leaf Flag

Opposite: First raising of the new Maple Leaf Flag outside the Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, on February 15, 1965.

Credit: Duncan Cameron / Library and Archives Canada / PA-168019



Health care in Canada today is delivered through a publicly funded system that is mostly free at the point of use. Canadians strongly support this public health care system. Before the Second World War, health care in Canada was for the most part paid by individuals. In 1947, Saskatchewan became the first province to put into place universal hospital care; in 1962, the province introduced a universal provincial medical insurance plan to provide doctors' services to all its residents. Today, all provinces and territories have publicly funded universal health care. In 1957, Parliament passed the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, and it passed the Medical Care Act in 1966. This latter Act offered to reimburse or cost-share with the provinces half of the covered costs for medical services provided by doctors outside of hospitals. Previous federal health care legislation was consolidated and replaced in 1984 by the Canada Health Act.



Medical Care Act, 1966

“O Canada” is the national anthem of Canada. The lyrics were originally written in French and translated into English, but today’s official English version is not a literal translation of the French. “O Canada” had served as the *de facto* national anthem since 1939; in 1980, Parliament gave it legal status by enacting the National Anthem Act. The Act received Royal Assent on June 27, 1980, in time for that year’s Dominion Day (now Canada Day) celebrations.



National Anthem Act, 1980

O Canada! Our home and native land!
 True patriot love in all thy sons command.
 With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
 The True North strong and free!
 From far and wide, O Canada,
 We stand on guard for thee.
 God keep our land
 Glorious and free!
 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

SCHEDULE

ANNEXE

O Can - a - da! Our home and na - tive
 O Can - a - da! Ter - re de nos aï -

land! True pa - triot love in
 eux, Ton front est ceint de

all thy sons com - mand. With glow - ing hearts we
 fleu - rons glo - ri - eux! Car ton bras sait por - ter l'é -

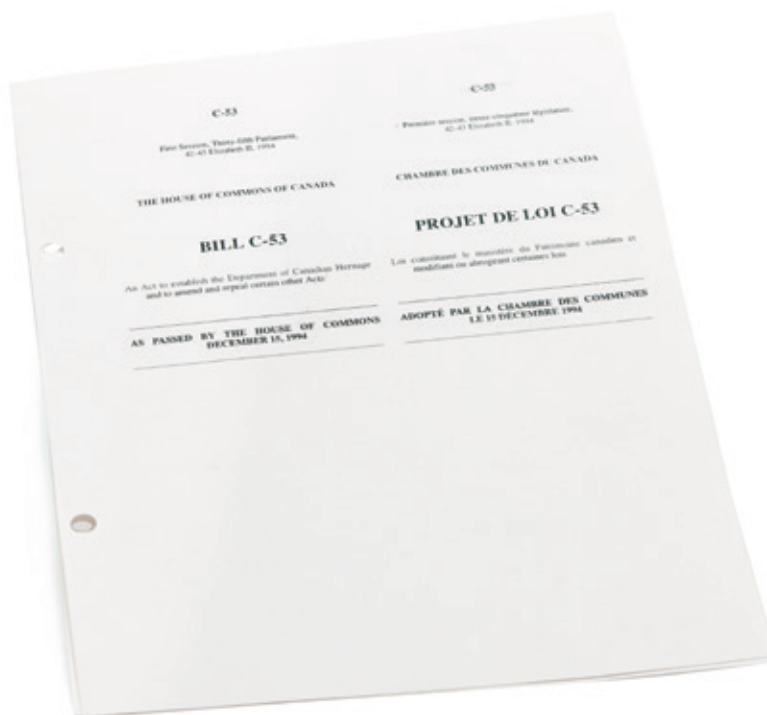
see thee rise, The True North strong and free! From
 pé - é - e, Il sait por - ter la croix! Ton his -

Canada and the United States are big trading partners. In fact, each country is the other's largest trading partner. As early as 1855, when a reciprocity agreement was reached, free trade in North America was being promoted. From 1935 to 1980, the two countries entered into a number of bilateral trade agreements, including the famous Auto Pact of the 1960s. Free trade was further advanced by the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. The Free Trade Agreement has since been largely superseded by the trilateral North American Free Trade Agreement, which includes Mexico.

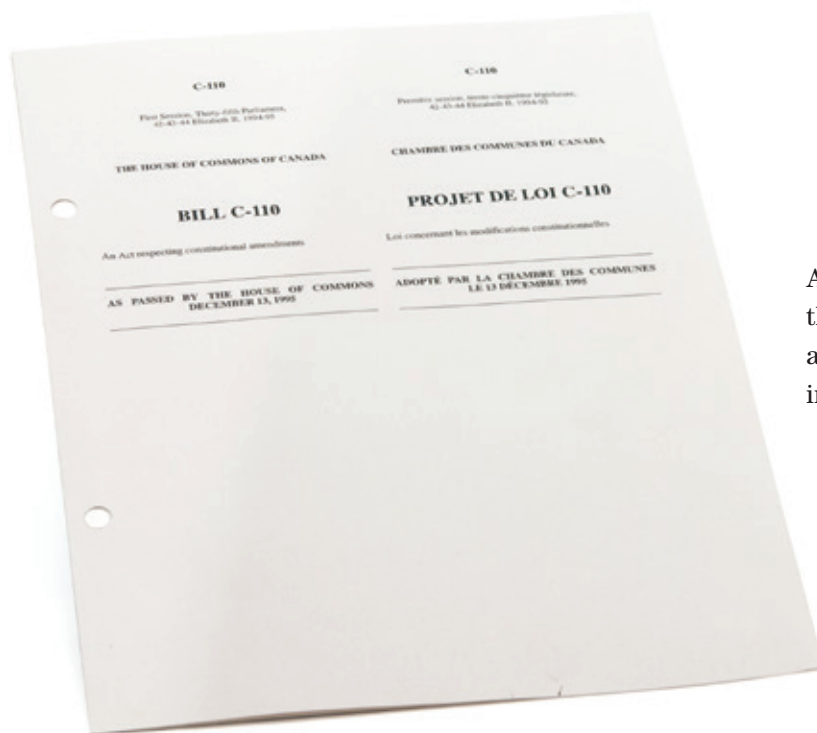


Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, 1988

Much of the structure of the Government of Canada is codified in statute. This is particularly true for federal government departments. One example is the Department of Canadian Heritage Act. Canada is a bilingual and culturally diverse country, and the Department supports our two official languages, culture, arts, heritage, sports and communities across the country in a number of direct and indirect ways. The Department partners with thousands of organizations.



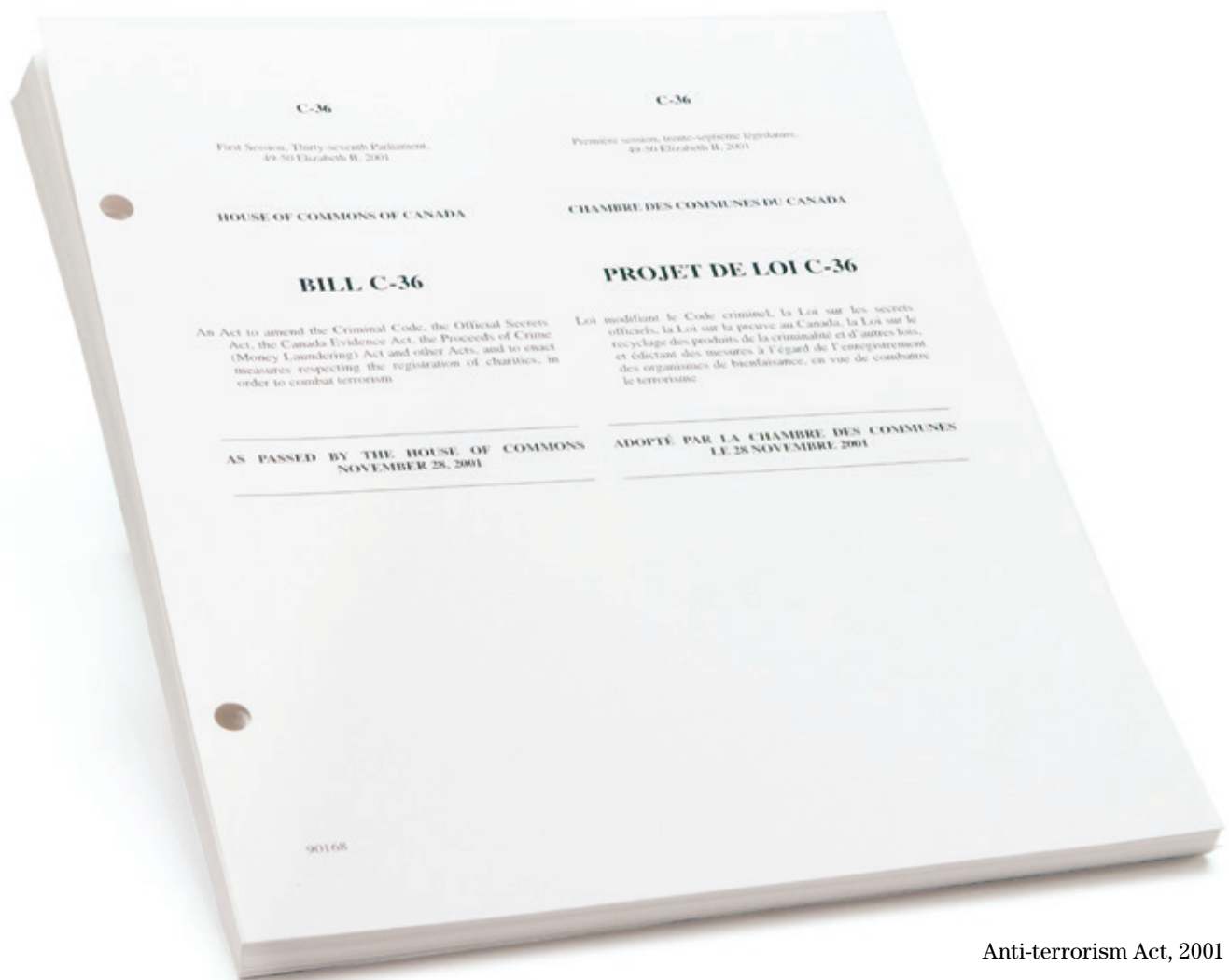
Department of Canadian Heritage Act, 1995



An Act respecting constitutional amendments, 1996

Also known as the Regional Veto Act, the 1996 Act respecting constitutional amendments was a significant change in Canada's constitutional processes.

9/11! An expression engraved in the minds and hearts of all North Americans forever. The attacks of September 11, 2001, led to rapid action by Parliament. By December 18 of that year, Parliament had studied and adopted a legislative response to protect domestic and international peace and security. Its name says it all: the Anti-terrorism Act.



Anti-terrorism Act, 2001

ch 72

An Act to Incorporate the Inter-oceanic Railway Company
Canada.

Assented to Tuesday 14th June, 1872
WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the union
agreed to secure the commencement simultaneously with
5 years from the date of the union, of the construction of a
such point as might be selected east of the Rocky Mountains,
towards the Pacific Ocean towards the Rocky Mountains,
Canada; and further to secure the completion of the same
within ten years from the date of the union;

10 And whereas the Parliament of Canada, passed
declaring that the said Railway should be con-
worked by private enterprise, and not by the G-
Canada; and that public aid should be given to se-
pletion of such railway, to consist of liberal grants
15 subsidies in money, or other aid, as the Parliam-
might determine;

And whereas it is highly expedient that a great
Inter-oceanic Railway, aided and subsidized by Parliam-
managed, controlled, and worked in the interest
of the subjects of Her Majesty;

The preamble to this private
Act of Parliament sets out
the petition of the individuals
named in section 1 to be
incorporated for the purpose of
constructing an inter-oceanic
railway connecting eastern
Canada and British Columbia.

And whereas the persons hereinafter men-
tioned, and subjects of Her Majesty, are de-
termined to incorporate themselves together as a Company for the pu-
pose of constructing and working the said railway; and, by their petition, ha-
ve requested and invested with such powers
to grant their prayer:
Her Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate of Canada, ena-

y of

ion of
Canada
in two
Railway
and from
Mountains
system of
aid railway

a resolution
structed and
overnment of
ecure the con-
s of lands, and
ent of Civil

t national Inter-
ment, should be
of the Dominion,
ents of Canada, and

entioned, residents of
sious of associating
urpose of constructing
ve prayed to be incor-
as may enable them
; and it is expedient

ne advice and consent of
acts as follows:—

House of
G.W.W.

Frank

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation links are the glue holding Canada together. Occupying the larger part of the North American continent, Canadians need safe, efficient and comfortable transportation, as much for their goods as for their persons.

Senators and Members of the House of Commons from across the country converge on Ottawa regularly to discuss the affairs of the nation. New Brunswick is much closer to Ottawa than British Columbia, but good transportation links can make a parliamentarian's trip from Vancouver less time-consuming and more comfortable than a trip from the Acadian peninsula. And with a challenging climate and a small population relative to its size, maintaining even minimal transportation links can be an expensive proposition. Legislative authority over transportation in Canada is divided between Parliament and the provincial legislatures, requiring cooperation for the best results. Transportation links by land, by sea and by air: all are critical to Canada's society and its economy.

Transport by Land: The Era of Railways

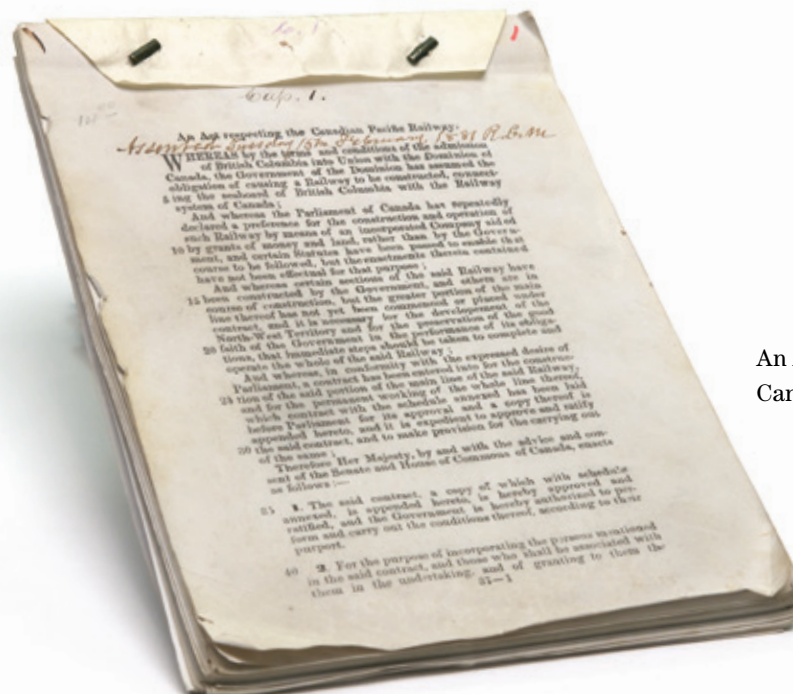
A transcontinental railway was promised to British Columbia as a condition of its entering Confederation in 1871, and Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, considered the building of the railway to be essential to creating a unified Canadian nation. A decade later, in 1881, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (CPR) was incorporated to construct the transcontinental line. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built between 1881 and 1885, connecting the Lower Mainland in the west with Georgian Bay and the Ottawa Valley in the east. The first spike was driven in the east, at Callander Station (which became Bonfield, Ontario, in 1886), and the last spike was driven at Craigellachie, British Columbia. The first transcontinental passenger train took less than six days to make the trip. It departed from Montreal's Dalhousie Station at Berri and Notre Dame Streets on June 28, 1886, and arrived at Port Moody on July 4. Within the year, the CPR changed its western terminus from Port Moody to Gastown; shortly thereafter, Gastown was renamed Vancouver. In the 20th century, the CPR's major competitor was the Canadian National Railway, known as the CNR. In the 1960s, the CPR began to discontinue its passenger services. In 1978, it transferred its remaining passenger services to a new federal Crown corporation called VIA Rail. Today, VIA Rail is headquartered in Montreal, Quebec, and the CPR in Calgary, Alberta.



Driving the Golden Spike, by Tom. D. A.

The Honourable Donald A. Smith, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, driving the last spike to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway on November 7, 1885. Elected in 1870 to the first Manitoba provincial Legislative Assembly, Smith was elected in 1887 to the House of Commons as a member from Quebec. In 1897, he was created 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Credit: Alexander Ross / Library and Archives Canada / C-003693



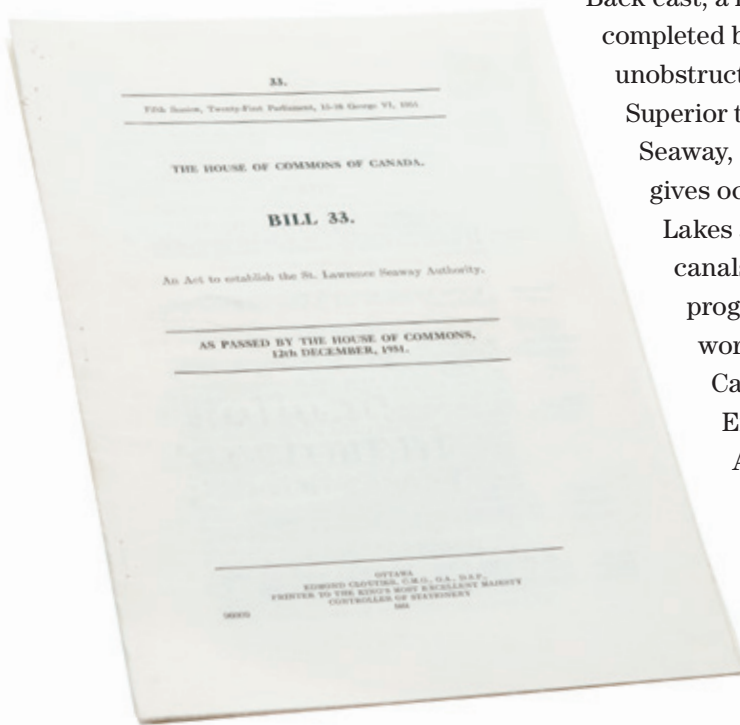
An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1881

Transport by Water: From Canoes to Ships

From their homes in the heartland of Quebec, the *coureurs des bois* and *voyageurs* of yesteryear opened up New France. Into the North American heartland they travelled by canoe, singing songs still sung today: *V'la l'bon vent, C'est l'aviron, Alouette, and Auprès de ma blonde*. At its peak in 1712, New France extended from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

In the late 1650s, the French fur traders Pierre-Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseillers, led an expedition to the upper Great Lakes Basin after having learned from Cree traders that the territory to the north and west of Lake Superior was a rich source for furs. When they came back from their expedition a year later bearing premium furs, they confirmed that the Hudson Bay region held great potential. In 1670, an English royal charter incorporated The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, commonly known as the Hudson's Bay Company. The company's northern operations were based in York Factory beginning in the 1680s. From that location on Hudson Bay, the company's fur traders explored Rupert's Land, the area of the Hudson Bay watershed that today includes the Canadian Prairies and northern territories. Present-day Edmonton, Alberta, has its origins as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Back east, a network of shallow-draft canals was completed by the end of the 19th century, giving vessels unobstructed navigation from the west end of Lake Superior through to Montreal. The St. Lawrence Seaway, a system of locks, canals and channels, gives ocean-going vessels access to the Great Lakes all the way to Thunder Bay. Construction of canals along the system began as early as 1783; progressively larger canals were built as time wore on. Between 1913 and 1932, the Welland Canal was rebuilt between Lakes Ontario and Erie. By passing the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act in 1951, the federal government established a crown corporation called the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and gave it responsibility for constructing, operating and maintaining the Canadian portion of the seaway.



St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act, 1951



On April 25, 1959, the Canadian icebreaker *CCGS D'Iberville* began the first transit of the St. Lawrence Seaway. On June 26 of that year, Queen Elizabeth II and U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower officially opened the Seaway. Dedication ceremonies attended by the Queen and U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon were held the next day in Massena, New York.

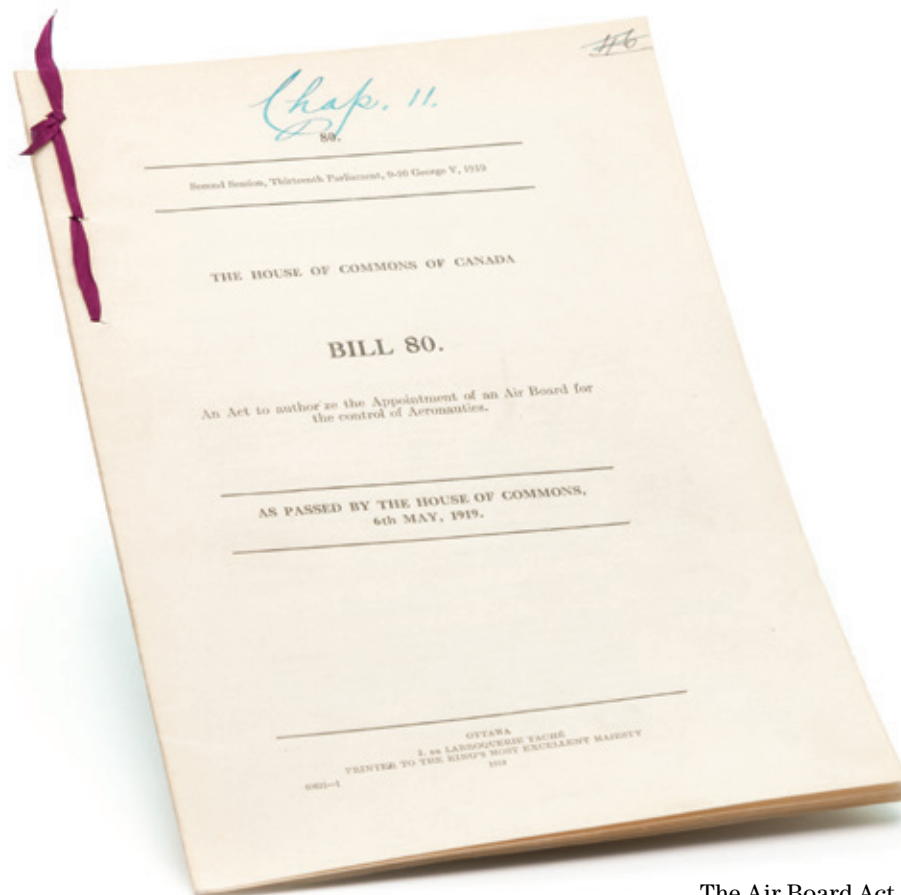
Credit: National Film Board of Canada. Photothèque / Library and Archives Canada / C-033278

In 1954, Canada and the United States jointly undertook the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, and the Seaway was opened to commercial traffic five years later. Large ships could now sail the waterway some 3,774 kilometres from Anticosti Island, situated where the St. Lawrence River empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the head of Lake Superior. A 1998 Act of Parliament gave responsibility for operation of the Seaway to a not-for-profit corporation under contract to the federal government. The St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation is run by Seaway users and others with a stake in the Seaway.

Transport by Air: The Age of Aircraft

The advent of modern aviation in the 20th century raised a constitutional question for Canada. Since the 1867 Constitution did not address aeronautics, where did the legislative responsibility lie: with Parliament or the provincial legislatures? In 1919, Parliament took the initiative by adopting the Air Board Act. In a 1932 decision, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London ruled that Parliament had jurisdiction. This decision was confirmed in 1952, when the Supreme Court of Canada held that the field had attained a national dimension and continued to be within federal jurisdiction under the power relating to peace, order and good government. Following the Second World War, aircraft were no longer just an expensive novelty. Instead, they became tools critical to transportation. Canadian flyers who had acquired their aviation skills in wartime now put their abilities to peacetime use. These bush pilots, as they came to be known, were indispensable, as aircraft became as important to the exploration and development of Canada's north as rail had been to the opening up of the west.

Air Canada was originally founded by legislation as Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1937. Close to a billion air travellers transit through Canadian airports each year. Other airlines, some local, some national, also provide services, helping bind the country together.



The Air Board Act, 1919

House of Commons,
6th May, 1919.

Ordered, that the Clerk do carry
this Bill to the Senate and
desire their concurrence.

W. B. Woodhouse
Clerk of the House


Passed by the Senate Wednesday, May
14th 1919, without any amendment.

V. E. Brown
Clerk of the Senate.

I assent to this Bill
in His Majesty's name.

Devonshire

This photo of the signature page at the back of the Air Board Act, 1919, reveals the unfolding of the legislative process. For a Commons bill, the Clerk of that House attests that the Commons has passed it and "Ordered that the Clerk do carry this Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence." The Clerk of the Senate attests that the bill has been "Passed by the Senate ... without any amendment." The Governor General attests: "I assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name."

A close-up photograph of a bronze bust of James Gladstone. He is depicted wearing a traditional Indigenous headdress with numerous feathers radiating from a central band. The bust captures his facial features with detail, showing a slight smile and deep-set eyes. The lighting highlights the texture of the bronze and the individual feathers of the headdress.

James Gladstone was the first status Indian to be appointed to the Senate of Canada. Gladstone was a Cree by birth and a Blackfoot by adoption. In 1949, he was elected President of the Indian Association of Alberta. He was appointed to the Senate in 1958, two years before status Indians were given the right to vote.



CANADIAN SOCIETY

Diversity and compassion are at the core of the Canadian psyche. Combined, these values help to make Canadian society unique. The roots of diversity can perhaps be found in the accommodation of two official languages; the roots of compassion can perhaps be found in the rigours imposed by our northern climate and the establishment of universal medical care. Whatever their origins, today diversity and compassion have blossomed into core characteristics of the community with which Canadians proudly identify.

On February 27, 2014, the Aga Khan, 49th Imam—or spiritual leader—of the world’s 15 million Ismaili Muslims, addressed parliamentarians of both Houses and other distinguished guests in the House of Commons Chamber. In introducing him, Prime Minister Stephen Harper told those assembled that the Aga Khan had been asked to address Parliament because of the “exquisite symmetry” between his values as a religious leader and those of the Canadian people. According to the Prime Minister, quoting the Aga Khan:

“ ‘We cannot make the world safe for democracy without first making it safe for diversity.’ This is a most Canadian way of seeing things. ”

In his address, the Aga Khan said:

The history of Canada has a great deal to teach us in this regard, including the long incremental processes through which quality civil societies and committed cultures of pluralism are built. One of the watchwords of our new Global Centre for Pluralism is that pluralism is a process and not a product. I know that many Canadians would describe their own pluralism as a work in progress, but it is also an asset of enormous global quality.

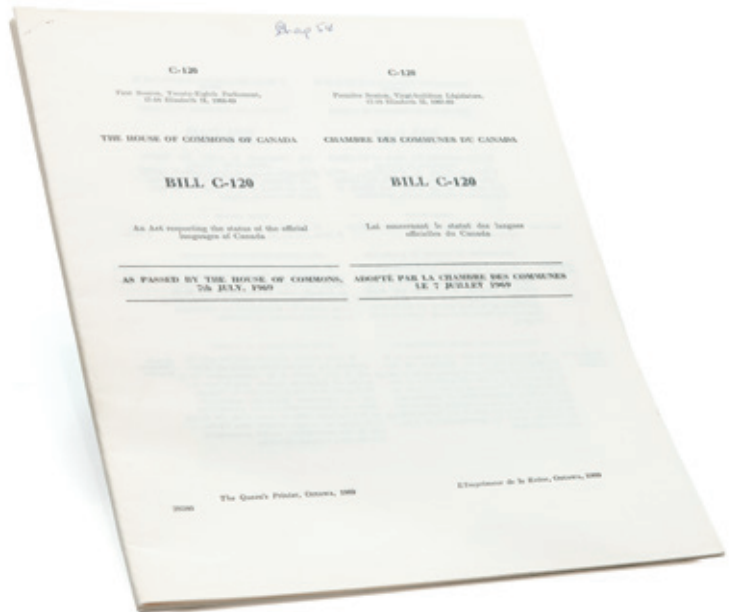
Chapter image:

Bust of the late Honourable James Gladstone, Senator from 1958 to 1971
Technique and dimensions: Bronze 57 cm (h) x 50 cm (w) x 34 cm (d)
Artist: Rosemary Breault-Landry
Year: 2000
Reason for the commission: First Aboriginal person to serve in the Senate



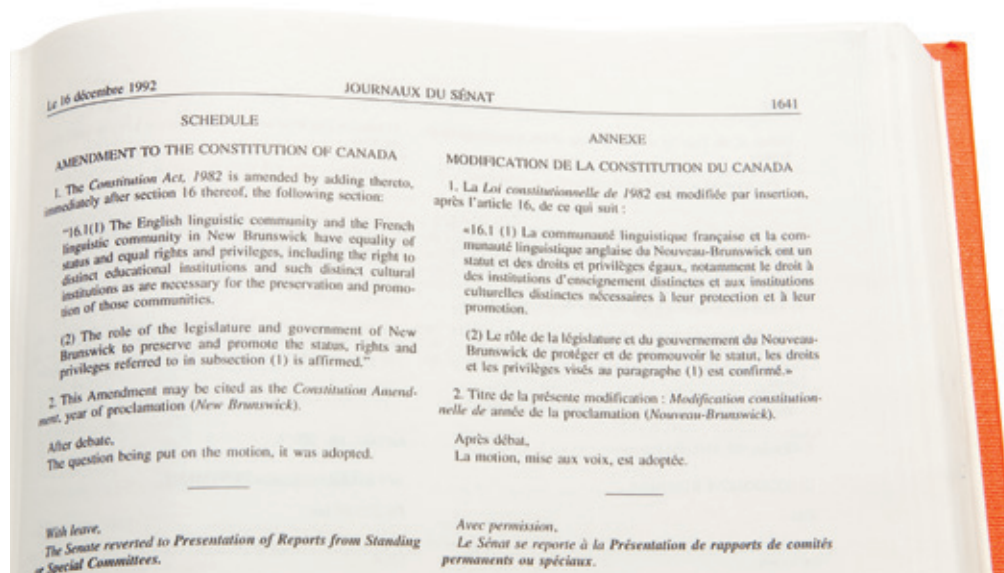
Official Languages

Canada is shared between English speakers and French speakers. The British North America Act, 1867 (now the Constitution Act, 1867) guarantees the use of English and French in the Parliament of Canada. In 1969, bilingualism in the country was promoted by the enactment of the Official Languages Act. The Act gave equal status to both English and French in federal institutions by making them official languages of the Government of Canada. This arrangement was incorporated into the Constitution of Canada in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Official Languages Act was strengthened by amendment in 1988.



Official Languages Act, 1969

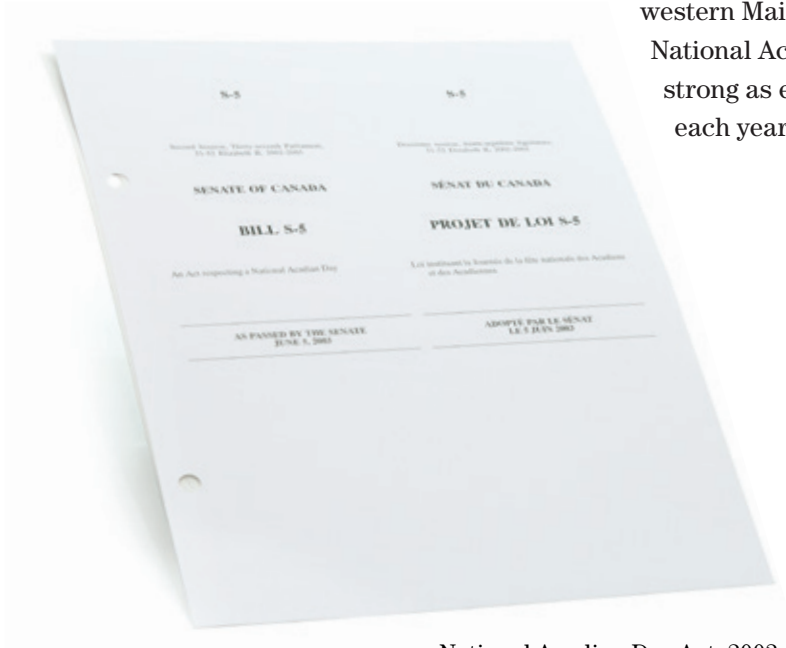
With a federal government that is constitutionally bilingual, the Province of New Brunswick aspired to and acquired the same constitutional status. This was achieved with the Constitution Amendment, 1993 (New Brunswick), designed to protect the linguistic rights of the province's French-speaking minority, who are a third of the province's population.



Extract from the *Journals of the Senate*, December 16, 1992, page 1641: Senate Resolution authorizing the Constitution Amendment, 1993 (New Brunswick)

Acadians

As two distinct colonies of New France, Quebec and Acadia were administered separately, and each developed its own history. Acadia spanned an area now occupied by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and some of eastern Quebec and western Maine. As evidenced by the enactment of the National Acadian Day Act, Acadian pride today is as strong as ever. National Acadian Day is observed each year on August 15.



National Acadian Day Act, 2003

Women

Enacted in 1917 while Canada was at war and in a conscription crisis, the War-time Elections Act was the first Act to give women the right to vote in federal elections. It was therefore a major step forward in the women's suffrage movement. The Act did not give all women the right to vote. It gave the vote to a group considered to be strongly in favour of conscription: wives, widows, mothers and sisters of those soldiers already serving overseas.

Amongst other measures, the Military Voters Act of 1917 expanded the vote to include all women serving in the armed forces, as well as nurses in the war.

The Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women of 1918 expanded women's right to vote in federal elections, regardless of whether or not they had obtained the provincial franchise. Women's vote in provincial elections was implemented between 1916 and 1940.

Military Voters Act, 1917



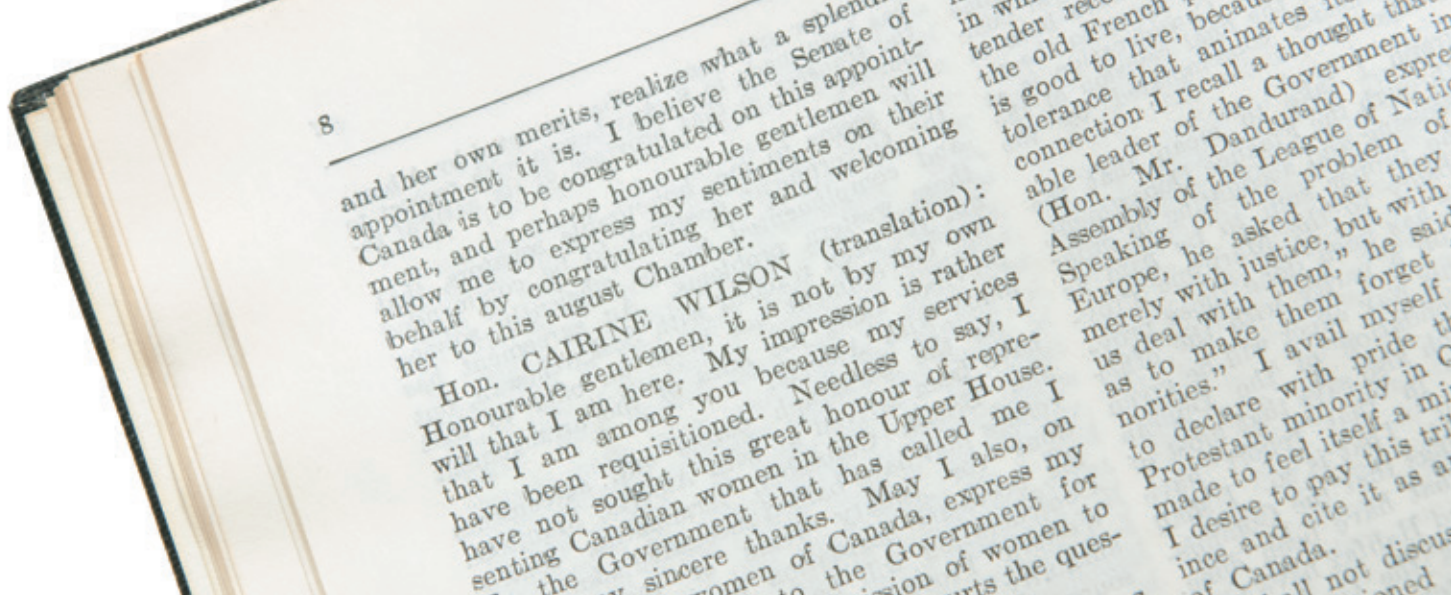
An Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women, 1918

War-time Elections Act, 1917

Mrs. Cairine Reay Wilson was the first woman to be appointed to the Senate of Canada. She was appointed in 1930, just months after the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in its decision commonly called the “Persons Case,” gave women the right to sit in the Senate. The “Persons Case” is commemorated by a monument on Parliament Hill depicting the “Famous Five,” which is situated just outside the Senate entrance to the Centre Block. The Famous Five were the women who shouldered the burden of the court challenge: Emily Murphy, Irene Parlby, Nellie McClung, Louise McKinney, and Henrietta Muir Edwards. Emily Murphy was the British Empire’s first female judge. Louise McKinney, by being elected to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, became the first woman to be elected to any legislature in the British Empire. Wilson worked on 13 Senate committees during her time in office and was the first woman to be appointed chair of a Senate standing committee, the Standing Senate Committee on Immigration and Labour.



Monument to the Famous Five on Parliament Hill, entitled “Women Are Persons.”



Extract from the *Debates of the Senate*, February 25, 1930, pages 8–9:
Section from the maiden speech of the Honourable Cairine Reay Wilson, Senator



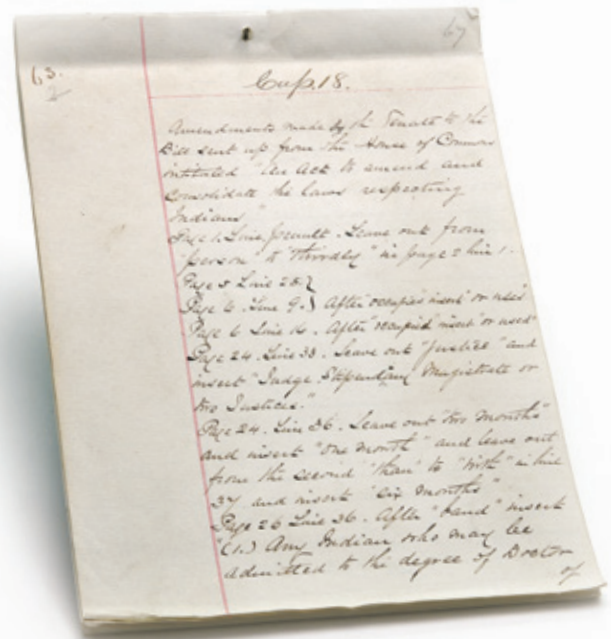
Bust of the late Honourable Cairine Reay Wilson,
Senator from 1930 to 1962
Technique and dimensions: White marble
71 cm (h) x 42 cm (w) x 37 cm (d)
Artist: Felix Weihs de Weldon
Year: 1939
Reason for the commission: First woman to serve in the Senate



Bust of the late Honourable Marianna Beauchamp Jodoin,
Senator from 1953 to 1966
Technique and dimensions: Bronze 55 cm (h) x 39 cm (w) x 25 cm (d)
Artist: Sylvia Daoust
Year: 1965
Reason for the commission:
First francophone woman to serve in the Senate

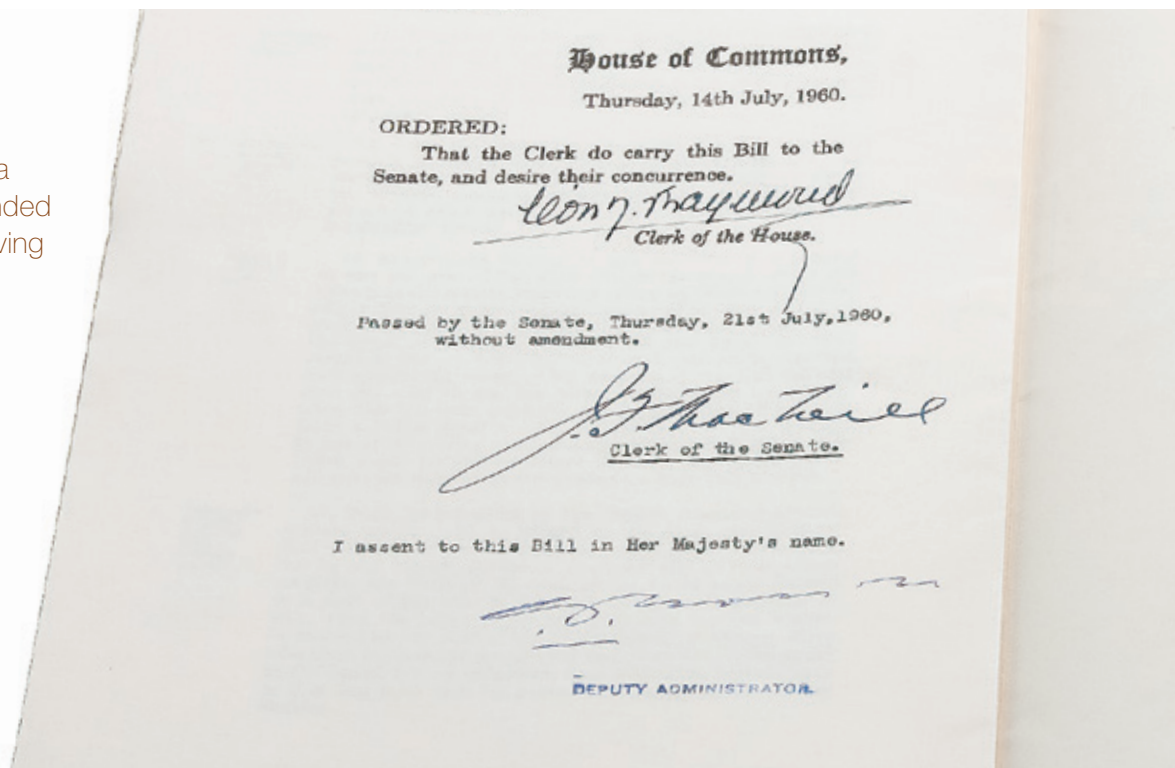
Aboriginal Peoples

Part II of the Constitution Act, 1982 is entitled "Rights of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada"; it recognizes and affirms their Aboriginal and treaty rights. For constitutional purposes, the term "Aboriginal peoples" includes the Indian, Inuit and Metis peoples of Canada. Indian peoples today are more commonly referred to as First Nations. Well-known names such as Mi'kmaq, Huron, Iroquois, Cree, Blackfoot and Haida resonate with Canadians from coast to coast. The ancestors of the Metis were people of mixed First Nations and European heritage, originally French or Scottish in the case of Rupert's Land and the Red River Settlement in what is now Manitoba. The Metis have developed the Michif language. In Inuktitut, Inuit means "the people." Masters of Canada's arctic regions, the Inuit occupy what is known in Inuktitut as the Inuit Nunangat, or Inuit land or territory.



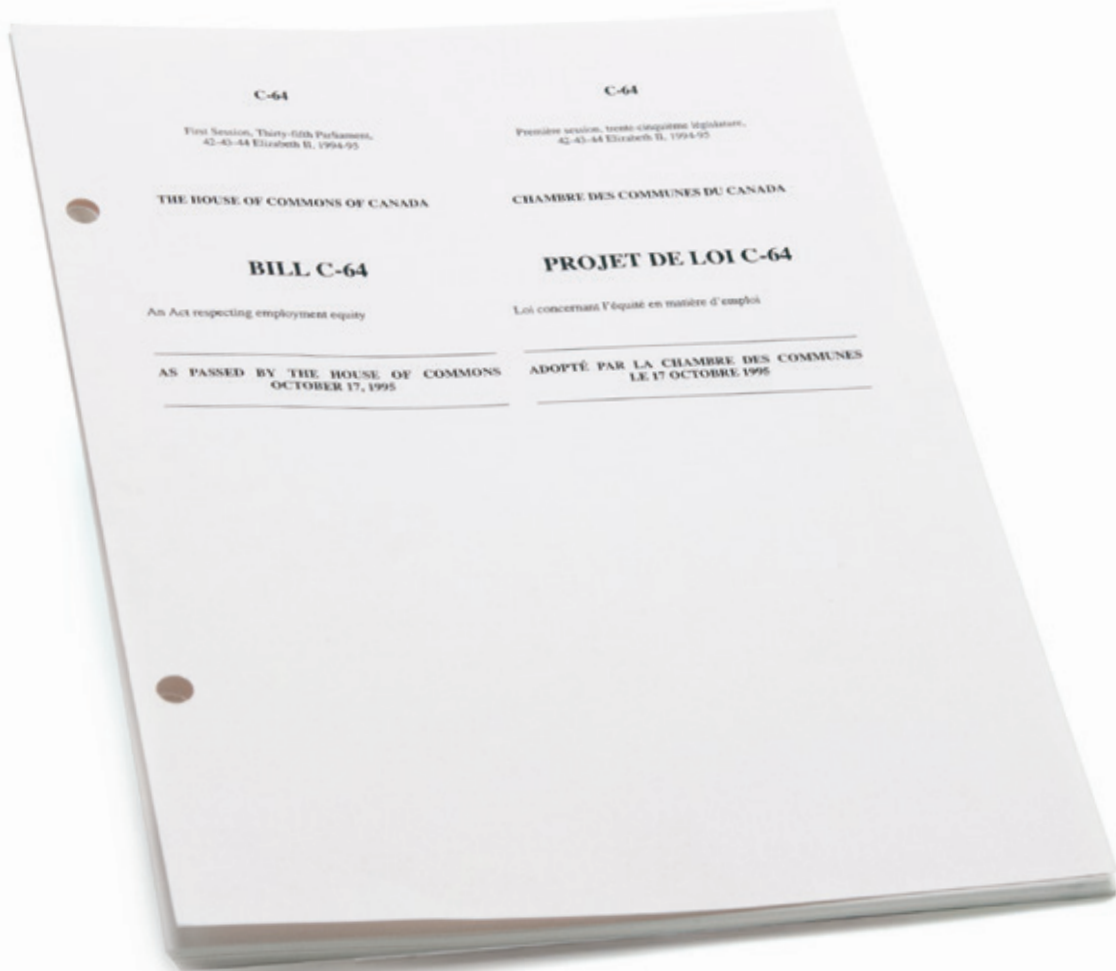
Senate amendments to the bill enacting
The Indian Act, 1876

The 1960 Act to Amend the Canada Elections Act extended the franchise by giving registered Indians the right to vote in federal elections.



Human Rights

The Employment Equity Act of 1995 was passed to ensure “equality in the workplace so that no person shall be denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability and, in the fulfillment of that goal, to correct the conditions of disadvantage in employment experienced by women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities by giving effect to the principle that employment equity means more than treating persons in the same way but also requires special measures and the accommodation of differences.”



Employment Equity Act, 1995

Marriage and Divorce

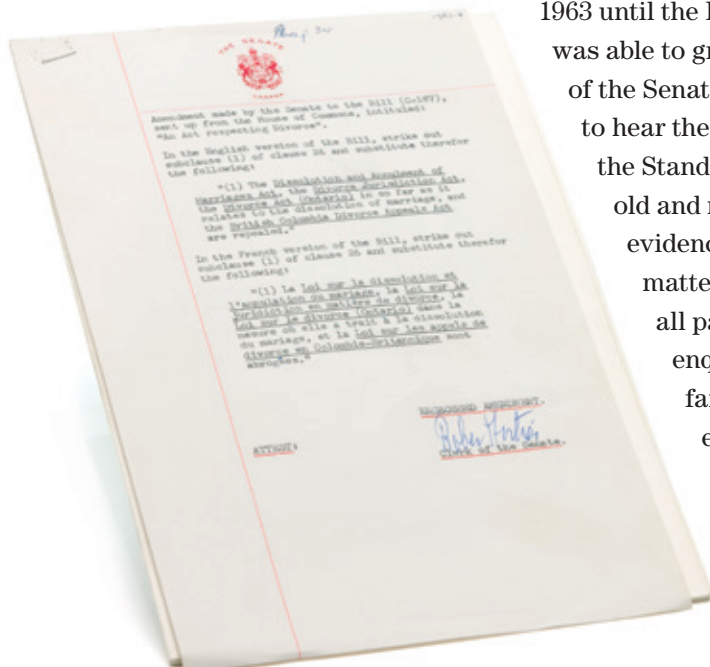
The nature of marriage varies according to different cultures, but, generally speaking, it is the civil or religious union of two persons who create a family unit and civil rights and obligations by marrying. Most recently, the Civil Marriage Act of 2005 made marriage in Canada available to same-sex couples.



Civil Marriage Act, 2005

Almost all countries today provide for divorce as a concomitant of marriage. In Canada, legislative authority over marriage and divorce has been exclusively vested in Parliament since 1867, but it was only in 1968 that the social consensus necessary to enact the first nationwide Divorce Act emerged. Until that time, residents of provinces whose courts did not have jurisdiction to grant divorces, such as Quebec and Newfoundland, would apply directly to Parliament. Initial hearings of the evidence took place before the Senate's Standing Committee on Divorce, which made its recommendations. Each of these divorces

was granted by a separate private Act of Parliament. From 1963 until the Divorce Act of 1968 took effect, the Senate was able to grant divorces by resolution, and the Speaker of the Senate designated a Commissioner of the Senate to hear the evidence and make recommendations to the Standing Committee on Divorce. Under both the old and new procedures, providing Parliament with evidence of satisfactory grounds could be a delicate matter! The Senate keeps an electronic registry of all parliamentary divorces and still receives many enquiries today from people interested in their family history or needing to resolve questions of estate and inheritance. In the image, the title page of the 1968 Divorce Act is covered by an engrossed amendment proposed by the Senate.



Divorce Act, 1968

Multiculturalism

When the Immigration Act was passed by Parliament in 1910, it created the status of “Canadian citizen” for British subjects born, naturalized or domiciled in Canada. Later, in 1921, the term “Canadian national” was defined in the Canadian Nationality Act, and included male Canadian citizens and their wives, and any children fathered by such nationals and born outside of Canada.

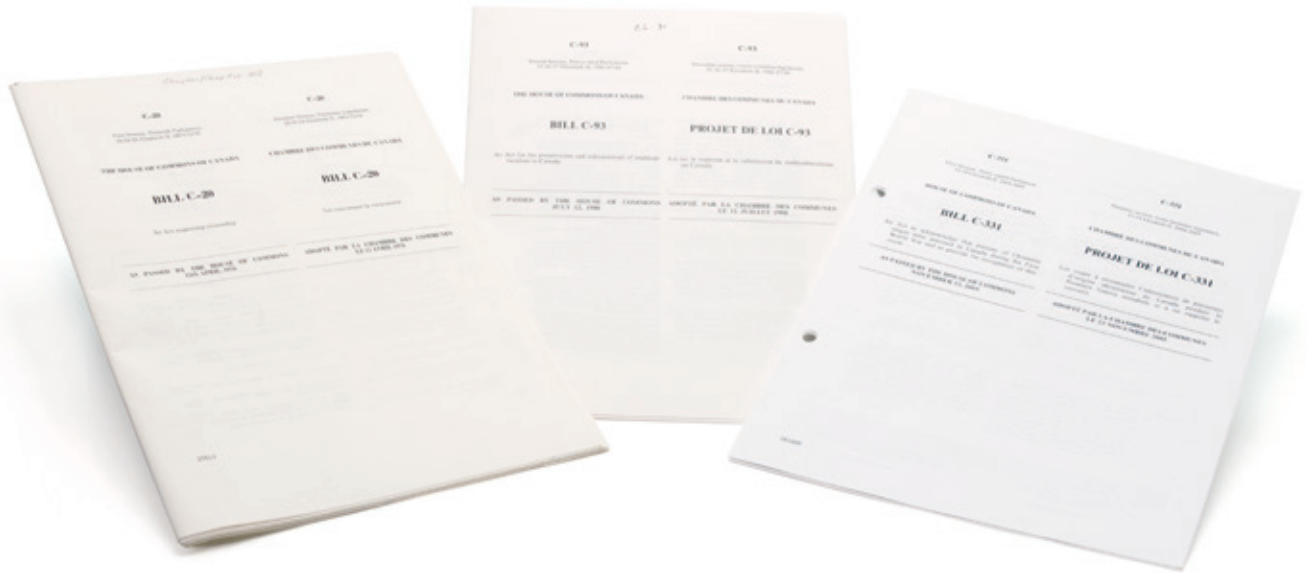
The 1946 Canadian Citizenship Act created Canadian citizenship as a status separate from that of British nationality as of January 1, 1947. The Canadian Citizenship Act of 1976 removed preferential treatment for British subjects, allowed citizens to have dual or multiple citizenships, and recognized that Canadian society benefited from a diverse multicultural society.



First official Canadian citizenship ceremony at the Supreme Court of Canada building, January 3, 1947. Front row (left to right): Mr. Naif Hanna Azar from Palestine, Mr. Jerzy Wladyslaw Meier from Poland, Mr. Louis Edmon Brodbeck from Switzerland, Mr. Joachim Heinrich Hellmen from Germany, Mr. Jacko Hrushkowsky from Russia and Mr. Anton Justinik from Yugoslavia. Back row (left to right): Mr. Zigurd Larsen from Norway, Sgt. Maurice Labrosse from Canada, Mr. Joseph Litvinchuk from Romania, Mrs. Labrosse from Scotland, Mr. Nestor Rakowitzka from Romania and Mr. Yousuf Karsh from Armenia with Mrs. Helen Sawicka from Poland.

Credit: Chris Lund / National Film Board of Canada. Photothèque / Library and Archives Canada / PA-129262

Canadian Multiculturalism Act, 1988



Canadian Citizenship Act, 1976

Internment of Persons of Ukrainian
Origin Recognition Act, 2005

From the beginning of the First World War in 1914 until 1920, two years after its conclusion, over 8,000 persons designated as enemy aliens were interned at 24 receiving stations and internment camps. The War Measures Act was the authority behind these internments. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia, internees were confined in internment camps—also known at the time as concentration camps—and the work sites associated with them. Much of their property was confiscated. In some cases wives and children accompanied the men to the camps. Less than half of the internees were prisoners of war; the rest were civilians, mostly Ukrainians from either Russia or the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Introduced as a private member's bill, the Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act of 2005 officially recognizes that persons of Ukrainian origin were interned in Canada during the First World War. The Act also requires the Canadian government to agree to and implement measures to recognize the internment for educational and commemorative purposes.

The Canadian Multiculturalism Act of 1988 was passed in order to preserve and enhance multiculturalism in Canada. The Act also recognizes Canada's multicultural heritage as an asset that must be protected by a government that respects and celebrates diversity.

THE SENATE

MOTION TO RECOGNIZE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BLACK CANADIANS AND FEBRUARY AS BLACK HISTORY MONTH ADOPTED

On the Order:

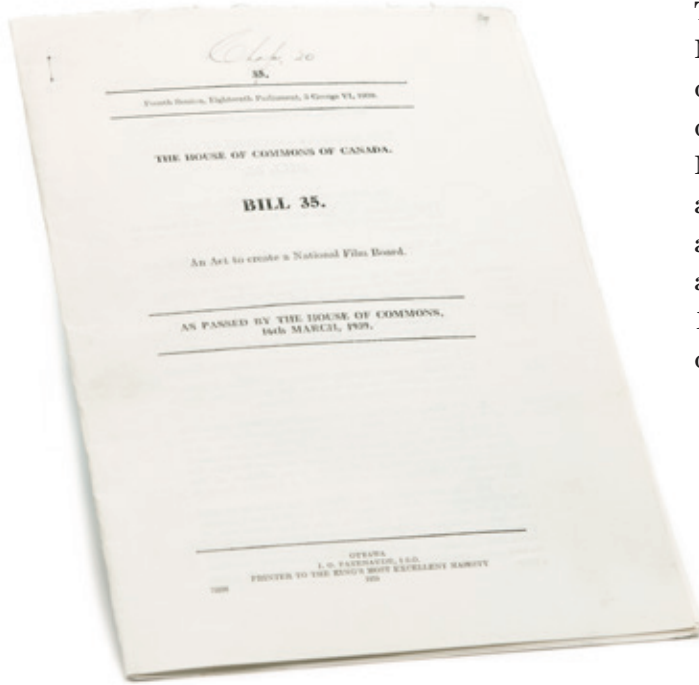
Resuming debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Oliver seconded by the Honourable Senator Di Nino:

That the Senate take note of the important contribution of black Canadians to the settlement, growth and development of Canada, the diversity of the black community in Canada and its importance to the history of this country, and recognize February as Black History Month.

Extract from the *Debates of the Senate*, March 4, 2008, page 905:
Senate officially recognizes Black History Month

Black History Month is an annual observance not only in Canada, but also in the United States and the United Kingdom. In Canada and the United States, it is celebrated in February. The Honourable Donald Oliver, the first black man to be appointed to the Canadian Senate, introduced a motion in February 2008 to have the Senate officially recognize February as Black History Month. A motion had been moved earlier in the House of Commons by the Honourable Jean Augustine and was adopted by that Chamber. The Senate motion received unanimous approval.

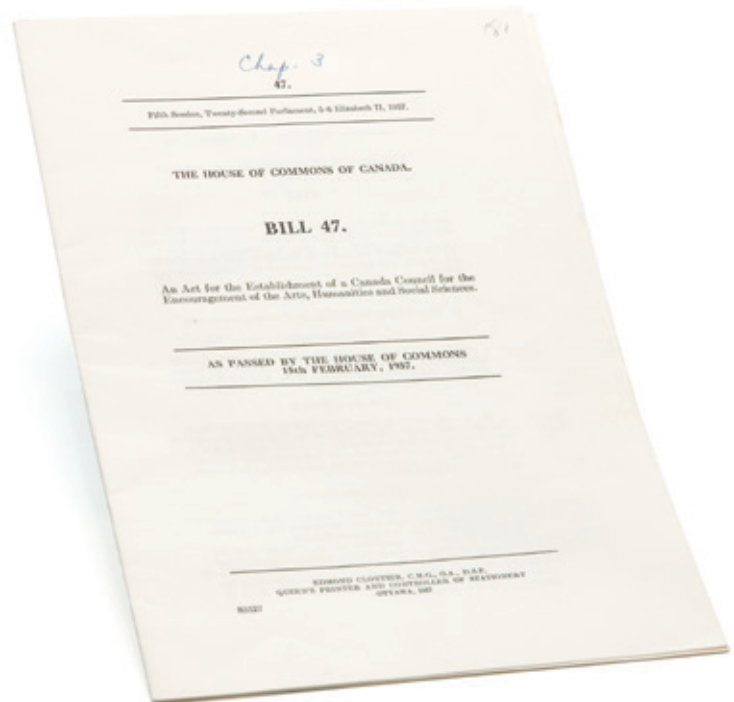
The Arts



National Film Act, 1939

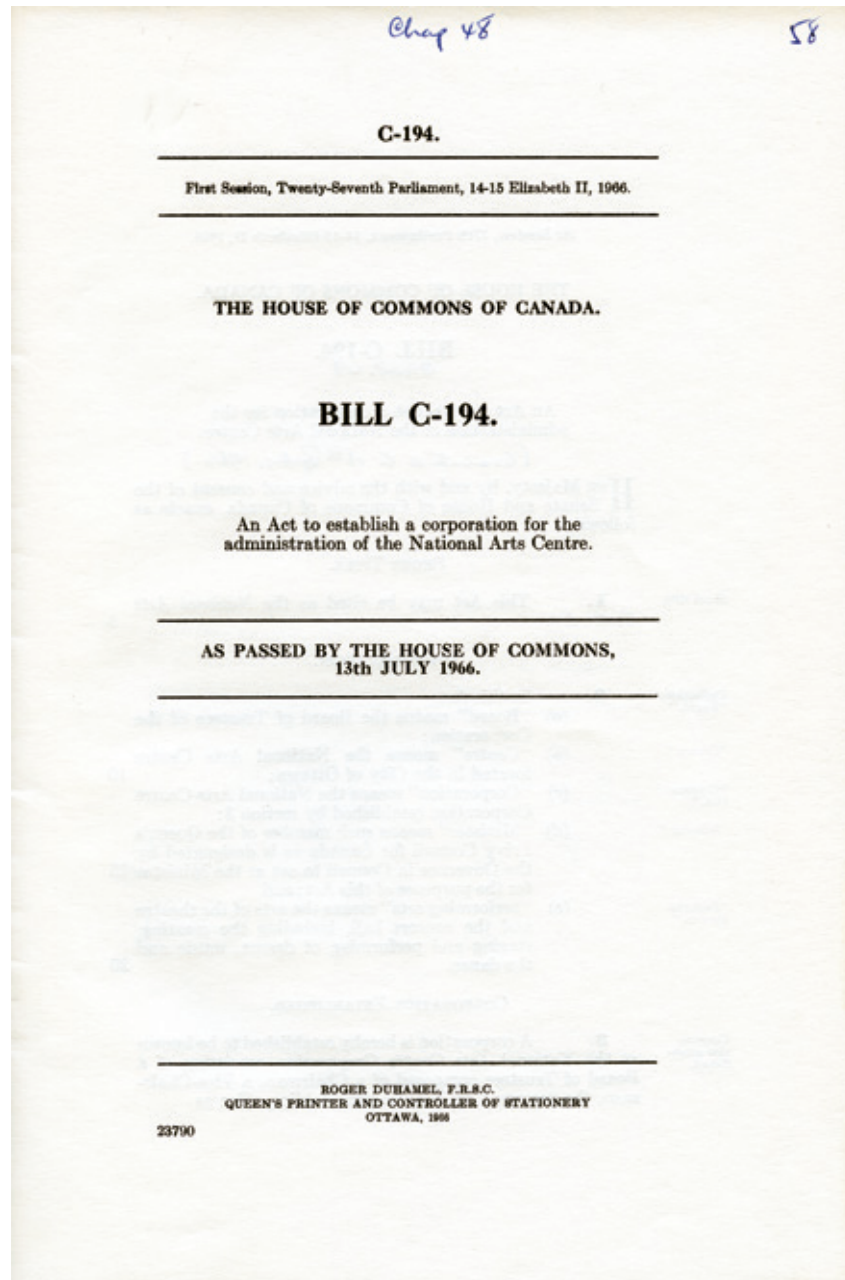
The National Film Act, 1939, created the National Film Board (NFB), with the purpose of initiating and promoting the production and distribution of films in the national interest. The NFB is an agency of the Government of Canada, and it produces and distributes documentary and animated films, web documentaries and alternative dramas. In total, the NFB has over 13,000 productions to its credit. These have won over 5,000 awards, including 12 Academy Awards.

The Canada Council Act, 1957, created the Canada Council, a council for the arts, with the purpose of fostering and promoting the study and enjoyment of the arts and the production of artistic works. The Council's core areas of activity include the visual arts, the media arts, dance, music, theatre, and writing and publishing. Amongst its many related activities, the Council has supervisory authority over the Art Bank, runs a Musical Instrument Bank and administers the Governor General's Literary Awards.



Canada Council Act, 1957

Conceived as a Centennial project for 1967, the National Arts Centre opened its doors on June 2, 1969. The Centre was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 2006. It is home to the National Arts Centre Orchestra. The National Arts Centre Act creates the organizational and administrative structure to maintain and operate the Centre, to develop the performing arts in the National Capital Region and to assist the Canada Council in the development of the performing arts elsewhere in Canada.



National Arts Centre Act, 1966

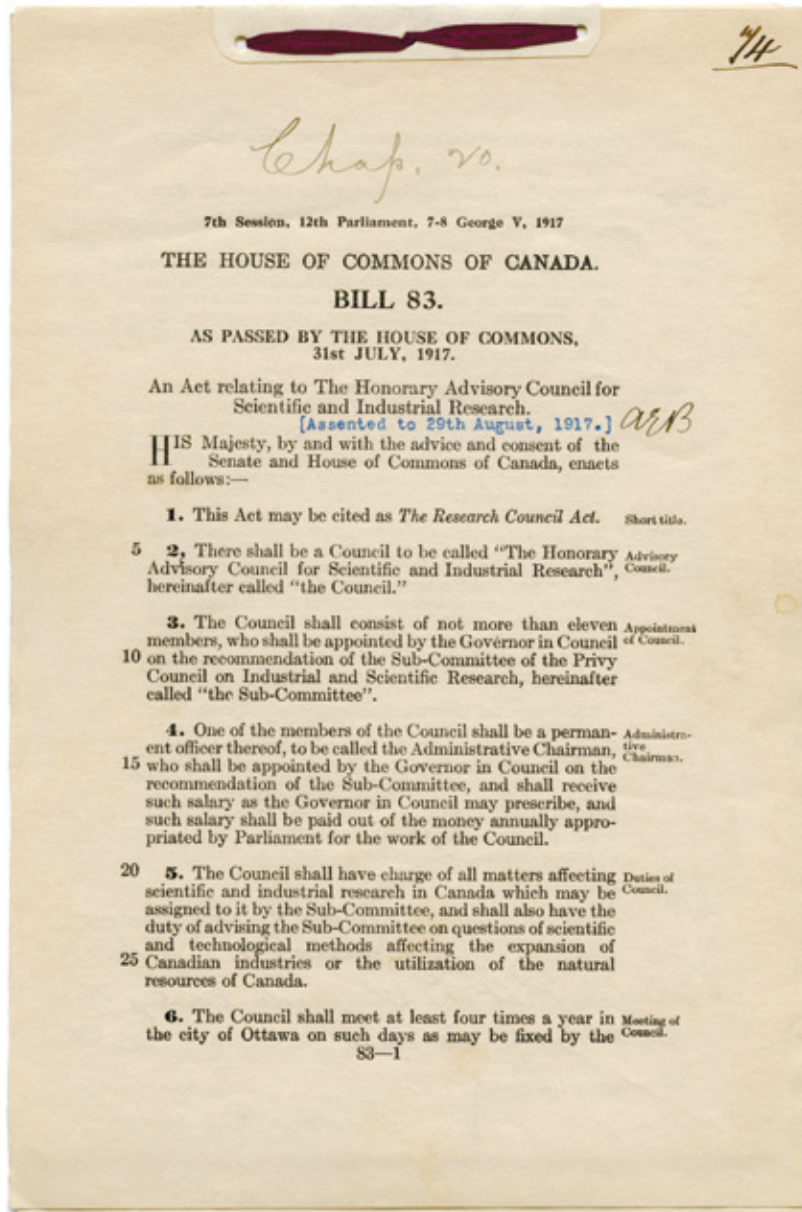
Science and Technology

On May 23, 1873, Royal Assent was given to an Act respecting Weights and Measures. The Act provided for the uniformity of weights and measures throughout Canada, and defined and established standard measures of length, weight and capacity. It also made provision for the inspection of weights and measures in general use and legalized the use of the metric system by consent of the parties. Standard yards, standard pounds avoirdupois, standard gallons and Troy ounces were all provided for. Section 8 of the Act required that one set of Dominion standards be placed in the custody of the Speaker of the Senate, one set in the custody of the Speaker of the House of Commons and one set in the custody of the Minister of Internal Revenue. The image below is of the Imperial gallon held in the Senate Archives.



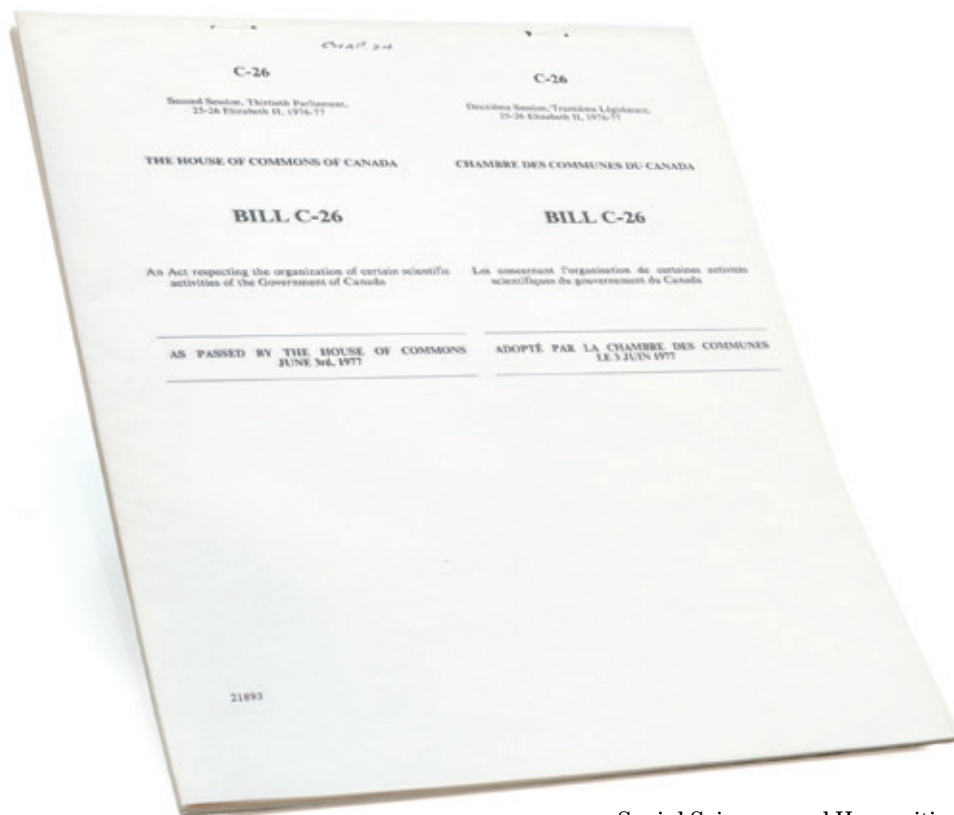
Imperial Standard Gallon and its case, 1874

The National Research Council of Canada (NRC), created by the Research Council Act, 1917, now exists under the National Research Council Act and is managed by a governing council. The NRC was created by legislation during the First World War, in 1917, to advise the government on matters of scientific and industrial research. During the Second World War, the NRC grew rapidly as a military science and weapons research organization. In 2008, the NRC stated that its modern objectives are “to create, acquire and promote the application of scientific and engineering knowledge to meet Canadian needs for economic, regional and social development.” The NRC reports under two program activities: (1) research and development, and (2) technology and industry support.



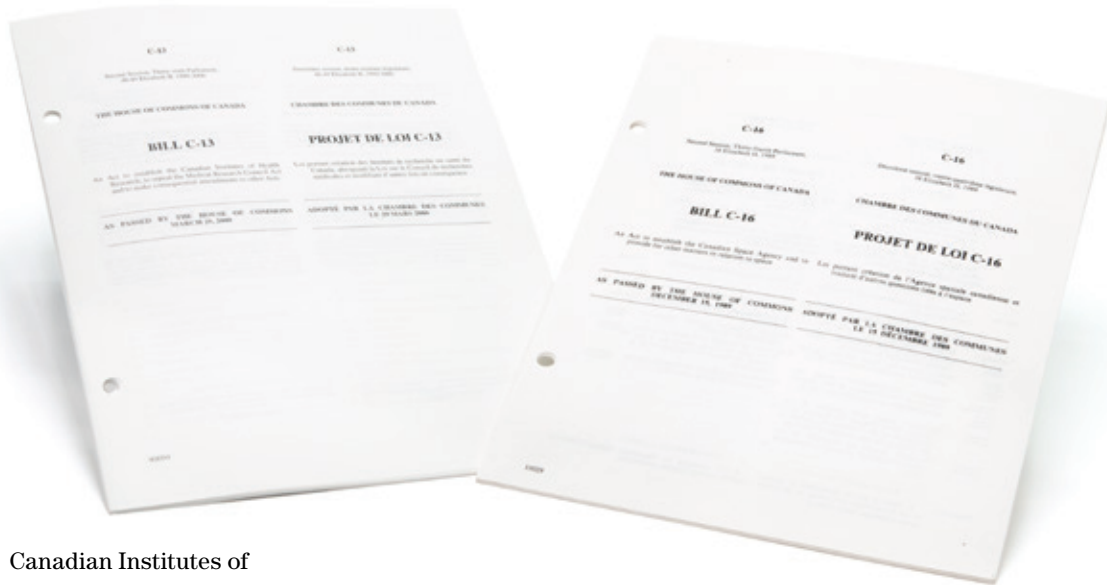
Research Council Act, 1917

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act of 1977 created the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). SSHRC is a federal research-funding agency whose objectives are to foster and assist research and training in the humanities and social sciences in post-secondary institutions. The council focuses on developing talent, generating insights and forging connections across campuses and communities. It gives strategic support to world-leading initiatives that fall in line with its commitment to ensuring a better future for Canada and the world. Together, SSHRC, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada are the three federal agencies responsible for the second edition of the Tri-Council Policy Statement, the policy that governs, throughout Canada, the ethics of research into humans.



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council Act, 1977

On September 29, 1962, Canada became the third country to put a satellite of its own construction into space when *Alouette 1* was launched with the assistance of NASA. The Canadian Space Agency Act of 1990 created the Canadian Space Agency for the purpose of promoting the peaceful use and development of space, to advance the knowledge of space through science and to ensure that space science and technology provide social and economic benefits to Canadians.



Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act, 2000

Canadian Space Agency Act, 1990

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act, assented to in 2000, created the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) for the purpose of excelling at creating new knowledge that can translate into improved health for Canadians, more effective health services and products, and a strengthened Canadian health care system.

Sport

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act of 1961 was passed to promote and to develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada. It marked the first time that sport was actively supported by the Canadian federal government.

In 1994, the National Sports of Canada Act established hockey as the national winter sport and lacrosse as the national summer sport. James George Aylwin Creighton, a Nova Scotian, is called the “father of ice hockey” and the “founding father of our national sport.” Mr. Creighton codified a set of rules first used in a hockey game in Montreal in 1875. In another vein, his period of service as an officer of a House of Parliament still leaves him as the longest-serving such officer. Appointed as Law Clerk of the Senate on March 3, 1882, he died at the age of 80, while still in office after 48 years.

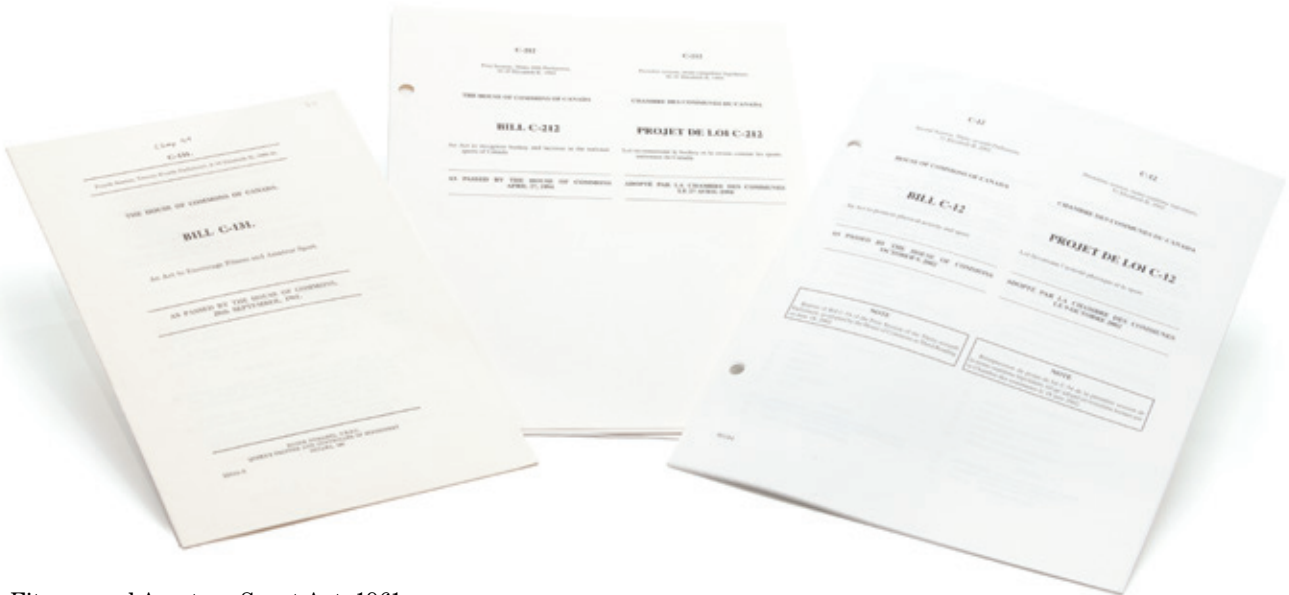


James George Aylwin Creighton, Law Clerk of the Senate from 1882 to 1930, is known as the “father of ice hockey” for his codification of the sport’s rules.

Credit: William J. Topley / Library and Archives Canada / PA-183578

The Physical Activity and Sport Act replaced the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act in 2003. It serves as a framework to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, to encourage all Canadians to improve their health through physical activity, and to help reduce barriers that prevent Canadians from being active.

National Sports of Canada Act, 1994



Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, 1961

Physical Activity and Sport Act, 2003

This Printed Roll of "The Revised
 Statutes of Canada", attested by His
 Excellency the Governor General and counter-
 signed by the Secretary of State, was
 deposited in my office under 49th Vict Chap²
 Sect 4, this twenty first day of January 1887,
 and by Proclamation dated 24th January 1887,
 the said Roll was declared to come into
 force and have effect as law on the
 first day of March in the year of
 Our Lord One thousand eight hundred
 and eighty seven.

Thomas Langford
 Clerk of the Parliaments

The certified copy of the Printed Roll of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, was deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments.

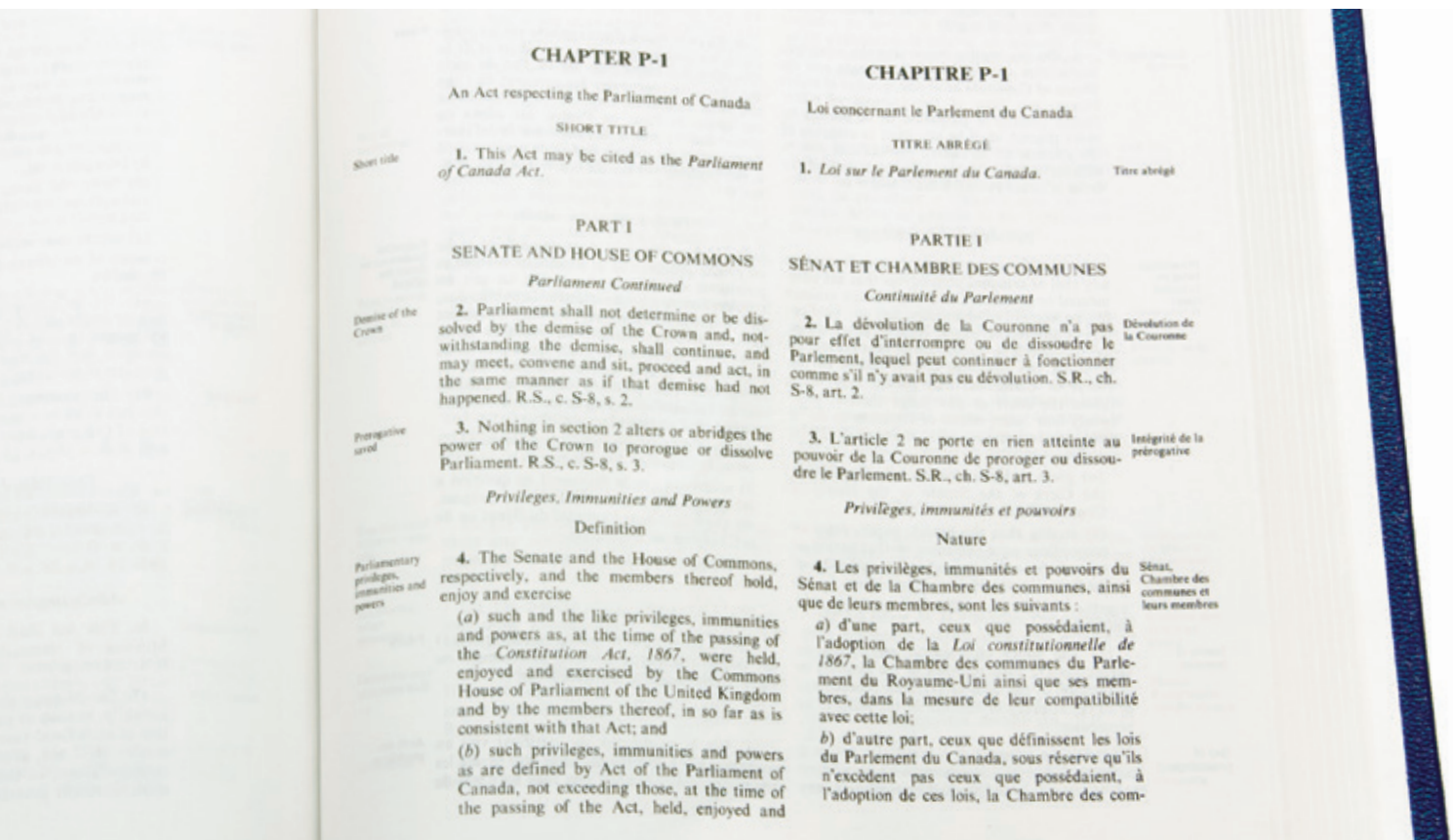


THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Overview of the Legislative Process

The laws of Canada are revised and consolidated to assist the public in their use. The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985 are the latest printed iteration of this process. Of particular interest to Parliament in the 1985 revision is that various older statutes were combined to create the Parliament of Canada Act, which governs the Senate and the House of Commons and their members, as well as the Library of Parliament, a joint service to both Houses. In section 4 of the Act, Parliament exercises the power conferred on it by section 18 of the Constitution Act, 1867 to grant the Senate, the House of Commons and their members the privileges, immunities and powers that a legislative body and its members need to carry out their functions.

The law-making process in Canada is one inherited from the Parliament of the United Kingdom but adapted to the unique needs of Confederation.



Parliament of Canada Act, 1985



Members of the Opposition in the Senate Chamber.

The Parliament of Canada is composed of the Queen and two Houses of Parliament: the Senate and the House of Commons. Parliament's principal legislative mandate is to make laws for the "Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada" at the national level. All federal laws are proposed, considered and enacted in both English and French, Canada's official languages.

Bills are legislative proposals that become law when adopted in identical form by the Senate and the House of Commons and then presented for Royal Assent in Her Majesty's name. Most bills that become law are proposed by the executive branch of government. The Government has usually consulted extensively over draft versions, often for a year or more. This pre-legislative process is confidential and flexible. Government bills can be introduced in the Senate, but this usually occurs in the House of Commons. Bills imposing taxes or appropriating taxpayers' money must originate in the House of Commons.

Parliamentarians who are not Cabinet Ministers may also sponsor bills. By introducing private members' public bills, Senators and Members of the House of Commons draw attention to and stimulate public discussion over policy issues. Sometimes these private members' public bills are enacted into law.

The parliamentary process is the public phase of law-making. In Parliament, a bill is tested through debate. The Government can promote the advantages of its policy choices. Parliamentarians carefully study the bill, both in Chamber and in committee.

The Opposition plays a critical function in the legislative process. The Opposition tests Government bills to expose any weaknesses and offers amendments. This is part of the more general role of holding Government to account.

Both Houses use the traditional process of passing a bill. Under that process, a bill is introduced and read a first time (“first reading”), and then a second time (“second reading”) to adopt it in principle. After second reading, it is typically referred to a committee (“committee stage”), where committee members invite and hear experts and interested persons as witnesses. After hearing the witnesses, committee members discuss the merits of the bill and may propose amendments. Committee members then vote on the bill (“clause by clause”), after which the committee develops and adopts a report to the House. The report will usually provide for the bill to be proceeded with, either with or without amendment; only rarely will the committee recommend that the bill not be proceeded with. The House receives and considers the committee report and deals with it as necessary. Finally, the bill is read a third and last time (“third reading”) in order to pass it. The bill is then sent to the other House with a message seeking the concurrence of that Chamber. The second House uses the same process, eventually concurring in the bill or sending it back with one or more proposed amendments (formally known as “engrossed” amendments). When both Houses have agreed to the identical text, the bill is ready to be presented for Royal Assent.

While the Senate and the House of Commons both use the same process for considering a bill, their objectives can be different. Policy considerations are, of course, a fundamental concern in each House. However, while partisan considerations are a primary driver in House of Commons deliberations, Senate proceedings are often more geared to quality control (“sober second thought”).

Royal Assent converts a bill into an Act (a law). Royal Assent is given by the Governor General—the Queen’s representative in Canada—or by a Deputy Governor General. Royal Assent has traditionally been given before members of both Houses in Parliament assembled. In 2002, Parliament agreed that Royal Assent can be given by written declaration. Whichever procedure is used, in the days following Royal Assent the Governor General will personally attest in writing, at the end of the original copy, that the bill received Royal Assent. Finally, the former bill that is now an Act of Parliament is given into the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments for safekeeping and held in the vaults of the Senate of Canada.

Amendments

Every Act of Parliament begins with these words: “Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows. . . .” In the legislative process, the second House to consider a bill (usually the Senate) may wish to propose one or more amendments. In such a case, the “engrossed” amendment is proposed for the consideration of the initiating House by message. The initiating House may accept or refuse the proposed amendment, but it is only when both Houses agree to an identical legislative text that the bill can be presented for Royal Assent. In other words, each House has a veto.

Opposite: Engrossed amendment.

Pages 74 and 75: Signature pages with messages communicating an amendment.

39



Sept. 20,



1. AMENDMENT made by the Senate to the Bill 3, sent up from the House of Commons intituled: "An Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women".
Page 2, lines 9 and 10. For "paragraph" substitute "section".

*8396
Lambert*

ENGROSSED AMENDMENT.

ATTEST.

A. B. Smith
Clerk of the Senate.

years, has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time, and is possessed of all requirements necessary to entitle her, if unmarried, to become naturalized as a British subject, and that she has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty; or,
(d) if, notwithstanding she is married to an alien, she was at the time of such marriage a British subject by birth and has not herself sworn allegiance to any foreign power: Provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to the wife of an alien enemy.

Act to be construed one with the Dominion Elections Act and The War-time Elections Act.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and *The War-time Elections Act*, chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1917, and in each of the said Acts the expression "person" or "male person," or any similar expression, shall include a female person, unless a different meaning is required by the context or by the terms of this Act.

New voters' lists for bye-elections in 1918 not required.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall not be necessary by reason of any of the provisions thereof, to prepare new voters' lists for the purpose of any bye-election to be held before the first day of January, 1919, and in the case of any such bye-election any lawful lists available therefor may be used for the purposes of such bye-election to the same extent and with the same validity as if this Act had not been passed.

House of Commons
12th April, 1918.
Ordered, that the Clerk do carry this Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

W. W. Morrison
Clerk of the House
Friday, May 3rd, 1918.
Ordered, that the Clerk do carry this Bill back to the House of Commons and desire their concurrence to the amendment made by the Senate thereto.

A. R. Brown
Clerk of the Senate.

House of Commons
5th May, 1918

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back
his bill to the Senate and acquaint
their Honours that this House hath
agreed to their amendment without
any amendment

Clerk of the House

W B Woodcroft

I assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name.

Devonshire

Royal Assent

In 1939, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth conducted a Royal Tour of Canada, visiting Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. It was the first visit by a reigning monarch. The King personally granted Royal Assent to nine bills on May 19.



Royal Assent given in person by King George VI, with Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King present, May 19, 1939.

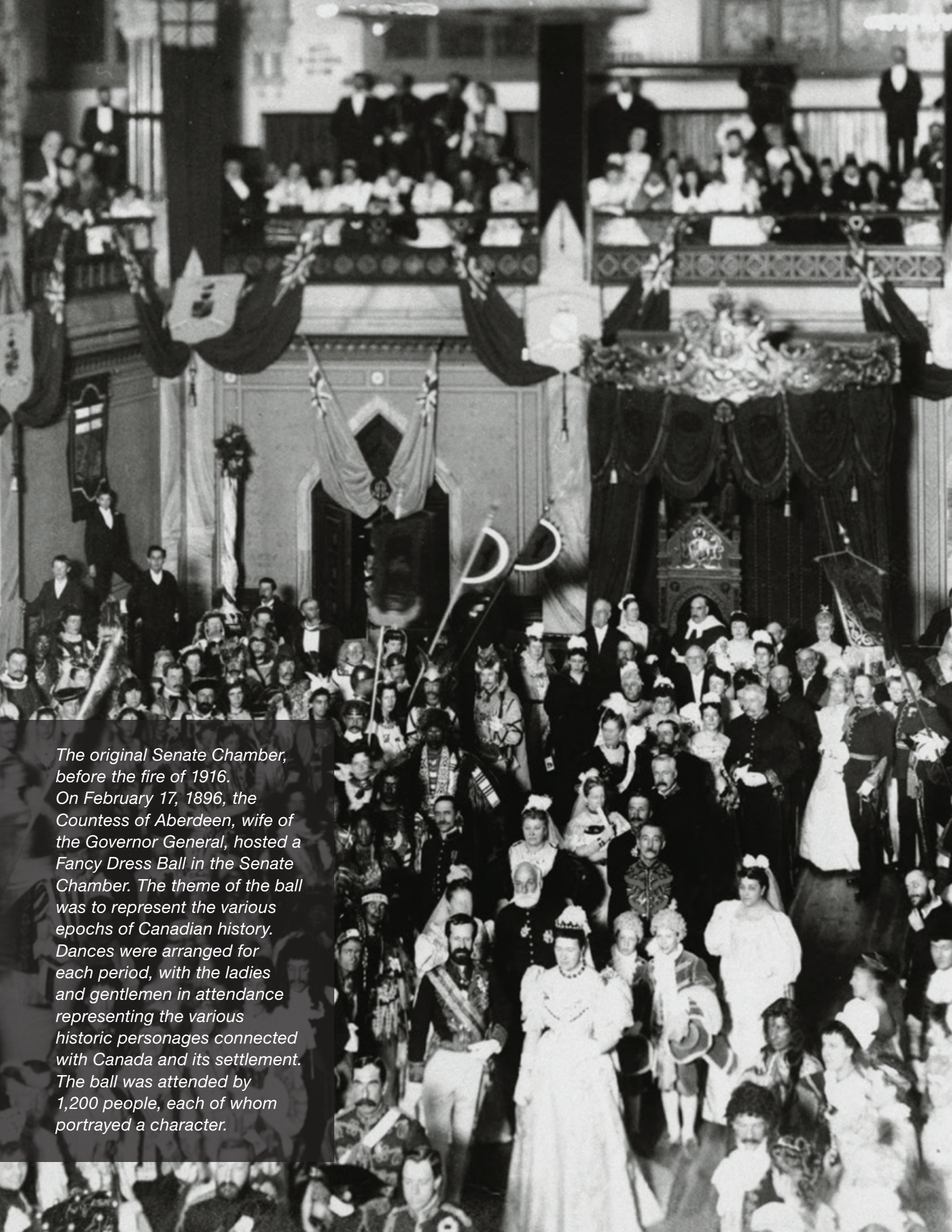
Credit: National Film Board of Canada. Photothèque / Library and Archives Canada / C-033278



A Royal Assent in Parliament assembled on December 15, 2010, by Governor General David Johnston, with Prime Minister Stephen Harper present.



The sculpture of Queen Victoria presides over the Thrones in the Senate Chamber. Victoria was the Sovereign at the time of Confederation. The bust is believed to have been commissioned by the Senate and put in place during the late 1930s.



The original Senate Chamber, before the fire of 1916. On February 17, 1896, the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General, hosted a Fancy Dress Ball in the Senate Chamber. The theme of the ball was to represent the various epochs of Canadian history. Dances were arranged for each period, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance representing the various historic personages connected with Canada and its settlement. The ball was attended by 1,200 people, each of whom portrayed a character.



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S. J. JARVIS

Credit: Samuel J. Jarvis / Library and Archives Canada / PA-126878

LIFE AND PERSONALITIES ON PARLIAMENT HILL

Traditions and Protocol

Life in Parliament is enriched by traditions and protocol, many of which dictate the dress and accoutrements of its officers. Speakers wear a tricorn hat; the Usher of the Black Rod a bicorn one.



Bicorn hats



Tricorn hats



The Usher of the Black Rod's sabre



In 1997, the title of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was changed to Usher of the Black Rod upon the nomination to the office of Ms. Mary C. McLaren, the first woman to occupy the position. The Black Rod wears a sabre and carries a black rod as a symbol of authority. The Black Rod is assisted by a Mace Bearer, who carries the mace, a symbol of royal authority. Its presence is a sign that the Sovereign has granted the House permission to meet. The Senate cannot meet until the mace is in the Chamber.



Mary C. McLaren was appointed Usher of the Black Rod in 1997, the first woman to hold the position.



The Black Rod



The Mace



The Judges' Woolsack is no longer in use in Canada, and the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada are undoubtedly eternally grateful. At Westminster, two woolsacks are traditionally used, one for the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords (formerly the Lord Chancellor), and the other, known as the Judges' Woolsack, for the Law Lords. In Ottawa, the Judges' Woolsack was used in the past for the opening and closing ceremonies of Parliament. (The closing ceremony, which used to occur at the end of a parliamentary session, last took place in 1983.) The use of the Woolsack was discontinued in the mid-20th century.



The Judges' Woolsack remains in the care of the Senate.

Opening of the 19th Parliament by Chief Justice Sir Lyman P. Duff, Administrator of Canada, May 16, 1940. The Honourable Cairine Reay Wilson, the first woman named to the Senate, is seated in the middle row, left side.

Credit: National Film Board of Canada. Photothèque / Library and Archives Canada / PA-802771

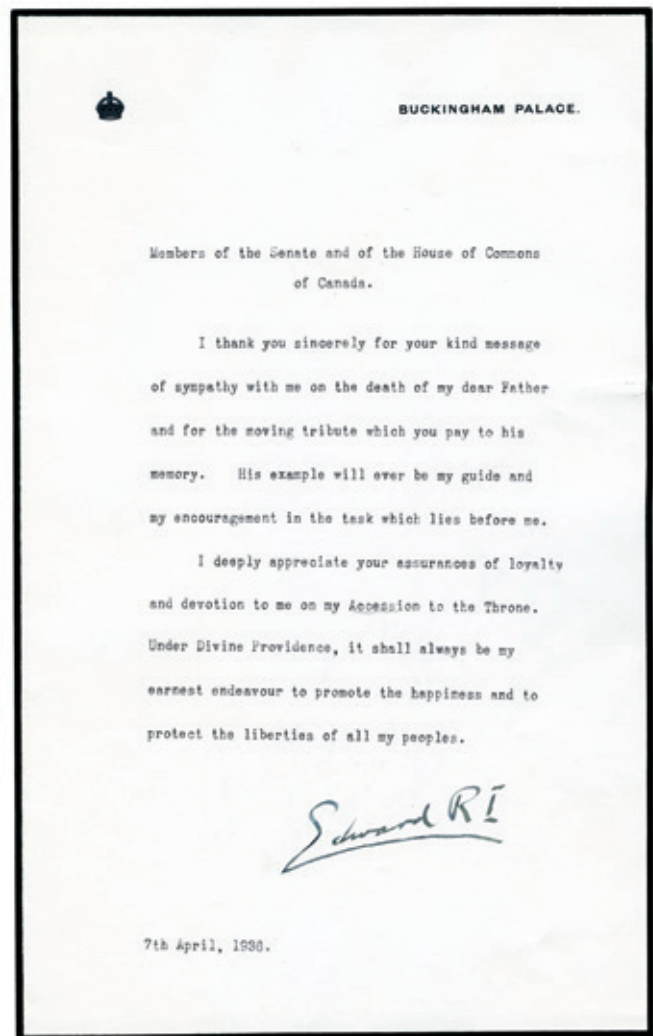


Sovereigns

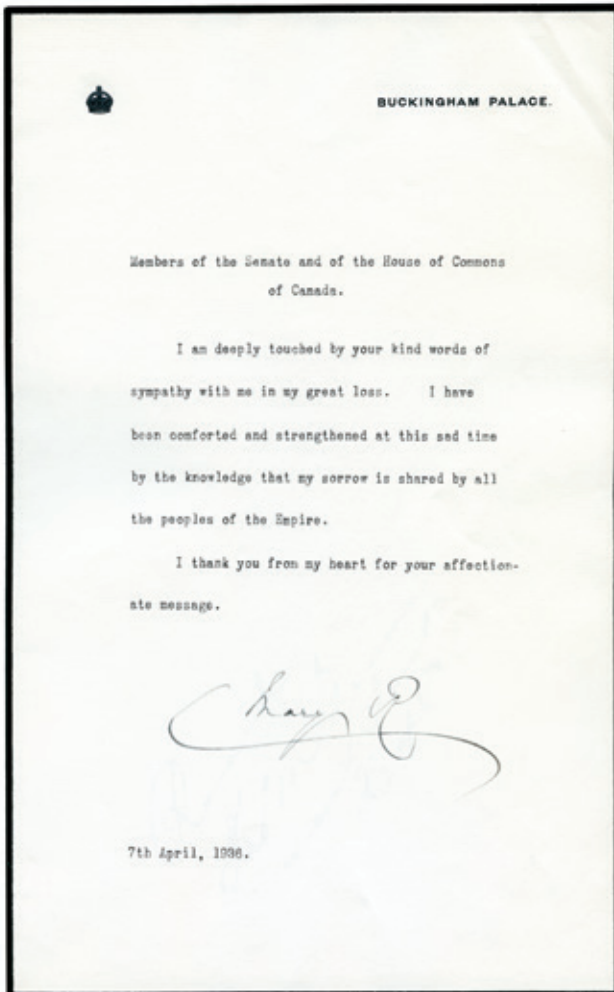
Canada has been a monarchy since the early Europeans established New France. Today it is a constitutional monarchy in which, in matters of state, the Sovereign through the Governor General acts only upon advice from the responsible authority. The succession is therefore a matter of constitutional interest, and that, in 1936, became a constitutional crisis when King George V died. His eldest son, King Edward VIII, was only king from January to December 1936, when he abdicated for love. The Privy Council of Canada requested and consented to the enactment of United Kingdom legislation altering the succession by Order-in-Council P.C. 3144, dated December 10, 1936, and in the following year the Parliament of Canada ratified this consent in the Succession to the Throne Act, 1937. Following the abdication, Edward VIII's brother, Prince Albert, Duke of York, became King George VI. He died in 1952 and was succeeded by Queen Elizabeth II.

As with previous notable events relating to the monarchy, official messages were sent on behalf of all Canadians in celebration of Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee in 2012. The succession was once again the subject of U.K. and Canadian legislation in 2013. That reform ended both the primacy of males over females and the disqualification of persons married to Roman Catholic spouses in the succession to the Crown.

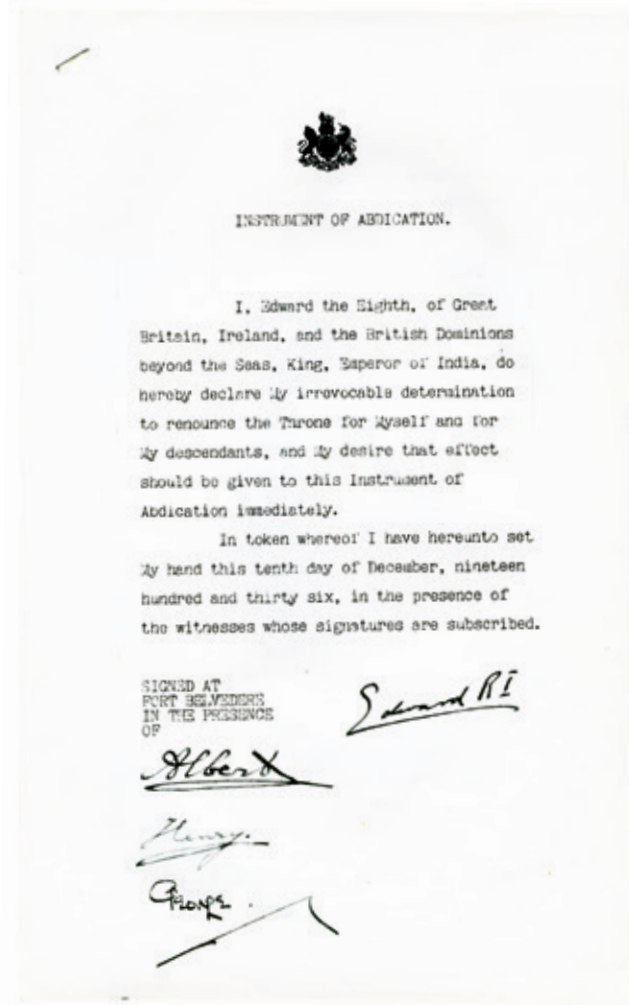
The correspondence shown here reflects some of the state protocol associated with official messages.



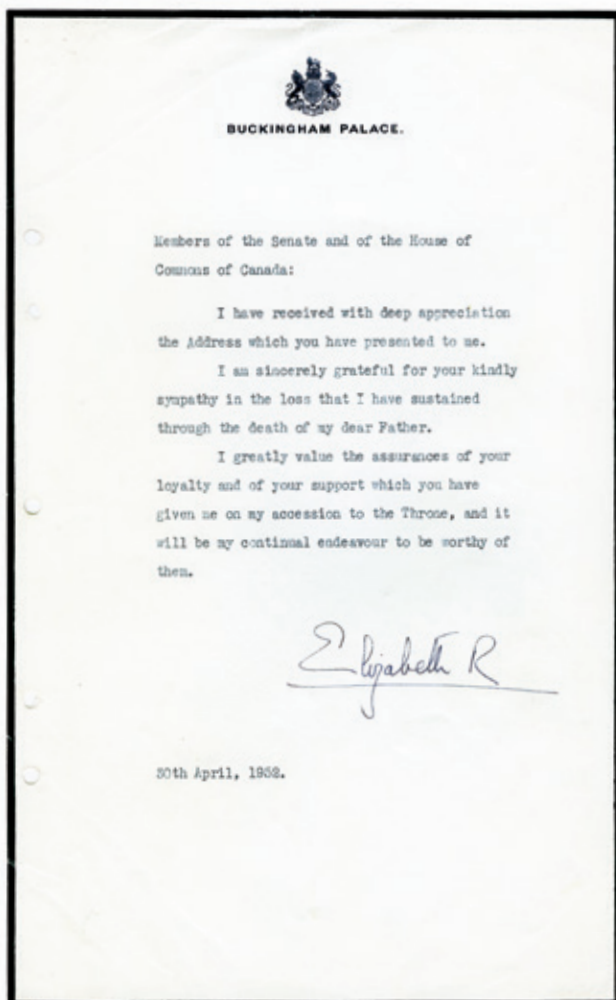
Message regarding death of King George V, 1936



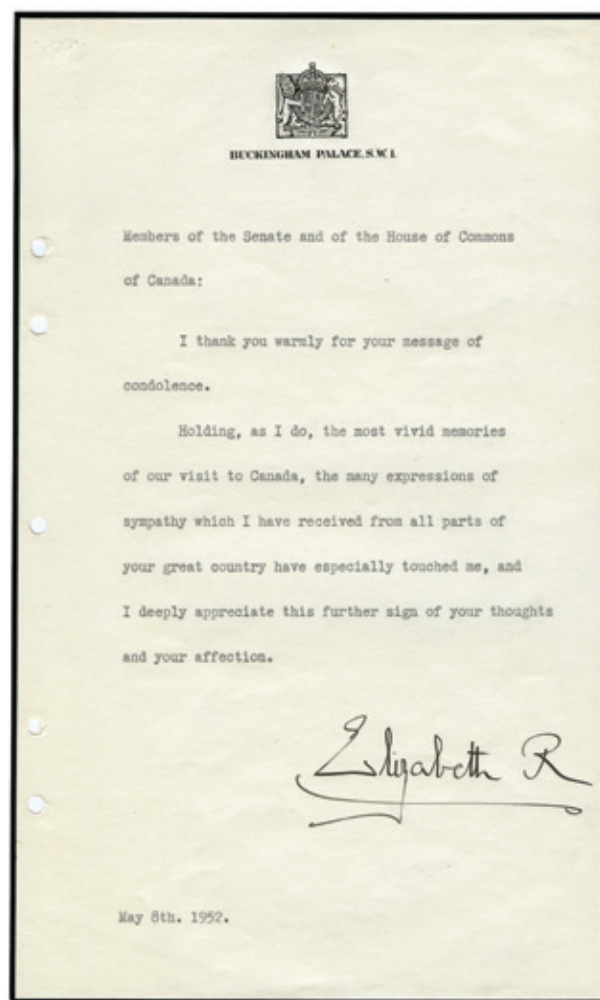
Letter of Thanks signed by Queen Mary, 1936



Letter of Abdication from Edward VIII, 1936



Message from Queen Elizabeth II
about the death of King George VI, 1952



Letter of Thanks signed by Queen Elizabeth II, 1952



Queen Elizabeth II opens the 23rd Parliament of Canada in 1957 in the Senate Chamber. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, seated to the immediate right of the Throne, looks on. The 23rd Parliament holds the distinction of being the only one to be opened in person by a Sovereign. Her Majesty also opened the 3rd session of the 30th Parliament in 1977.

Credit: Malak / Library and Archives Canada / C-007749

Sovereigns Since Confederation

Queen Victoria (1837–1901)

King Edward VII (1901–1910)

King George V (1910–1936)

King Edward VIII (1936)

King George VI (1936–1952)

Queen Elizabeth II (1952–present)

A Celebration of the Crown in Canada

The Diamond Jubilee Window above the Senate entrance to the Centre Block of Canada's Parliament Buildings depicts the two female monarchs in Canada's history. It was a gift to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II from the Senate of Canada to celebrate the 60th year of her reign in 2012. A ribbon in the glass declares "Diamond Jubilee," linking these two Queens who both achieved the rare milestone of their 60th year as Sovereign.



Governors General

Canada's Sovereign, its head of state, is represented by the Governor General, who participates in the legislative process by giving Royal Assent. When both Houses have agreed on the text of a bill, the Governor General transforms it into an Act by signifying Royal Assent. This used to be done exclusively by the Governor General or a deputy in person, in the Senate Chamber, in Parliament assembled. However, since the adoption of the Royal Assent Act in 2002, Royal Assent can also now be given by written declaration, either by the Governor General or a Deputy Governor General.

	BILL S-34	PROJET DE LOI S-34	
	An Act respecting royal assent to bills passed by the Houses of Parliament <i>[Assented to 4th June, 2002]</i>	Loi relative à la sanction royale des projets de loi adoptés par les chambres du Parlement <i>[Sanctionnée le 4 juin 2002]</i>	
Preamble	WHEREAS royal assent is the constitutional culmination of the legislative process;	Attendu :	Preamble
	WHEREAS the customary ceremony of royal assent, which assembles the three constituent entities of Parliament, is an important legislative tradition to be preserved;	que l'octroi de la sanction royale constitue l'étape constitutionnelle ultime du processus législatif;	
	AND WHEREAS it is desirable to facilitate the work of Parliament and the process of enactment by enabling royal assent to be signified by written declaration;	5 que la cérémonie coutumière de la sanction royale, qui réunit les trois composantes du Parlement, est une tradition importante qu'il faut sauvegarder;	
	NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:	10 qu'il est souhaitable de faciliter les travaux parlementaires et le processus d'édiction en permettant que la sanction royale puisse être octroyée par déclaration écrite,	
Short title	1. This Act may be cited as the <i>Royal Assent Act</i> .	15 Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada, édicte :	15 Titre abrégé
Form and manner of royal assent	2. Royal assent to a bill passed by the Houses of Parliament may be signified, during the session in which both Houses pass the bill, (a) in Parliament assembled; or (b) by written declaration.	20 2. L'octroi de la sanction royale aux projets de loi adoptés par les chambres du Parlement s'effectue, au cours de la session de l'adoption : a) soit devant les trois composantes du Parlement; b) soit par déclaration écrite.	20 Modalités
Use of customary form and manner	3. (1) Royal assent shall be signified in Parliament assembled at least twice in each calendar year.	25 3. (1) L'octroi de la sanction royale s'effectue devant les trois composantes du Parlement au moins deux fois par année civile.	25 Formalités traditionnelles
Minimum requirement	(2) Royal assent shall be signified in Parliament assembled in the case of the first bill of the session appropriating sums for the public service of Canada based upon main or supplementary estimates.	30 (2) L'octroi de la sanction royale s'effectue devant les trois composantes du Parlement s'il s'agit du premier projet de loi présenté au cours de la session et portant octroi de crédits pour l'administration publique fédérale d'après le budget des dépenses principal ou supplémentaire.	30 Exigence minimale

Royal Assent Act, 2002

Governors General of Canada

The Viscount Monck (1867–1868)

Lord Lisgar (1869–1872)

The Earl of Dufferin (1872–1878)

The Duke of Argyll (Marquess of Lorne) (1878–1883)

The Marquess of Lansdowne (1883–1888)

The Earl of Derby (Lord Stanley) (1888–1893)

The Earl of Aberdeen (1893–1898)

The Earl of Minto (1898–1904)

Earl Grey (1904–1911)

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught (1911–1916)

The Duke of Devonshire (1916–1921)

Lord Byng (1921–1926)

The Viscount Willingdon (1926–1931)

The Earl of Bessborough (1931–1935)

Lord Tweedsmuir (1935–1940)

The Earl of Athlone (1940–1946)

The Viscount Alexander (1946–1952)

The Right Honourable Charles Vincent Massey (1952–1959)

General The Right Honourable Georges-Philias Vanier (1959–1967)

The Right Honourable Daniel Roland Michener (1967–1974)

The Right Honourable Jules Léger (1974–1979)

The Right Honourable Edward Richard Schreyer (1979–1984)

The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauv  (1984–1990)

The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn (1990–1995)

The Right Honourable Rom o LeBlanc (1995–1999)

The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson (1999–2005)

The Right Honourable Micha lle Jean (2005–2010)

The Right Honourable David Johnston (2010–present)

Speakers of the Senate and Speakers of the House of Commons

Speakers of the Senate

The Honourable Joseph Édouard Cauchon (1867–1869; 1869–1872; 1872)

The Honourable John Ross (1869)

The Honourable Amos Edwin Botsford (1872; 1880)

The Honourable Pierre-Joseph-Olivier Chauveau (1873–1874)

The Honourable David Christie (1874–1878)

The Honourable Robert Duncan Wilmot (1878–1880)

The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson (1880–1883)

The Honourable William Miller (1883–1887)

The Honourable Josiah Burr Plumb (1887–1888)

The Honourable George William Allan (1888–1891)

The Honourable Alexandre Lacoste (1891)

The Honourable John Jones Ross (1891–1896)

The Honourable Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier (1896–1901)

The Honourable Lawrence Geoffrey Power (1901–1905)

The Right Honourable Raoul Dandurand (1905–1909)

The Honourable James Kirkpatrick Kerr (1909–1911)

The Honourable Auguste-Charles-Philippe-Robert Landry (1911–1916)

The Honourable Joseph Bolduc (1916–1922)

The Honourable Hewitt Bostock (1922–1930)

The Honourable Arthur Charles Hardy (1930)

The Honourable Pierre Édouard Blondin (1930–1936)

The Honourable Walter Edward Foster (1936–1940)

The Honourable Georges Parent (1940–1942)
The Honourable Thomas Vien (1943–1945)
The Honourable James Horace King (1945–1949)
The Honourable Elie Beaugard (1949–1953)
The Honourable Wishart McLea Robertson (1953–1957)
The Honourable Mark Robert Drouin (1957–1962)
The Honourable George Stanley White (1962–1963)
The Honourable Maurice Bourget (1963–1966)
The Honourable Sydney John Smith (1966–1968)
The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets (1968–1972)
The Honourable Muriel McQueen Fergusson (1972–1974)
The Honourable Louise Marguerite Renaude Lapointe (1974–1979)
The Honourable Allister Grosart (1979–1980)
The Honourable Jean Marchand (1980–1983)
The Honourable Maurice Riel (1983–1984)
The Honourable Guy Charbonneau (1984–1993)
The Right Honourable Roméo LeBlanc (1993–1994)
The Honourable Gildas L. Molgat (1994–2001)
The Honourable Daniel Hays (2001–2006)
The Honourable Noël A. Kinsella (2006–2014)

Speakers of the House of Commons

- The Honourable James Cockburn (1867–1874)
The Honourable Timothy Warren Anglin (1874–1877; 1878)
The Honourable Joseph-Godric Blanchet (1879–1883)
The Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick (1883–1887)
The Honourable Joseph-Aldéric Ouimet (1887–1891)
The Honourable Peter White (1891–1896)
The Honourable James David Edgar (1896–1899)
The Honourable Thomas Bain (1899–1901)
The Honourable Louis-Philippe Brodeur (1901–1904)
The Honourable Napoléon Antoine Belcourt (1904–1905)
The Honourable Robert Franklin Sutherland (1905–1909)
The Honourable Charles Marcil (1909–1911)
The Honourable Thomas Simpson Sproule (1911–1915)
The Honourable Albert Sévigny (1916–1917)
The Honourable Edgar Nelson Rhodes (1917–1922)
The Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux (1922–1930)
The Honourable George Black (1930–1935)
The Honourable James Langstaff Bowman (1935–1936)

The Honourable Pierre-François Casgrain (1936–1940)
The Honourable James Allison Glen (1940–1945)
The Honourable Gaspard Fauteux (1945–1949)
The Honourable William Ross Macdonald (1949–1953)
The Honourable Louis-René Beaudoin (1953–1957)
The Right Honourable Daniel Roland Michener (1957–1962)
The Honourable Marcel Joseph Aimé Lambert (1962–1963)
The Honourable Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton (1963–1966)
The Honourable Lucien Lamoureux (1966–1974)
The Honourable James Alexander Jerome (1974–1980)
The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé (1980–1984)
The Honourable Cyril Lloyd Francis (1984)
The Honourable John William Bosley (1984–1986)
The Honourable John Allen Fraser (1986–1994)
The Honourable Gilbert Parent (1994–2001)
The Honourable Peter Andrew Stewart Milliken (2001–2011)
The Honourable Andrew Scheer (2011–present)

Members of Parliament

Who is a “Member of Parliament?” In French the answer is clear: the word “parlementaires” includes “sénateurs” and “députés.” In English the matter can be confusing. Legally, such as when Parliament speaks in Acts, the expression “Member of Parliament” extends to include both Senators and Members of the House of Commons. However, in everyday language, “Member of Parliament” and the related acronym “MP” have acquired the more restrictive sense of “Member of the House of Commons.”



Plaques listing Senators by Parliament in the Visitors' Centre in the Centre Block.

Since Confederation, the Constitution has required that newly appointed Senators swear allegiance to the Sovereign and declare and testify in writing that they are competent to sit. The *Rules of the Senate of Canada* complement the Constitution by requiring Senators to renew their Declaration of Qualification at the start of each new Parliament. A Senator is required to be between the ages of 30 and 75; to be a subject of the Sovereign; to have over \$4,000 in net assets; to have over \$4,000 in net equity in land to which he or she has title; and to be resident in the province for which he or she is appointed. In addition, Quebec Senators represent a division within that province and must either be resident or own land in the division that they represent.



Declaration of Qualification of Senators, 1880

Clerks of the Senate and Clerks of the Parliaments, and Clerks of the House of Commons

The Senate and the House of Commons are served by their respective dedicated personnel. These administrations are led by the Clerks of the two Houses. The Clerk of the Senate also serves as the Clerk of the Parliaments, responsible for the stewardship and disclosure of the parliamentary record. Although the *role* of Clerk of the Parliaments was conferred upon the Clerk of the Senate at Confederation by An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada (1867), the *title* was only given by an amendment to that Act made in 1872.

Cap. 1.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Statutes of Canada

Assented by 14th June 1872

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

1. All the original Acts, passed by the Legislatures of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the late Province of Canada, transferred to and deposited of record in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and also all original Acts of the Parliament of Canada heretofore assented to, or hereafter to be assented to by the Governor General, and all Bills reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, and assented to or disallowed by the Queen in Council, shall be and continue to remain of record in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, and such Clerk, as Custodian thereof, shall be known and designated as "The Clerk of the Parliaments." And everything now required by the Act intituled : *An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada*, or by any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, to be done by the Clerk of the Senate, as Custodian of the said Acts or any of them, shall be done by the Clerk of the Parliaments.

Extract from An Act to amend the Act respecting the Statutes of Canada, 1872

Clerks of the Senate and Clerks of the Parliaments

Mr. John Fennings Taylor, Sr. (1867–1871)
Mr. Robert Le Moine (1871–1883)
Mr. Edouard-Joseph Langevin (1883–1900)
Mr. Samuel-Edmour St-Onge Chapleau (1900–1917)
Mr. Austen Ernest Blount (1917–1938)
Mr. L. Clare Moyer (1938–1955)
Mr. John Forbes MacNeill (1955–1968)
Mr. Robert Fortier (1968–1981)
Mr. Charles A. Lussier (1981–1989)
Mr. Gordon Barnhart (1989–1994)
Mr. Paul C. Bélisle (1994–2009)
Mr. Gary W. O'Brien (2009–present)

Clerks of the House of Commons

Mr. William Burns Lindsay (1867–1872)
Mr. Alfred Patrick (1873–1880)
Mr. John George Bourinot (1880–1902)
Mr. Thomas Barnard Flint (1902–1917)
Mr. William Barton Northrup (1918–1924)
Mr. Arthur Beauchesne (1925–1949)
Mr. Léon-Joseph Raymond (1949–1967)
Mr. Alistair Fraser (1967–1979)
Mr. Charles Beverley Koester (1979–1987)
Mr. Robert Marleau (1987–2000)
Mr. William C. Corbett (2000–2005)
Ms. Audrey Elizabeth O'Brien (2005–present)