



\$10

FALL 2010 / WINTER 2011

Beyond the Hill

Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians

Lest we forget
HALIFAX Regional Meeting
The last corvette
Social media and politics
Canada's man down south



CAFP Halifax Regional Meeting



Former parliamentarians tour the Halifax Citadel, on a sunny morning, October 5, 2010.



John Jay, Chair of the Canadian Naval Memorial Trust, greets Bill and Rosemary Casey as they arrive on the HMCS Sackville.



Bill Casey, Wendy Lill, Richard Starr and the Hon. Gerald Regan on the HMCS Sackville.



Geoff Scott and Helen Rowland proudly hold up the Summer 2010 edition of Beyond the Hill.



Lawrence O'Neill and Sylvia McCleave.



The Hon. Joan Neiman, Carole Young, the Hon. Senator James Cowan, and John Jay.



CAFP President Léo Duguay welcomes former parliamentarians to the Halifax Regional Meeting on board the HMCS Sackville on Sunday, October 3, 2010.



Julie Mertens greets former parliamentarians.

Beyond the Hill

Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians

Volume 7, Issue #1

Fall 2010 / Winter 2011

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President Léo Duguay lays a wreath on behalf of CAFP at the Remembrance Day ceremonies. Photo by Denis Drever

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Our Mission Statement

Beyond the Hill, a magazine for Former Parliamentarians, is designed to engage, enlighten and inform its readers about each other, their Association and its Educational Foundation. Its aim is to encourage participation in the Association and to promote democracy. The views of the contributors to this publication do not necessarily represent those of CAFP nor its Educational Foundation.

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Letters

Kudos to Staff

On behalf of my husband Alex Jupp and myself, a huge "thank you" to you all for the terrific event you planned so carefully and thoughtfully for us in Halifax.

We enjoyed every minute. It went so smoothly! Every detail to ensure our comfort and convenience was in place. We do not suppose this all happens by magic. A great deal of hard work went into it all. And the odd "change of plans" – even though no doubt a nightmare for you all – was well handled.

Jack, you have a superb team. Hats off to you all.

Sincerely,

Norah Smith and Alex Jupp
Former MP Mississauga North

Honourable Members – forever

First thanks for the article on honorifics. It's long overdue. When one observes what other governments and agencies do to remember public service, there is no reason why MPs can't be remembered as MP(Ret.) That's the least that can be offered. As we know not all MPs, after they retire, want to use this honorific. It's an option.

I can tell you that I will use MP(Ret.) on my next business card. I also believe this issue should be taken up by the retired MP's association, led by our president. The current government can deliver this with a stroke of the pen. If not, perhaps the House can pass it with a motion. I believe the public would have no objections. Our military officers already receive this courtesy when they retire. Why not our retired members of parliament?

By the way, losing the Dauphin mayoralty election by 36 votes was a blessing in disguise. My son reminded me that I won back my freedom, and didn't lose anything after giving the public almost 20 years of public service (besides I was mayor twice). Now, I'm having a great time doing what I want to do.

Inky Mark

Former MP for Dauphin-Swan River

More Honourables

This note is in response to the question as to whether Members of Parliament ought to be provided an honorific.

May I suggest that we get a terrific honorific?

If such a notion gains traction, then I would suggest avoiding the term Retired Member of Parliament [RMP]. Kim Campbell might remind us all that not all former MPs choose to retire.

However, I have some warmth for the label, CP (Canadian Parliamentarian); or FCP (Former Canadian Parliamentarian).

The journalists have done their work to demean Members of Parliament but my sense is that the term "parliamentarian" still commands high respect.

So, should this matter ever come to a situation of serious consideration, then this is another thought that you can hold up to the light for fuller scrutiny.

All the best and, if it is not too early, Merry Christmas! We had a dump of snow over the last few days so it is easy for me to make that greeting now.

Arnold Malone

Former MP for Crowfoot

Voice your opinion

Do you think MPs should retain an honorific?

In Dorothy's column on the honorific question last issue, she wrote, "Recognition in the form of an honorific would send a message to Canadians that serving one's country in Parliament is a worthy and honourable task." What do you think?

Should MPs be awarded an honorific?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Send an email with your response to our intern Ada Wasiak at adawasiak@hotmail.com. She will tally your votes and the results will be published in the next issue.



President Léo Duguay.

It's been a busy Fall

By Léo Duguay

We've had a lot of success this Fall with events, fundraisers and planning at the CAFP. Here are some highlights I'd like to share with you:

Regional Meeting in Halifax

This year's regional meeting was a great success. One of the highlights for me was hearing former Premiers Buchanan and Regan regale us with tales of their political activities at the October 4 dinner in the Almon room of the Halifax Club. We also got to see first hand Canada's military capabilities in a series of tours and excursions.

Joint CAFP and Educational Foundation Meeting

In September, we held the first joint meeting of the CAFP and the Educational Foundation. It was great to hear that we felt strongly about so many of the same issues. In taking the initiative to plan together for the next five years, we will ensure that we will do as much as possible to promote democracy both at home and abroad.

The Sixth Annual Douglas C. Frith Fundraising Dinner

The Educational Foundation Fundraising dinner was held October 27 in the ballroom of the Château Laurier. We were able to generate a lot of cash for the Foundation as a result of the 350 people in attendance. There was also a high number of both current and former Senators and MPs in attendance this year.

Study Tours

We are deep into planning of a study tour for our members so they can learn first hand how democracy works in other countries. This is expected to be put into the works as early as next Fall.

Léo Duguay,
President

Meet Jack Silverstone



Jack Silverstone.

By Ada Wasiak

Jack Silverstone comes to CAFP with a wide range of experience and an admiration for the work of former parliamentarians.

The Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians welcomed Jack Silverstone to the position of Director on September 1, 2010.

Jack brings a wide range of skills and expertise to the Association and we are pleased to have him on board. He has demonstrated strong problem solving skills and a goal-oriented approach in both his governmental and non-governmental work.

After only a couple of months on the job, he has already immersed himself in work and planning and is making connections on behalf of the Association. Our intern, Ada Wasiak, caught up with him to find out a little more about the man.

Tell us a little about your life before CAFP.

I am a law graduate from McGill. I articulated in the office of former Senator Yoine Goldstein. My first job in Ottawa was with the Library of Parliament Research Branch, Law and Government Division. Later as a Foreign Service Officer, my diplomatic and consular postings took me to Mexico City, Atlanta, Georgia and the Caribbean. I later was the Executive Vice President and General

Counsel for the Canadian Jewish Congress for almost 20 years based in Montreal. I was responsible for creating their government relations office in Ottawa.

What drew you to CAFP?

I spent a good deal of my career in and around Parliament and government. My last stint in government was as a ministerial chief of staff. I thought that this would be a wonderful opportunity to put my experience to good use with an organization that is dedicated to building democracy and having a positive impact on the lives of young people.

You've been on the job for two months. What do you think of CAFP so far?

I'm extremely impressed with the desire of so many experienced former senators and members who want to continue contributing and are truly dedicated to building up interest in Parliamentary democracy in young people here and abroad.

We have to capitalize on that. I look forward to a successful collaboration with Léo Duguay as president and Francis LeBlanc as head of the Educational Foundation. I've had the pleasure of working with both of them in other capacities.

Beyond The Hill is a great example of partnering with students. I know we'll be doing more of that.

What do you hope to accomplish as Director?

I would like to ensure that the profile of the organization is as good as it deserves to be. I believe we need to build on the good work that's already been done, provide services to members and ensure that their knowledge and expertise is put to good use promoting democratic practices in Canada and abroad.

What about your family?

I have three children: a daughter, Gavriella, who is a drama therapist; and two sons, Simon, who is in real estate, and Lee, who is studying health sciences at the University of Ottawa. My wonderful wife Ann passed away three years ago after a courageous battle with breast cancer. She was an incredible woman and made an impact as a social worker.

How do you spend your free time?

I was very proud to be a reserve officer with the Canadian Forces Judge Advocate General. I'm interested in military history and aviation and spend a lot of my spare time reading in those fields. I also like to stay fit and I enjoy cycling.

Low hanging fruit?

Social media and politics

by Kathryn Burnham



Dalton McGuinty @cyndie-jacobs: Thx for attending our education summit. As for tweeting, 140 chars. Is fast. Brevity is tough for me. Good discipline! :)

Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty joined the ranks of the Twitterati in August, the likes of which include his political opponents, 115 Members of Parliament and many more members of provincial parliaments and municipal governments, amongst the millions of teens, college students and adults.

"I am eating soup" and forwarded pictures of cats are no longer the chatter taking place in cyber space, just as the growing Twitter and Facebook user population is no longer limited to those who live off their parents' rent. Businesses and charities have realized the abundance of free advertisement and public relations possibilities through social media; politicians are reaching up to the social media tree.

We are still in the early stages of mixing social media and politics, but more and more politicians can be found grabbing Twitter and Facebook, because they are "low-hanging fruit," according to Mark Blevis, associate vice-president of digital public affairs at Fleishman-Hillard communications institute.

Blevis has studied the usage of Twitter, Facebook and other social media by federal politicians, publishing the House of Tweets, a report on the Twitter usage of Canadian federal politicians, in February 2010. He is following this report up with another, in the Fall of this year, which examines other social media used by politicians as well.



markblevis: Only 20 per cent of MPs on Twitter regularly, but more to come soon. Future of politics is in digital space.

#HouseofTweets

The Honourable Garth Turner is one politician who sees the potential for changing the practice of politics through online communications and participation

offering social media as a way of creating a more participatory way of making decisions in government.

The former MP for Halton suggests using online polls as a way to assess the public's view on the issues of the day in Parliament and the use of blogging as a way of asking the public what they think, rather than feeding them the party's line. "To me, that is what an MP has to be doing; continuously consulting with people," he says.

Unfortunately, it is only the advertising and public relations potential of Twitter and Facebook that is being primarily capitalized on at the moment – with many MPs posting what they are doing, where they are, and sometimes even referring to themselves in the third person.



iancapstick: Need to be authentic. Share a bit of their private lives, but not too much. Share a bit of their hopes and ideals.

Ian Capstick is the owner of Media-Style, a communications training organization that he started after working in political communications. He says there are a few barriers preventing politicians from capitalizing on the potential of social media: technological know-how and overly managed communications.



@politicians Tweet/Facebook to start convo, post message, reply to others – reach audience across geo boundaries. Building network is 2nd.

Although seemingly intimidating, social networking sites are just another communications tool, each with its own advantages, audiences and means of reaching out. Twitter and Facebook are networking tools that can be used to engage users by responding to their comments, linking to articles, or re-posting their content. As Capstick says, "you should be communicating, collaborating, having a conversation and leading."

YouTube and Flickr offer the opportunity to post photos and videos, which

*Right: the social media tree.
Below: A few tweets from Twitter.
Messages can only be 140 characters long.*



ultimately means the user has become the media outlet, with control over writing, editing and publishing his own content, says Blevis. Unlike giving an interview to a reporter that ultimately is edited, social media allows you the time to provide context, show what you are doing, and show your personality, whether it's with family photos on Flickr, a taped discussion with a constituent on YouTube or a live debate with a fellow Tweeter.



markblevis Politicians slowly moving to Twitter b/c cultural and tech shift. Bigger, and slower, change than telephone or radio.

"To be effective and to get the attention you are trying to get, you need different levels of engagement," Blevis says. It is social media that offers a new level of engagement, he says, by giving politicians the opportunity to speak to people as if they were in their living room.

From a politician's perspective, Turner says his move online was necessary. His philosophy was to, "use a new medium to make my constituents feel like they were part of my life in politics."

Maritime magic in Halifax

By Ada Wasiak



Her Honour, the Honourable Mayann Francis, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia greets Mel Gass.



The Hon. Joan Neiman and guest Carol Young meet the Lieutenant-Governor as Midge Philbrook looks on.



The Lieutenant-Governor and Nova Scotia Speaker, the Hon. Charlier Parker.



Sylvia McCleave and guest Alma Russell.

This year's regional meeting was held in Halifax from Oct. 3 to 5 and was considered a great success.

The opening reception was held aboard HMCS Sackville. Members got to tour Province House, the oldest legislative building in Canada, and hold the business meeting in the Legislative Chamber. They toured the helicopter base and the Fleet Diving Unit at Shearwater, and were received by the Honourable Mayann Francis, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, at the newly renovated Government House.

"I think that on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Navy, the venue was very appropriate for our meetings," said Maurice Harquail, former MP from New Brunswick.

Dinner was held at the beautiful and historic Almon Room of the Halifax Club with talks by John Buchanan of whom Harquail former Nova Scotia Premier said, "It looked like he was running again," and former Premier Gerald Regan.

Members also got to tour the frigate HMCS Montreal and the Halifax Citadel.

The Hon. Sue Barnes said, "I thought it was extremely well organized and I would encourage other members to come out. We have the potential to do even more abroad to improve democracy."

Former parliamentarians tour the Halifax Citadel.



Wally Ellis and Midge and Frank Philbrook tour the Halifax Citadel.



Lawrence O'Neill and Mel Gass on board the HMCS Sackville.



CAFP Regional meeting in Halifax



Wally Ellis.



Julie Mertens.



Helen Rowland.



John Murphy.



Midge Philbrook, Helen and Doug Rowland, and Yolanda Mitges in front of the HMCS Montreal's ballistic missiles.



Clockwise: Midge and Frank Philbrook, Doug Rowland, Murray Dorin, and Yolanda Mitges tour the HMCS Montreal. Former parliamentarians inside the Halifax Citadel's Garrison Room. Yvette Setlakwe and Heather Walsh chat on board the HMCS Sackville.



Right, top to bottom: Carole Regan, Geoff Scott and Carole Young. Noreen Robertson and Murray Dorin. Frank and Midge Philbrook on the HMCS Montreal.



Right: John and Claire Mullally. Below: Jack Silverstone in front of the CFB Halifax Officers Mess.



Former parliamentarians tour the Halifax Citadel.



The last Corvette

By Doug Rowland

In 1985, Sackville was rescued from ignominy by a group of men who devoted themselves to saving the last remaining corvette and restoring her to her wartime appearance and dignity. She is now Canada's Naval Memorial.



Doug Rowland, left, discusses the glory days of HMCS Sackville (above), which was built in New Brunswick in 1940 and commissioned December 30, 1941. She now rests at harbour in Halifax as a museum, available for all to visit.

I first saw Sackville in her naval auxiliary form and colours in 1959, as a first-year UNTD naval cadet on summer training in Halifax. I've seen her slow transformation over the years. What a thrill it was this October to find her impeccably turned out in her wartime dazzle paint, her weapons restored to her, K181 painted on her hull, the white ensign flying nobly at her stern and her battle honours "Atlantic 1942-1944" proudly displayed at the brow. As a final treat, I met the present Commanding Officer of HMCS Sackville, Cdr. Wendall G. Brown, OMM CD (Ret'd.) a member of the same UNTD cadet class as me and, like me, a trustee for the ship.

On September 10, 1939, Canada declared war on Germany. In February, 1940, the first wartime naval estimates were presented to Cabinet. Shortly afterwards, in the early Spring of 1940, sixty-four orders were placed in Canadian yards for corvettes.

The corvette was a British design called "whale catcher" based upon a then-recently built whaling vessel named Southern Pride. The design had the virtue of being simple enough to permit rapid construction in inexperienced yards and, in Canada's case, small enough to allow construction by engineering firms along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

The first corvettes were of 1,200 tons displacement. They were 205 feet long, had a beam of 33 feet and a draught of 15 feet. They had a steam driven reciprocating engine and a single shaft with a three-bladed propeller, which could give them a maximum speed of 16 knots and an endurance of 4,000 miles at economical cruising speed. They were highly manoeuvrable and had a tighter turning circle than a submarine. Their armament consisted of depth charges discharged from traps on the stern and throwers at the waist, a single four-inch gun forward and a two-pounder pom pom backed up by machine guns for anti-aircraft work. The crew was initially to be 47.

These little ships, designed to be a stop-gap until purpose designed escort vessels could be brought on stream in numbers, proved to be remarkably flexible and versatile. By the end of the war they typically carried double their designed complement of crew and had added to their capabilities such things as radar, improved ASDIC or SONAR, forward firing anti submarine weapons and radio-direction finding.

The corvette went through endless modifications during World War II and instead of a stop-gap became the dominant vessel of the Allied escort force in the Battle of the Atlantic as well as an important factor in other theatres. Corvettes became the most numerous warship class ever built – 269 in total, 130 of which were built in Canada. HMCS Sackville is the last remaining example of this class of ship.

Sackville was one of the initial order for corvettes placed in the Spring of 1940. She was built in St. John, New Brunswick, commissioned on December 30, 1941, and given the pennant number K181. Over the next three years she served in several Canadian escort groups including the famed C3 "barber pole" squadron.

In August of 1942, while part of the escort to convoy ON115 harassed by a German wolf-pack, Sackville attacked three submarines in one evening. She drove off the first. Returning to her station, Sackville had another sub revealed to her by the light of an exploding merchantman. Sackville put up star-shell and turned in pursuit just in time to see the submarine submerge. She dashed into the swirl and dropped depth charges. The first explosion brought the sub's bow to the surface. Then, as other depth charges exploded around the U-boat, about 60 feet of its hull appeared. It slipped back under. Sackville dropped another pattern. An underwater explosion and an up-rush of oil to the surface resulted in Sackville being credited with a "probable kill".



Freshly painted and impeccably turned out, Sackville welcomed former parliamentarians to a reception this October in Halifax.

Back on station, an hour later she sighted another U-boat then lost it in the fog. Shortly after it was again sighted. It was crossing the corvette's bows a mere 200 yards ahead. Sackville went to full speed to ram. The German dodged and stayed too close for the corvette's four-inch gun to bear. Joseph Schull in *The Far Distant Ships* described the ensuing battle:

"The two craft ran through the foggy blackness zigzagging almost side by side, Sackville attempting to ram, the U-boat weaving and swerving to avoid. They swung apart for an instant; the corvette's gun was brought to bear and a four-inch shell caught the German squarely at the base of the conning tower. Then bursts from Sackville's machine guns rattled into the conning tower at point blank range and ricocheted at last from a closed hatch as the German commander left his bridge and the U-boat went under in crash-dive. It was the end of a busy night's work for Sackville and a "possibly damaged" added to her other credit."

The following year on September 22, Sackville was part of an escort to a large convoy under attack by a wolf pack in one of the first battles where the Germans used acoustic torpedoes. Three of the escorts were sunk; two British frigates and a Canadian destroyer, the *St-Croix*. Sackville attacked a contact with depth charges. A huge explosion erupted close to her side severely damaging one of her boilers. It is thought her depth charges set off the explosive charge of a torpedo.

Sackville returned to port for repairs but the boiler damage could not be completely remedied and Sackville spent the bulk of her time until the end of the war on training duties. Nonetheless, at the end of the war, in May 1945, she formed part of a Canadian flotilla that sailed 300 miles into the Atlantic to accept the surrender of U-889 and U-190 and escort them to Canadian ports. Several German crew members were taken on board the veteran corvette.

With the war's end, the valiant little corvettes found their way one by one and in batches to the breakers' yards. Sackville, by a quirk of fate, escaped that end and, stripped of her weapons, her hull painted dull black and her superstructure dark grey, she was reassigned as a Canadian Navy Auxiliary Vessel. She was first a loop layer and then a research vessel. In 1977, James Lamb wrote in *The Corvette Navy*:

"As these words are written, a small steel steamship lies deserted in a corner of the dockyard at Halifax, her work done, her future uncertain. Years of toil as a tender to an oceanic research institute have altered her silhouette, replacing guns with winches and adding excrescences of various kinds, but there is no mistaking that raked, circular-sectioned funnel in its cluster of ventilators, that jaunty duck's-bottom stern or that long, flaring fo'c'sle. Her origins have been long forgotten on today's busy waterfront, but this work-worn little drudge is the last survivor of one of history's proudest fleets, the last Canadian example of a Second World War creation as famous and successful as the Spitfire or the Jeep."

In 1985, Sackville was rescued from ignominy by a group of men who devoted themselves to saving the last remaining corvette and restoring her to her wartime appearance and dignity. She is now Canada's Naval Memorial maintained and operated by the Canadian Naval Memorial Trust, a non-profit society with 1,100 trustees across Canada. We can only hope that another group with an equivalent sense of history will find a way to save for posterity one of the naval vessels designed and built in Canada in the fifties and seventies. They represent Canada's then world-leading anti-submarine technology and the country's contribution to the defence of the West during the Cold War.

Doug Rowland was the NDP member for Selkirk, Manitoba in the 28th and 29th Parliaments and was a Lieutenant-Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Does Canada need a Navy?

By Ada Wasiak

An “almost island” country, it seems ludicrous to debate whether or not Canada needs a navy, but others disagreed. . .



Does Canada need a navy? The answer from these sailors and officers aboard the frigate HMCS Montreal would be an emphatic “Yes”.

The idea of the navy was bounced back and forth, in the Canadian way, until May 4, 1910, when Parliament passed the Naval Service Act. This created the Naval Service of Canada, for once a navy that would be controlled entirely by Canadians and not bound to serve the empire in times of war.

Canada’s first ship was given to us by Britain in 1881. She was called Charybdis and was meant to mark the start of a new naval service. However the ship, a steam corvette, was deemed unsafe and returned to Britain the following year.

Needless to say, “The creation of Dominion Navies had not generated much enthusiasm,” says historian Dr. Christopher Bell.

Though it was difficult, the government kept pushing. The 11,000-ton HMCS Niobe and 3400-ton HMCS Rainbow were given to Canada by Britain in 1909. But, as Norman Hillmer

writes in *From Empire to Umpire*, “Naval procurement stopped there.” Furthermore, these ships only remained operational until 1920.

Canadians lacked “sea consciousness”

Naval officer and historian Ken Mackenzie says that from the start, there was a lack of “sea consciousness” among Canadians, even though the Navy League was created in 1895, to help promote an interest for Maritime affairs.

“If we had a decent Navy League, arguing a decent naval policy, we might just have had a navy in 1914,” says Mackenzie. Instead, what Canada had was a fleet modeled after the British navy and intended to protect the interests of the empire.

“The British ideal was one centrally controlled Navy,” said Dr. Christopher Bell, associate history professor at Dalhousie University. The Dominions were encouraged to give money instead of building their own navies.

An independent navy at last

Thus throughout history, the Navy has been more than a force for national defense, it has been working to assert Canada’s independence from Britain and allow us to have a say in how our own affairs are handled.

In 1904, with this vision in mind, Laurier proposed an independent Navy. He hoped that a big navy would ‘navalize our protection service.’ When Borden came into power in 1912, he wanted a more assertive plan for naval cooperation, so he halted the development of what he called the ‘Liberal Navy,’ telling the House of Commons “it was infinitely better to be right than in a hurry.”

For Laurier, this was a great achievement but Borden maintained that it was ‘empire smashing’.

Indeed, during WWI, the Navy was considered a failure. Losses were so great that after the War, the Navy was

"Throughout history, the Navy has been more than a force for national defense, it has worked to assert Canada's independence from Britain . . ."



Former parliamentarians meeting in Halifax had a chance to tour HMCS Montreal and learn more about Canada's navy.

cut back to almost nothing, rebuilding only in the 1930's.

"Canadians are generally not interested in maritime things, despite the fact that Canada is, geographically and economically, a maritime nation," says Peter Haydon, a senior research fellow at Dalhousie University's Centre for Foreign Policy Studies and former Career Officer in the RCN.

Canada takes charge

In 1943, the Royal Canadian Navy took over a command of a crucial sector of the northwest Atlantic.

"It was difficult to argue the naval case in terms of national defense planning," says Rear Admiral James Goldrick. But the navy was essential to give Canadians confidence in their independence. It was founded on a British model and things have changed considerably since 1910.

The Navy today

Over lunch at the mess of the largest military base in Canada, during the recent CAF meeting in Halifax, Former Parliamentarians heard from Capt. (N) Darren Garnier about the importance of the navy today.

"This headquarters has been managing

operations in Newfoundland," said Garnier, referring to the fall out from Hurricane Igor, which had done extensive damage to that province. Relief efforts are a large part of what the Canadian navy does now and, in addition to cleaning up from Igor's strike on the Atlantic provinces, the Navy sent relief to Haiti and is currently in Afghanistan. The Navy has also established a considerable presence in the Horn of Africa, where they are working to stop piracy.

There was a big upgrade to ships in 2003, and though the Navy has struggled with low levels of enlistment in the past, this year, it met all of its recruitment goals.

"We are in fact building a new navy as we speak," said Garnier. He said that we need to adjust to the new requirements and challenges in order to better serve Canadian interests now and also, "keep an eye on what the future will require from the Navy."

Garnier thinks that Canadians still under-appreciate the importance of its navy. He says what we need to realize is, "It is a maritime world, and we live in a very small percentage of it called land."

Parliament to Campus Fall 2010 Honour Roll

Our sincere thanks to all of our fantastic volunteers.

September 2010

The Hon. Mary Collins, Simon, Fraser University, Sep. 23.

The Hon. David Anders, University of British Columbia, Sep. 27.

The Hon. Don Boudria, University of Ottawa, Sep. 30.

October 2010

Sophia Leung, Capilano University, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Lorne Nystrom and the Hon. Larry Schneider, University of Regina, Oct. 14.

Dr. John English, Wilfrid Laurier University, Oct. 18.

The Hon. Walter McLean, Wilfrid Laurier University, Oct. 20.

The Hon. David Pratt, University of Toronto, Oct. 21.

The Hon. Don Boudria, University of Manitoba, Oct. 28.

Geoff Scott and The Hon. Paddy Torsney, Ryers, University, Oct. 28.

November 2010

Geoff Scott and the Hon. Susan Whelan, Windsor University, Nov. 2.

Dr. Patrick Boyer, Ryerson University, Nov. 4.

Francis LeBlanc and former Congressman Steven Kuykendall, University of Ottawa, Nov. 8.

The Hon. John Reid and former Congressman Steven Kuykendall, Royal Military College and Queen's University, Nov. 9.

The Hon. Roy Cullen, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Nov. 9.

Marlene Catterall and former Congresswoman Sue Kelly, Concordia University and the Université de Québec à Montréal, Nov. 9 and 10.

Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral, University of Ottawa, Nov. 11.

The Hon. Jean-Jacques Blais, University of Ottawa, Nov. 17.

The Hon. Roy Cullen, Okanagan College, Nov. 17.

The Hon. John Godfrey, Ryerson University, Nov. 23.

The Hon. Don Boudria by webconference with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Nov. 24

Dr. John English, University of Ottawa, Nov. 24.

The Hon. John Godfrey, Ryerson University, Nov. 26.

Geoff Scott, St. Bonaventure University, Nov. 29 and the State University of New York in Buffalo, Nov. 30.

December 2010

Francis LeBlanc, Glendon College, Dec. 2.

The Hon. Peter Adams, Trent University, Dec. 8.

If you would like to volunteer for future semesters, please contact Julie Mertens in the CAF meeting office, 1-888-567-4764 or by e-mail, exparl@parl.gc.ca, or check the appropriate box on the back of your annual membership renewal form.

High tides, world records and politics

Fundy may have the highest extreme tides, but Ungava has the highest average tides as Guy St-Julien was proud to point out.

By the Hon. Peter Adams. Photo by Thomas Kitchin and Victoria Hurst.



The Bay of Fundy tide rises and falls some nine metres about every six hours in the fishing village of Sandy Cove along Digby Neck, Nova Scotia, Canada, shown here at low tide.

This past summer, we were shocked by the “130-year-old” Japanese found mummified in his bed. His family had kept him there for decades, collecting his old age pension. On checking, authorities in Japan discovered that they had “lost” a large number of their centenarians. Japan is proud to lead the world in longevity. Its citizens, on average, live longer than any others.

This reminded me of some comments on longevity in the 1971 edition of the *Guinness Book of Records* *. They include the following:

“No single subject is more obscured by vanity, deceit, falsehood and deliberate fraud than the extremes of human longevity. Extreme claims are normally made on behalf of the very aged rather than by them. ...The facts are that centenarians surviving beyond their 110th year are of the extremest rarity...”

“It is highly significant that in Sweden, where alone (in 1971) proper and thorough

official investigations follow the death of every allegedly very aged citizen, none has been found to have surpassed 110 years.

“...very old people often tend to advance their ages at a rate of 17 years per decade.” The article then discusses political claims of world record ages, 166 years in the USSR and 256 years in China.

This same Guinness Book of Records cites Canada as having the oldest authenticated person in the world, Pierre Joubert of Charlesbourg, Québec who was in his 114th year in 1971. Birth records in Québec were among the most reliable in the world.

The fact is that we like Canada to be the best at various things. It's part of our national psyche. It feels good when we have the world's fastest, largest, smallest, oldest or whatever, of something.

This brings us to the CAFPP visit to Nova Scotia and tides.

Nova Scotia has many sites with World Heritage or similar designations. The town of Lunenburg is a World Heritage Site, the Joggins Fossil Cliffs are a World Natural Heritage Site and the upper Bay of

Fundy is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

This year, the Bay of Fundy is a top 28 finalist for the New 7 Wonders of Nature contest that will be decided in 2011. Nova Scotia really is an extraordinary place, recognized for its geology, flora and fauna, but it is best known for its tides that are remarkable as every child in Canada knows, for “the highest tides in the world”.

This is where the politics come in, not international politics, but national politics. If you search Hansard for the contributions of Guy St-Julien (PC member for L'Abitibi-Baie James-Nunavik, 1997-2004), who represented the Inuit of northern Québec, you will find strong arguments that the highest tides in the world are in Ungava Bay. A world record like this raises their region's profile and attracts tourists and research dollars.

The Canadian Hydrographical Service hedges its bets: “*The largest tidal ranges in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy (more exactly Minas Basin) and in Ungava Bay (more exactly Leaf Basin)...where you can observe a 16-metre tide range.*”

They declare a statistical tie (tied tides?) between Ungava and Fundy, with the former having the highest average tides and the latter the highest extreme tides. But, as Guy St-Julien would note, the tidal record for Ungava Bay is relatively short and so does not yet encompass the full range there. Time will tell!

Keep tuned to Hansard for speeches on tides from MPs for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (which share the Bay of Fundy) and Québec. It pays to have good national records like Census records and tidal records so that claims and counter claims can be verified. However, in the event of a national tie, even in scientific matters, Parliament often has to decide.

Peter Adams was the Liberal Member of Parliament for Peterborough, 1993-2006.

The Guinness Book of Records (Norris and Ross McWhirter), 1971, p. 16-17

Question Period: The debate rages on

One major reform that the Committee can make is to restore the right of backbenchers to participate in Question Period as Private Members.

By the Hon. John Reid

Members of the House of Commons have sent to Committee the private member's motion of the Hon. Michael Chong, which instructs the Procedure Committee to return to the House within six months with proposals to alter Question Period in the hope of improving the behaviour of the members. Anyone who watches question period would well understand why MPs now feel the need to examine their behaviour. I hope that one of the exercises the Committee goes through is to watch reruns of a week's question periods. They would find no end of embarrassing examples.

To watch Question Period is to wonder at the intelligence of some members, both from the loaded questions asked and the non-answers given. The original ideal of Question Period was that it should be an opportunity to raise questions of interest and importance from local, regional, provincial and national interests. Question Period was designed to be an information session on the nation's problems and opportunities. If that happens now, it happens by accident.

In the 1960s, Question Period was divided into two parts. The opening part, normally taking up half the time allotted, was under the control of the political parties. When they had had their say, then it was open to private members to raise their issues, and it was possible for a government backbencher to be recognized by the Speaker. If, of course, there was a compelling national issue, then all of question period would be used for that but, generally, the hour was divided into two parts, with national issues at the front and local, regional and provincial issues taken up in the second half.

This changed in the 1970s when the Speaker began to take lists from

the political parties for the whole of Question Period. Previously, the Speaker had taken the list from the political parties in opposition for the first part of question period, but had retained the responsibility of recognizing Private Members in the second half.

The innovation was for the Speaker to accept lists from the parties for all of Question Period. That meant that the leaders of the opposition parties now controlled all of the activities in Question Period. From that time on, very few local and regional issues were raised in Question Period, unless the opposition party found it useful. Provincial questions could be raised if there was a national aspect to them; and only occasionally would backbenchers be recognized. Questions were now asked mainly by leading members of the Opposition and answered by Senior Ministers.

Naturally, there was a great deal of unrest among backbenchers of all parties. The government backbenchers lost their few opportunities to ask questions; and opposition backbenchers could get on only by convincing their parties that their issue was important to their party and if they happened to be in good standing with the leadership.

Because of the grumbling, a new technique was developed, and this became Standing Order 30 (5), which permitted a member to rise and make a short comment (of a minute, maximum) of a concern to him or her. It did not take long before this experiment also fell under party control.

One major reform that the Committee can make is to restore the right of backbenchers to participate in Question Period as Private Members (including



The Hon. John Reid.

government Private Members). This would assist them to represent their ridings, localities, regions and Provinces free of the total control of their parties.

There is already a provision in the Standing Orders for the Speaker to keep decorum and

order. This authority should be rigorously enforced.

Politics has always been a struggle between individuals; between parties and factions; and even between competing ideas. Politicians try to find the magic formula that will convince as many as possible to vote for them or against their opposition. No Standing Order changes will alter that dynamic.

If we want improved behaviour from our elected representatives, the pressure to change will have to come from two sources. First, it must come from citizens, the electorate. If they (we) truly want to have a parliament that acts in an adult way, then they must elect mature and responsible candidates.

Secondly, and in the short term, it must come from the leadership in the House of Commons; especially, from the Party Leaders and, in particular, from the Government. They are in charge and there is much they can do now to improve Question Period. An election may be a way off and so this is where the reform of Question Period has to begin.

But in the end, it is our responsibility as electors and citizens to send a message as to how we want our politics conducted. The e-mails and phone calls need to flow in.

The Hon. John Reid was the Member of Parliament for Kenora-Rainy River in Northern Ontario from 1965-84.

What it takes to pull off the Olympics

By Ada Wasiak. Photos by Denis Drever.

The international Olympic committee has recognized Vancouver as the most successful winter games ever.



Left to right: Speaker Peter Milliken, John Furlong, CAF President Léo Duguay and the Hon. Gary Lunn. Right, a mountie belts out Oh Canada with real conviction.



John Furlong, the Chief Executive Officer of the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, says the question he is asked the most is, “How did you pull it off?”

Canadian athletes won 14 gold medals – the most won ever by any country at the Winter Olympics and the international Olympic committee has recognized Vancouver as the most successful winter games ever.

This was largely due to the Own the Podium program, which Furlong volunteered to chair. “If we didn’t have a great team, we wouldn’t care what happened,” he said.

Passionate about sports all his life, Furlong played basketball, squash and European handball. But he remains very modest about the accomplishment of competing on the national level in these three sports, “You only needed a letter from your grandmother,” he said.

In 2009, Furlong was named “Canada’s most influential sports figure” by both the Globe and Mail and the CBC and received the Order of Canada from former Governor General Michaëlle Jean for his contribution to the Games.

But he credits all Canadians for the success in Vancouver.

“You probably don’t know the significant contribution you’ve made,” he said

in his keynote address at the CAFPEducational Foundation 6th Annual Douglas C. Frith Fundraising Dinner.

“For all of history, the Olympic Games have been about a city or a town. We wanted to do something different, we wanted to let everyone in.”

This was his rationale for asking his committee to find a path for the torch that would go within one hour of 95 per cent of Canadians.

Though he said they thought this was impossible, they were able to make it work.

“We found a way to hold hands and stick together,” he said, “To touch every heart. Touch every life.”

Annual Doug Frith Fundraising Dinner



Above: The Hon. Jean Bazin shakes hand with Marlene Shepherd while President Léo Duguay looks on.



Above Leyla Di Cori and David Salvatore with Bill Young, the Parliamentary librarian.



The Hon. Monique Bégin, the Hon. Ed Lumley of BMO, and the Hon. Judith Erola.



Clockwise: Russell Williams, President of Rx&D, our Presenting Sponsor. The Rt. Hon. Herb Gray, Francis LeBlanc, and John Furlong. Rob Stalker and Chantal Guay.



Below: The Hon. Gary Lunn, MP.



Wendy Zatylny and Howard Mains.



The CN table. Seated, from left to right: Bill Knight, Louise Smolska, Will Adams, and the Hon. Senator Dennis Dawson. Standing, from left to right: Sean Finn, Ian Murray, Ada Wasiak, David Miller, and John Christopher.



Right: Patrick Kennedy of CIBC and Speaker Milliken.



Bev Shipley, MP and John Furlong.



Transitioning to life 'beyond the hill'

By Rosella Chibambo

Whether an MP leaves office of his or her own volition, or is shown the door, the transition leaves a mark. And for some, the mark has yet to disappear.



For some it's like a death, for others, it comes with some sense of relief. The transition from life as an MP to life beyond "The Hill" is surprisingly complex.

Terms of office are precarious, yes. Canadians aren't strangers to cabinet shake-ups, career-ending scandals and sudden elections. And so, one might expect MPs, the men and women at the centre of the political circus, to be less surprised than anyone when the electorate gives them the boot.

Not so. Whether an MP leaves office of his or her own volition, or is shown the door, the transition leaves a mark. And for some, the mark has yet to disappear.

In 1993, former MP Bill Casey lost his seat alongside almost every other member of the Progressive Conservative Party, but says he was still in deep shock for months following the election.

"I hid for several months, and finally I explored some other things. I had to come out of the shell," he says.

Bill said his reaction to being ousted demonstrated how personal politics is.

"It was embarrassing and humiliating and very personal," says Bill. "When those people chose to put that 'X' beside the other person's name, it was personal."

Everything about his life was affected by that election, he says; his income, confidence in the future and personal relationships were all strained.

Bill says he was surprised at how quickly some of his professional relationships

changed after the 1993 election. "When I was a Member of Parliament a lot of people wanted to see me quite often, they wanted to talk to me," he says. "But after I was defeated they didn't want anything to do with me."

Bill recalls helping one businessman find funding for a new enterprise, and being shocked when the man wouldn't acknowledge him after his defeat.

"Three days after the election, I was walking down the street and I encountered him. He just dodged into an alley and wouldn't even face me. It really brought home the personal nature of the exercise," he says.

Another former MP defeated in the 1993 sweep was Lorne Nystrom.

Lorne says after his defeat, he was also hit with the stinging realization that friendships on the hill can be as precarious as election results.

Once you're defeated, you realize "how many people don't really 'know' you anymore," he says.

"They get to know the position, not the person. Some people you think are your friends never really call. Other people you don't think are close friends call."

Nystrom says the whole experience was like an unexpected death. "It's gone so fast . . . You don't have the support, you don't have the podium or ability to fly around the country."

Despite his disappointment, the self-proclaimed 'political junkie' ran for office again, and won. "I have a political virus,"

he says. For those who leave office voluntarily, the transition is understandably less traumatic. But, says former Liberal MP Beryl Gaffney, the adjustment is still challenging.

Beryl chose not to run for re-election in 1997 due to illness. She says the decision to leave was not difficult.

What was difficult was the period after she regained her health.

"I missed the excitement of dealing with the public and the challenging issues that you deal with," she says.

"It's surprising how much time you have on your hands."

Beryl says she doesn't think the colleagues she left behind missed her presence as much as her constituents.

Your former colleagues are "so immersed with new colleagues, so they don't miss you. I found that the public missed me. I was still on a positive note with the constituency, left on a very high note, and I think that was very important to me," Beryl says.

Former NDP MP Michelle Dockrill spent three years on the hill before she was defeated.

She says one often-overlooked aspect of the transition out of office is its impact on families.

Though Michelle, her husband and their small children were delighted to spend more time together, everyone in the family had to adjust to changing roles at home.

When she was an MP, much of Michelle's attention inevitably focused



Beryl Gaffney

on committee meetings and travel arrangements. At home, her husband was the boss, she says.

"And all of the sudden I come in [and we] have to realign roles," says Michelle.

Her son, who was two when she was defeated, also had an adjustment to make. "All of a sudden mom went from being on the television to home," says Michelle.

Most former MPs still following current events will tell you what they miss most about life on the hill is the opportunity to have their say on the issues.

Michelle says one of her greatest disappointments leaving her post was that she wasn't able to affect the amount of change she initially sought.

"I was an idealist when I went there, thinking, 'well if you worked hard and did your job, you could get things to happen,'" she says.

"In some cases that's true, but the majority of the time it's not about sitting down, talking about an issue. It's about who can get the 30 seconds on television, on the national news tonight."

Michelle says what she sees on the news still frustrates her ten years later.

"I just see it now as a big game," she says. "I know the reality that it's deliberate for [the messages conveyed to the public] to be confusing."

After losing the election Michelle says she "looked around and said 'what didn't I do?' And over and over and over again I was told, 'well you didn't play the game'.

A model solution for the Middle East

By Rosella Chibambo

"My own impression is that most Palestinians and most Israelis want to see a peace agreement which provides security for both sides and allows people to get on with their lives and futures." – Bill Casey

Creating an enduring peace in the Middle East continues to elude many of the world's most powerful leaders.

As the US, Egypt and other countries try, once again, to facilitate talks between Israel and the Palestinians, many doubt negotiations will go very far. And now that the 10-month suspension of Israeli settlement construction in

the West Bank has expired, the possibility of a peace agreement appears even dimmer.

Still, many of those dreaming of peace in the region have yet to accept defeat.

Though Canada's involvement in the Middle East peace process has been less high profile than that of countries such as the US and Egypt, the efforts of the former Independent MP for Cumberland-Colchester-Musquodoboit Valley, Nova Scotia, Bill Casey, suggests a solution to the conflict may not necessarily come from big name political powers.

Parliamentarians, and specifically, Canadian parliamentarians, may be ideal facilitators of constructive dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians, said Bill.

"My goal has always been to engage Canadians in this issue, and to string together Palestinian, Israeli and Canadian parliamentarians," he said.

A 1990 trip to the Middle East with the Canada-Israel Committee perked his interest in the Middle East conflict. And nearly two decades later, the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of



Bill Casey

the Mediterranean invited Bill to make a presentation in Malta on the role of parliamentarians in the Middle East Peace Process.

He accepted the invitation and flew to Malta to propose his vision of a two-state model for peace between Israel and the Palestinians: "Breaking the status quo."

Bill's vision was shaped, in part, by his two-year stint as Conservative foreign affairs critic.

His first act as critic was asking Palestinian and Israeli representatives in Ottawa to meet with him to discuss the Middle East conflict. Both sides agreed and shared the same message, he said: Canada can do more.

The Israeli Embassy representative to Canada, Mr. Amir Maimon and Palestinian representative to Canada, Dr. Baker Abdel told him that Canada's perceived objectivity concerning Middle East politics allows Canadians "to work with both sides in a way that most countries cannot," Bill said.

Canada's seemingly neutral position on the Middle East conflict and the possibility of a Canadian contribution to peace have encouraged him to continue his efforts, Bill added.

Having made friends on both sides of the issue, he said he has become even more deeply invested in a lasting solution for both sides.

"My own impression is that most Palestinians and most Israelis want to see a

Continued page 20

"I could not help but compare his life and opportunities with my life and opportunities. I could not imagine how his restrictions and the absence of hope would affect me or my family . . ."

peace agreement which provides security for both sides and allows people to get on with their lives and futures," he said.

Bill said he was moved when he compared his own life to that of a man he met on a trip to the Middle East.

The man, who was living in a refugee camp in Lebanon, had never had gainful employment or owned a house or a car, he said. But he was born the same year as Bill, in 1945.

"I could not help but compare his life and opportunities with my life and opportunities. I could not imagine how his restrictions and the absence of hope would affect me. Even more moving was the thought of my three children and the future that they might have compared to the children of this man," he said.

The vision Bill presented in Malta proposed a two-state solution drawing from lessons learned from the Canada-US relationship – the most successful two-state solution, according to him.

In his presentation, Bill argued several parallels could be drawn between the Canada-US and Israeli-Palestinian relationships.

The relationship between Canada and the US offers a model for the resolution of border settlement and water disputes, as well as for managing an asymmetrical power distribution, Bill contended.

He proposed that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean establish a committee composed of Palestinian, Israeli, Canadian and American parliamentarians. The committee is intended to explore the implementation of Bill's proposal to use the North American model to shape the future of Palestinian-Israeli relations.

Though one might assume MPs representing a party in power would have more sway in influencing international affairs, Bill's experience demonstrates the benefits of approaching issues like the Middle East conflict from an Opposition seat.

As Opposition foreign affairs critic, "[I was] very free to express myself and not



Bill Casey and former Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

restricted in where I could go or who I could speak with," said Bill.

But all parliamentarians have at least one advantage over leaders, he said.

"Some Middle East subjects are guaranteed to get leaders in hot water. But they need to be discussed and options considered. Parliamentarians can do this without the backlash that would be heaped on the leaders."

As a parliamentarian, Bill has had considerable access to some of the most important actors in the Middle East conflict. He has met with former Palestinian and Israeli leaders, Yasser Arafat and Ariel Sharon on his trips to the Middle East.

In 2002, Bill reached out to then Palestinian Authority President Arafat, who found himself isolated from the international community amidst intensifying violence on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, he said.

Bill said when Arafat responded, he asked him to appeal to Americans and Israelis for a resolution to the violence.

He would not reveal the details of his conversation with Arafat at the time, but he disclosed that Arafat asked him to join

the Middle East "Quartet" composed of the United Nations, the US, the EU and Russia, a group that has tasked itself with mediating Middle East negotiations.

The US would not agree to Canada's inclusion, Bill said. And the Canadian government would not push the issue.

Though he maintains Canadian parliamentarians can "play a strong peripheral role" in Middle East talks, Bill said he doesn't expect Canada to ever be a major player in resolving the conflict.

"I still believe that parliamentarians can play an important role by discussing difficult issues that the "leaders" cannot," he said.

Like Canada, he has maintained a respectful yet critical view of all sides of the issue, Bill said.

He remains convinced that Palestinians and Israelis are essentially fighting for the same thing, peace.

On his first trip to the Middle East, he remarked, "Although the leaders on both sides were pressing their issues and points of view, when we met with people on the street and in the shops and homes, they were mostly expressing a desire to have a peace where their children and grandchildren would have security, education and career and family opportunities.

He said his ability to remain approachable to both sides of the Middle East conflict allowed him to see how similar Palestinians and Israelis can be.

While preparing for a meeting with Maimon and Abdel, the Israeli and Palestinian representatives, Bill's team discovered the two men were born in the same place, the West Bank city of Ramallah.

"The Palestinian was born there when it was part of the Palestinian Territory and the Israeli was born there after it became part of Israel . . . The two representatives ended up talking about the town then and now. It was a surprise to them and moving for all of us," Bill said.

Bill Casey was a MP for Cumberland-Colchester from 1988 to 1993 and from 1997 to 2009.

Your editorial board

By Rosella Chibambo

Writers, editors, publishers, broadcasters, business people and experienced politicians make up the editorial board of *Beyond the Hill*

**Dorothy Dobbie, Editor-in-Chief
Businesswoman, publisher
MP, Progressive Conservative, Win-
nipeg South 1988 – 1993**

“Suffice it to say that I am a writer,” said Dorothy Dobbie, of her motivations for getting into magazine publishing. She has been in the business since she was 24-years-old. And as well as being the editor-in-chief of *Beyond the Hill*, Dorothy is president and founder of Pegasus Publications Inc. “I am a passionate Canadian, and I believe that *Beyond the Hill* can play an important role in preserving our system of democracy” she said. “I believe that a writer needs to know what’s going on in the world and to do that you need to stay involved.”

She is president of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, sits on the National Arts Steering Committee and is chair of Tree Canada. She also hosts a weekly gardening show, *The Gardener*, on CJOB radio. Dobbie sits on the board of the Canadian Broadcast Standards Council (Prairie Region).

Politically, she co-chaired the Dobbie Beaudoin Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Renewal of Canada and was a parliamentary secretary to several ministers.

**Keith Penner
Teacher
MP, Liberal, Thunder Bay 1968 –
1988**

This year, Keith Penner received the Distinguished Service Award for his years of parliamentary service. Keith has helped guide the development of *Beyond the Hill* since its creation, and spent four years as Editor-in-Chief of the publication. Originally a teacher, he remains enthusiastic about increasing the impact of the magazine, as an educational tool on Canada’s political process and institutions, he said. As an MP, Keith took a particular interest in Aboriginal rights, chairing a House of Commons committee on Indian self-government

and subsequently producing the Penner Report on the committee’s findings.

**The Hon. Betty Kennedy
Author, broadcaster, journalist
Senator, Liberal, 2000 – 2001
Order of Canada (1982)**

Best known as the host of The Betty Kennedy Show on CFRB radio and as a panellist on CBC TV’s Front Page Challenge, the Hon. Betty Kennedy is a familiar name in Canadian journalism. She was inducted into the Canadian Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame in 1991. And it is estimated that Betty interviewed some 25,000 people during the 27-year run of her radio show. Among her most memorable interviewees, Betty counts Pierre Trudeau, Jean Vanier and Eleanor Roosevelt. But she said the greatest guest she never booked was Katharine Hepburn. “I think she had a very sound kind of philosophy, a quiet strength,” Betty said. She recalls that of all her interviews, the most awkward was with an expert moose hunter who was at a paralyzing loss for words once they went to air. “She sat there dumfounded—stage fright,” Betty said. “I told the only two moose stories I knew and ended it!”

**Bill Casey
Businessman, stockbroker
MP, Progressive Conservative, Cum-
berland-Colchester, 1988–1993,
Conservative 1997–2009**

“One of the most interesting parts of my years on Parliament Hill was dealing with the Media,” Bill Casey said. Though he has never worked in journalism, he said he has always been interested to see what value journalists will give to a story. Once, as an MP, Bill was interviewed about competing proposals for a highway route. “I thought I’d done a masterful job of staying right in the middle,” Bill said. When the story came out, the headline said Bill favoured one proposal over the other. Therefore, Bill said he was relieved he was on his way

to meet constituents in favour of his supposed choice. When he arrived, Bill was surprised to see his constituents displeased and brandishing copies of another edition of the paper. The headline on this version of the same article said he was in favour of the opposing proposal. “I was in trouble everywhere,” said Bill, a lesson, he said, in the power of editorial decisions.

**Geoff Scott
Broadcaster, journalist
MP, Progressive Conservative, Ham-
ilton Wentworth 1978 – 1993**

Geoff Scott’s first experience with print journalism came as an acting feature’s editor for the Ottawa Journal Saturday Edition, working weekends and summers, during the mid 50s. “I not only experienced a cub reporter’s fascination with the days of local news, but I was also drawn to the newly-emerging world of television journalism,” said Scott. After high school, he was accepted to Carleton University’s Journalism program and became editor-in-chief of the university paper, *The Carleton*. Scott became Ottawa Bureau Chief for Hamilton’s CHCH-TV, and became the first independent television journalist in the Parliamentary Press Gallery in 1958. Before leaving the Gallery for a desk in the House of Commons, he became Gallery president.

**Simma Holt
Author, editor, journalist, lecturer,
teacher
MP, Liberal, Vancouver-Kingsway
1974 – 1979**

In *Memoirs of a Loose Cannon*, Simma Holt tells the story of a female journalist from small town Alberta whose love of storytelling shaped her career. The young woman, of course, is herself: a reporter, columnist and self-proclaimed loose cannon, blasting through gender stereotypes in her field. Holt said as a young child, she always

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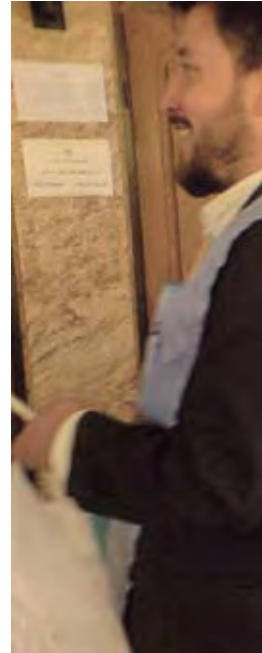
Observing the Wolesi Jirga Election in Afghanistan

By Jim Hart

One anti-West imam, who was using the mosque as his campaign center, told me that the solution to Afghanistan's problems was for all internationals to leave the country.



Jim Hart found the election to have been run fairly.



Observing an election in Afghanistan is similar to viewing an iceberg – you really can only see 10 per cent of the entire picture. The other 90 per cent is found deep below the surface, shrouded in Afghan history, culture, religion and the reality of a war that still rages with the Taliban throughout the country.

For me, as a long-term observer, it was important to arrive early enough to gain a sense of the issues below the waterline.

Election observers will fail if they report only the abnormalities without balancing the realities of war and the fact that this election is the first managed by Afghanistan and not the international community. As a person who has observed elections around the world and at home during municipal, provincial and federal elections, I come with a set of values and perceptions of how an election should look, feel and be managed. Those perceptions must be left at the airport upon arrival in Kabul.

Above the surface, all the visible indications of an election – typical things like campaign billboards, posters, and according to my interpreter, Maroof, print, radio and television advertisements – increased as the Election Day drew closer. Certainly, the printers and media have capitalized on this election

as 30 seconds on television will run a candidate \$600 USD. It appears to be a competitive race with over 2,500 candidates seeking 249 seats in parliament. In my area of observation, Kabul province, over 600 candidates seek just 33 seats.

In late August, after my arrival, I was able to meet with the Provincial Independent Elections Commission and the newly established Complaints Commission. Both spoke of major reforms since 2009, and both claimed to be competent to handle the issues that they would face in the coming days. The evidence pointed towards improved hiring practices, screening of potential employees, better training, and processes that were adopted with the hope to minimize fraud and eliminate candidates associated with militias and armed groups.

In the days preceding election day it was my goal to talk to a cross section of candidates: a youth, a woman, a business person and anyone else that represented a particular point of view important to the country. All were interesting. One anti-West imam, who was using the mosque as his campaign center, told me that the solution to Afghanistan's problems was for all internationals to leave the country. He had little money but he campaigned with his single billboard on the property of the mosque – his message was popu-

lar and his followers appeared dedicated and polite as they offered us a meal after our meeting. Hospitality toward visitors is an important cultural issue for Afghans.

By contrast a young businessman, who was running for the second time for a seat in the Wolesi Jirga, had developed a very organized campaign team. He had more than 2,000 candidate observers to watch the ballots being counted after the polls closed. His platform was aimed at education and offered computer labs and books for school and university libraries during the campaign. He claimed to have 175 campaign “projects” that would bring support from young people and outlying areas of Kabul.

Another candidate was a young lady just 25 years of age. She was running on her popularity as a member of the Afghanistan Olympic team. The campaign consisted of her father, brothers and sisters and the larger family unit. She only had recruited 90 candidate agents and only had enough money for some campaign promotional items such as pens, key chains and a glossy brochure. Inside her brochure her platform promised that a vote for her would bring community gymnasiums, and a public fitness awareness programs – sort of a “Participation Afghanistan”. She told of discrimination



Threats and intimidation did not deter these voters.

Other candidates told us that they could not travel to some parts of the province because of threats from the Taliban.



These little guys got an early lesson in democracy.

during the campaign and, that just a few days before I met with her, she had been attacked in her car by armed gunmen who smashed her car windows and verbally warned her about what would happen if she didn't drop out of the campaign. She did not.

Other candidates told us that they could not travel to some parts of the province because of threats from the Taliban.

On Election Day, the work was observing the Afghan people casting their votes under the processes and procedures as laid out in the elections law. The day was positive, with polling station workers trying to meet every requirement and follow the procedures properly. Personally, I did not witness any complaints during the polling process even though there were media reports of low quality ink and fraud using fake voter's cards. None of this was observed within our centres in Kabul province. In fact, a feeling of pride amongst the election workers was evident. They were not about to let anyone cheat during the voting process. Polling stations were working hard to ensure the secrecy of the individual voters. Separate polling stations were found for women voters, but the number of women casting votes was low. No large line-ups were encountered throughout the day. No problems with the bulky 12-

page ballot were experienced and voters had no problems with voting.

One weakness in the process were the failure of the punches. These punches were used for punching a unique mark or hole (a star in this election) in the voter's registration card. When the punches failed, election workers resorted to cutting the top right-hand corner off the voter's registration card. This also happened in the last election, but last time the left top corner was cut. No official voters' database exists in Afghanistan and until a database is developed, those who want to manipulate the vote will have many opportunities. But if a voters' list is developed and if the Taliban obtains a copy (and they would), people will be killed for having their names on this list. Time is needed for the security environment to improve before advancements can be made in this area.

Leading up to 4:00 p.m., the last few voters were coming into the polling centre. Security was excellent and most election workers, as evidenced by the number of darkened right index fingers, had taken the time to vote. The centre closed on time and the manager gathered the agents to explain procedures. All seals were reviewed to compare numbers recorded at the opening with the serial numbers at the end of the day.

Procedures moved along as expected and it was evident that workers had been well trained and went to their task with confidence and professionalism.

Many media stories chose to focus on bad news such as wholesale fraud and corruption. The real story was that Afghans braved the walk to the polls and cast their ballots for representation in Parliament. This in spite of threats of having your inked finger cut off (or worse) and loudspeakers blaring from armed trucks in small villages warning that "if you vote you will die".

This and other messages from the Taliban made this election the most extraordinary one that I have observed. It would be wrong to measure it by western standards, though, because it could not ever meet those stringent tests. We have had 143 years to adjust, modify, tweak and hone our systems under Elections Canada. It will take much more time for this nascent democracy to develop an election regime that will meet the standards of the west.

One thing is certain, over four million citizens cast their votes and they should be congratulated for doing so while a war rages on in Afghanistan.

Jim Hart was a Reform MP for Okanagan--Similkameen--Merritt, B.C. 1993 to 2000.

Gary Doer: Canada's new ambassador to the U.S. marches to the likable beat of his own drum

By Andrea Ozretic

Gary Doer, Canada's new Ambassador to the United States, has a track record of tackling issues head on – literally and figuratively speaking. At 23, when he was superintendent at the Manitoba Youth Centre for troubled juveniles, there was a conflict one day and a baseball bat narrowly missed his head. He's been successfully dodging bricks and bats ever since.

Gary was appointed Canada's Ambassador to the United States in the fall of 2009, and he dove into the issues right away. Maryscott "Scotty" Greenwood, Executive Director of the Canadian American Business Council, says that Gary Doer managed to work in a poke about the 'Buy American' clause during his first presentation to President Obama. He was just being true to his own style.

Doer entered Manitoba politics in 1986, winning the Concordia riding for the NDP. He was elected Premier of Manitoba in 1999 and held that position until he stepped down in 2009. Before his 1986 win, both the New Democrats and the Progressive Conservatives were trying to get him on their team.

Greenwood describes Gary Doer's political instincts as "spot on" and says, "the traditional approach is not his."

Dorothy Dobbie, a former Progressive Conservative MP from Manitoba, has known Gary since they were both in their twenties. She echoes sentiments about Gary's unique style. She and Gary both attended the constitutional rounds and there is one memory that she finds particularly telling. During the rounds a memorandum of agreement was signed and it appeared that the Meech Lake Accord was going to pass.

"After the event we were at the Congress Centre and I spoke to him. We were all standing around the bar having a glass of wine and I said, 'What a relief' or something like that and 'Aren't



Manitoba former premier Gary Doer is his own man with his own style, says Maryscott Greenwood, of the Canadian American Business Council.

you glad this is over?' and he said 'It's not over' and I said 'What do you mean?' He answered, 'There's still one voice we haven't heard from', and I guess he was speaking about Elijah Harper," said Dorothy.

"He knew what was going on, and had a deep understanding of all the various dimensions, what political fields he was playing in, and not all people do."

Under Gary Doer's leadership in the province, the NDP won three consecutive majority governments - the first triple of any NDP government in the country.

Maintaining balanced budgets, raising the minimum wage, spending money on childcare, preventing college and university tuitions from rising and environmental issues were hallmarks of his leadership tenure in the province. At the same time, he was actively involved in protecting Manitoba's waterways but instead of developing a confrontational relationship with neighbouring states, he managed to make friends with his American colleagues. This ability will stand him in good stead as Ambassador.

Yet he is not afraid to speak out.

Doer recently warned American leaders of Congress against the consequences of passing a protectionist bill called the Foreign Manufacturers Legal Accountability Act. This bill would prevent companies that do not have an American agent from importing into the U.S.

Doer's letter, addressed to Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives said that, if passed, the legislation, "will have a disproportionately negative impact on intertwined U.S.-Canada supply chains and on jobs in both our countries."

The letter also points out that this act would go against obligations America has to the World Trade Organization, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Riva Harrison was Director of Communications and got to see first hand the way Doer worked during his years as Premier.

"He has the strong ability to understand give and take, to negotiate an issue, and bring it forward. That's one of his primary skills, that's something the public doesn't see."

During the Vancouver Olympics, Greenwood attended an outdoor party that Doer threw in honour of the games. Political functions are a natural part of life in Washington, as government is the bread and butter of the city, however Greenwood says it was not just another function. He managed to give it a uniquely and endearing Canadian style.

Jumbotrons were playing the opening ceremonies, there were aerial ski jumpers performing live, an inukshuk ice sculpture and red maple leaf mittens were given out as a party favour.

"The thing people in Canada don't realize is Americans really like Canada," said Greenwood, "Gary Doer brings out the American's best instincts to like Canada."

Staying in Touch

By Ada Wasiak



The Hon. Marilyn Trenholme Counsell, Alex Jupp, and Bill Casey.

Hon. Marilyn Trenholme Counsell

Marilyn worked as a teacher, family physician and nutritionist. She was a member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick from 1987 to 1997 and was Minister of State for Family and Community Services. From 1997-2003, she was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. She was appointed to the Senate in 2003.

What is the number one current event on your radar?

Right now I'm following the rescue operation in Chile. I am also reading about the failure of Canada to get a seat on the UN Security Council. This failure on the part of Canada is certainly of significance and this makes us reflect on our place in the world.

What was your favourite memory from politics?

The day I was sworn into the Senate was incredible. You can't believe that it's real and that it's you that's going to have the opportunity to serve your country. The Senate Chamber is so beautiful that it was really an unreal experience.

What have you been doing recently?

I am teaching a course on Political Leadership in Canada at Mount Allison University. I am on the Canadian Literacy Commission and was part of a literacy program for inmates at Westmoreland Correctional Institute in New Brunswick. I am working to improve literacy rates in children as this is a great passion of mine. I am a great supporter of the Atlantic Ballet Theatre. I love the arts and I think this really rounds out a person.

What did you think of the regional meeting in Halifax?

I think that these meetings are valuable because they allow people to reconnect and to organize to make a difference in the world.

Alex Jupp

A former Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons, Alex entered politics in 1979. Prior to that, he was a teacher and businessman. He represented Ontario's Mississauga North riding. He was on numerous standing committees. After serving his only term, he was defeated in 1980.

How has Parliament changed since you were there?

I have been very concerned about the state that we have in the House of Commons now. It's been 30 years since I was in politics and things have changed considerably. Previously, anyone who wanted to ask a question had to arrange with the speaker beforehand and the party had very little to say. Now it's more about trying to put the government or the opposition in a difficult spot. Questions used to be much more informal and if you didn't have the answer at that time, you could get it later.

What was the biggest issue while you were in Parliament?

There were a lot of things to deal with in regards to immigration. Immigrants viewed MPs as a means of communication so we had to deal with a whole host of issues. The Vietnamese citizens who came to Canada have made an outstanding contribution to the country so I guess we made the right decision. Back then, we didn't have to deal with whole boats of people coming over illegally.

What did you think of the regional meeting in Halifax?

It was really good to see people relate to each other as people rather than on a partisan basis. I'm not in the habit of going to these events as I was always worried that I wouldn't know many people and they are designed for those who have served longer, but once I got there, it was nice to see so many familiar faces.

Bill Casey

Bill Casey was first elected as a Progressive Conservative in 1988 to represent the Cumberland-Colchester-Musquodoboit Valley riding in Nova Scotia. In the 1993 election, he lost his seat, along with almost every PC member. He was reelected several times and later became an independent member. He resigned his seat in 2009 and is now the Senior Representative for the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs for Nova Scotia in Ottawa.

What current event have you been following in the news recently?

I've always been interested in foreign affairs so the loss of Canada's seat on the UN Security Council is something that I've been following. I think it's disappointing and it makes us reflect on how Canada handles foreign affairs.

What was your favourite memory from your time in Parliament?

I was always fascinated – and continue to be fascinated – by the actual building itself. When I walk through Centre Block, I am always looking up at the ceiling. We're really lucky that no one has changed it and that it continues to be so well maintained.

What can you tell me about your time as an independent MP?

The one thing that surprised me as an independent was that I had to decide how I was going to vote on every bill. It was a lot of work, but I really enjoyed the challenge of looking at the details of the bill. I remember sitting between the two parties one day before Question Period as they were being briefed on how they were to vote on all the bills. There was one that they still hadn't chosen their stance on and they were simply told 'follow the leader.' I guess I can't really criticize though, because I did that myself for so long.

Question Question Period

CAFP and The Forum on Public Policy examine the issue of reforming QP

By Kathryn Burnham



Left to right: Moderator Susan Delacourt, the Hon. Michael Chong, the Hon. Anne McLellan and the Hon. Jay Hill.

On the ice, when the gloves drop and the fists come up, a referee is there to restore order and get the players back to focussing on the game at hand. But there are no referees in the House of Commons. When the questions turn into monologues, responses ask more questions than they answer, and the heckling and jeering begins, there are only a few actors to guide the game.

This was the topic of discussion at Question Question Period, a forum hosted by the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians and the Public Policy Forum to address parliament's lack of decorum.

According to a POLLARA poll on Question Period, 56 per cent of Canadians feel less of our system of government when they see scenes of Question Period.

And according to Marlene Catterall, former MP for Ottawa West-Nepean, this sentiment has been around for a while. She said that when she brought

her class to watch Question Period some 50 years ago, it was even more raucous than today, and she felt ashamed to have her students there.

Marlene suggested things might have improved since she was a school teacher, and Jay Hill and the Hon. Anne McLellan agreed, although they said decorum is quickly sliding once again.

Jay Hill, former MP for Prince George – Peace River, said the Reform Party tried to change the tone of Question Period early in its creation to a more respectful tone. Anne, former MP for Edmonton Centre, also referred fondly to this time in government, as when she was Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, she said Reform Party leader Preston Manning informed her of an upcoming question about carbon tax. As a result, Anne said she was able to come to Question Period prepared to answer the question.

Jay said this courtesy stopped when the media called them ineffective and naïve, and supporters questioned why

they weren't on the nightly news. He says decorum soon slipped, in the party and in the House.

Anne and Jay Hill joined the Hon. Michael Chong, MP for Wellington-Halton Hills, on the first panel, which tackled the issue of Question Period and decorum in the House.

They identified the Speaker of the House as one possible referee. Since the tradition of election by secret ballot began in the mid-1980s, the seat holds more autonomy and authority in the House.

"The speaker has extraordinary power in these 45 minutes," suggested Anne, speaking to his potential power to ensure supplementary questions remain on track and MPs who act inappropriately are not called on to speak.

Michael has included strengthening the role of the speaker as one of six suggestions in his Motion 517, a motion to reassess the structure of question period in order to have more productive debate and more decorum in the House. His other suggestions include lengthening the time allotted to each question and answer and examining the convention that ministers need not respond if asked a question, as well as allotting specific days for questions of certain ministers and the Prime Minister.

"We need to reconnect the debate back to the concerns of ordinary Canadians," Michael said, which is why he also suggests designating time for questions from backbenchers.

Although Jay said he did not think changing the format will affect the decorum, he suggested the House adopt a model similar to the Australian 'Sin Bin' as a way of disciplining the "wayward child" by throwing them out of question period.

However, for this to be successful, he said there is a need for the view, on the part of all, that to be disciplined would bring the ultimate damage to a political

career. "The media needs to help too," he said. They would need to "not turn those thrown from the House into folk heroes" but instead portray them as "immature," he said.

Susan Delacourt, parliamentary reporter and columnist for the Toronto Star, moderated the panels. She agreed that the media is part of the problem, but doesn't seem to be part of the solution. "Media is part of the institution but doesn't like to think it is part of the institution."

"The more media attention that is paid to [committees and question period], the worse the behaviour," said CES Franks, Professor Emeritus at Queen's University. "We've gotten to Don Cherry politics, where the game is completely forgotten." Franks joined the second panel of the day to discuss how to improve the tone of discussion in committee sessions.

Francine Lalonde (MP for La Pointe-de-l'Île), the Hon. Monte Solberg (former MP for Medicine Hat) and the Hon. John Godfrey (former MP for Don Valley West) joined Franks to discuss the committee structure, which they agreed leads to more cooperation because of the ability to hear directly from representatives of a variety of opinions. Yet, Franks

said the ideas of experience and inability to separate policy development from the party line divides committees.

A suggestion of Monte's was to remove parliamentary secretaries, who sit on committees in order to express the party line. While they can help guide discussion, they often politicize the process. Another suggestion of this panel was to solidify the roster, with committee members appointed for the life of Parliament in order to cultivate experience and expertise.

Ultimately, co-operation was a theme expressed by the speakers on both the panel discussing decorum in the House, and the panel discussing the conduct in committees – the co-operation between coaches and captains being emphasized.

"What you need is a consensus of members to behave better in debates and question period," former MP, the Right Honourable Herb Gray commented. "The will will come out of discussion between political leaders and party whips."

While each former MP stressed that decorum has not slipped over the years, Speaker of the House, the Hon. Peter Milliken, did suggest that in this minority government, every vote counts. "A full house means more clamour," he

said.

Yet MPs, the media and the public are beginning to see the mud-slinging as a problem and are starting to discuss the issue. On the other hand, as Marlene Catterall asked, "Is this just like fighting in hockey? No one likes that it happens, but would they still watch the game if it wasn't there?"

What is the Sin Bin?

In the Australian government system, an unruly MP may be asked to leave, following naming by the Speaker and a suspension motion.

This practice has been a way for the Speaker to take control of the House and to deter disruptions by publicly shaming politicians by removing them from their seat.

Nevertheless, being sent to the "sin bin" is a fairly common occurrence. According to the Australian Broadcasting Company's 7.30 Report, six MPs were sent to the "sin bin" in June 2000, and the incidents continue in each session of the House.

Canada and parliamentary development



Robert Miller.

I would like to start a conversation with the readers of *Beyond the Hill*.

In the several years I have been writing this column on international democracy support, I have received exactly one bit of feedback from a reader – a former parliamentarian whom I admire very much. So when I sat down to write this column, I found myself wondering if anyone would read it and if not why I was writing it.

It then occurred to me that I might be writing the column in a way that did

not invite conversation. Perhaps I was just spouting facts and opinions as if I were an expert on the subject. Perhaps I was unintentionally sending the message that I could care less what my readers thought. Perhaps, it was time to try a different approach.

In future, I plan to begin each column by posing a question and inviting your thoughts. I will have my own opinions on these subjects but the purpose is to start a conversation not to give you the benefit of my wisdom. So let's begin and see how it goes. I want to hear what you think. Send your comments to robert-miller25@hotmail.com and/or to the editor.

Is Canada still qualified to support democracy around the world?

I have devoted a sizeable part of the

past twenty five years to advocating and implementing parliamentary development projects around the world. I am still convinced this is a useful thing to do but I have to admit that my doubts are growing. In particular, I have begun to wonder if Canadians are well qualified to support democracy around the world at a time when they seem to be turning their backs on their own democracy. I have begun to question the value of sharing our parliamentary experience when the Canadian Parliament has become such a sham. Should we issue a warning with our programs: do as we say not as we do? Should we suspend efforts to advance democracy internationally until we get more serious about improving our own democracy? What do you think?



Dorothy Dobbie.

20th century madness Lest we forget

By Dorothy Dobbie



In spite of the technical progress, the lengthening of life spans, the reduction of birth deaths, the advances in medicine, the walks on the moon and the entertainment and communication revolution, the 20th century was also the century of mass genocide, of work camps and concentration camps, gulags and secret police, of mass starvation and forced labour and of terrorism and war.

As the 20th century dawned, it was clear that this would be the century of promise. Mechanization was becoming commonplace. Rail travel was almost a hundred years old and people had been working on developing the horseless carriage for just about as long. Gas lighting was quickly being replaced by electricity, extending daylight hours and allowing for faster innovation. People were already looking to the skies for the development of air machines. We took long distance communication for granted thanks to telephones and the telegraph and photography was all the rage. In America, progress was moving at the speed of light.

The whole civilized world was awakening to the dawn of enlightenment as education spread and opportunities grew. China and India, dominated by western societies, were emerging from their long eastern sleep. It was the age of empire, where European cultures, including their North American spin-offs, were sure they had a divine right to rule the world.

The era of empire and change

As the century turned, one fifth of the world map was coloured pink to reflect British interests, and Britain was fighting a dreary war in South Africa to maintain its domination there. America had a strong presence in China and Central America. France had dominion over Vi-

etnam. Germany had holdings in Africa. Even little Belgium had a piece of the action. Most of the crowned heads of Europe were related by blood or marriage. Wealth was concentrated in the hands of the privileged few, who had developed an intense sense of entitlement as a result.

Intolerance for ideas other than those that generally prevailed was high. Anti-semitism was rampant. Racism was considered a statement of fact. At the same time, strange new ideas were bubbling to the surface: ideas based on egalitarianism and a need for changes to the social contract of the day. Socialism and then communism became enticing models for a utopian new world and many were caught up in the excitement of potential change.

Survival of the ruthless

And that's where things started to go off the rails. Revolutions followed. In Russia in 1905 and again in 1917, the social order was turned upside down. China kicked off the century in 1904 with the Boxer Rebellion, which led to Sun Yat Sen deposing the monarchy in 1911, followed by the bloody period from 1931 to 1949 when Mao took over. There was revolution in Mexico, in Spain, in Italy, throughout South America – the list goes on.

Many of these revolutions were predicated on the best of intentions, but the

upheaval caused by sudden change also opened the door for rapacious opportunists who made “survival of the ruthless” the final mantra. What grew out of this was both good and evil: an era of unparalleled prosperity, leavened by an awful brutality, which left millions dead.

In spite of the technical progress, the lengthening of life spans, the reduction of birth deaths, the advances in medicine, the walks on the moon and the entertainment and communication revolution, the 20th century was also the century of mass genocide, of work camps and concentration camps, and gulags and secret police, of mass starvation and forced labour and of terrorism and war.

Genocide, murder, mass killings

Germany got the genocide ball rolling in 1904, in South West Africa (now Namibia), with mass killings of 80,000 souls. Hitler is said to have been responsible for the killing of six million Jews, but that was only a small part of his genocidal rampage, which included Gypsies, the disabled, the mentally ill and anyone considered to be not “Aryan”. The Stalin era is said to have been responsible for as many as 51 million deaths from killings, exile to the Gulag and starvation from misbegotten policies. Mao Zedong's death toll was over 70 million, through mass killings, purges and very deliberate starvation. The list goes on – Pol Pot and



Mass murderers Pol Pot, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin were just a few of the sociopaths whose madness was licenced in the name of leadership during the 20th century.

the killing fields of Cambodia come to mind – but it is simply too sickening to revisit all the atrocities.

These horrific acts took place under totalitarian rule by people who were clearly sociopaths. They seemed to have had in common the inability to empathize or feel the pain of others. From all the biographies I have read, none of these madmen had any real intellectual interest in political ideals (although all were good at pretending they did). They simply used the impetus for change to pursue agendas that were very much “me” based and personal. Often, they were wily but not intelligent. (Mao had no concept of numbers, Hitler was a failure at school.)

We let it happen

What is even more horrifying is that it was only through the complicity of other people that these men were able to come to power: their actions and statements sent ample warning, which was ignored. If the common man did not secretly share Hitler's contempt for Jews, could the holocaust have happened? If Americans and Britons had any compassion for the Chinese, would they have helped Mao to come to power over Chiang Kai-shek? Would the world have turned a blind eye to Stalin's treatment of the Ukrainians?

Not so innocent Canadians

And lest Canadians feel comfortable and smug about our humane behaviour,

may I remind us of the boatload of 900 Jewish refugees who were trying to escape Nazi persecution in 1939, but were turned away by Mackenzie King's government? Forced to return to Germany, most of the refugees died in concentration camps.

While patting ourselves on the back, we also removed thousands of Aboriginal children from their mothers' arms and beat them into speaking English at far off camps, oops, schools. We ghettoised our Jews, segregated our blacks and treated the French with contempt.

Fact is, we were all part of the madness that gripped the world of the 20th century.

Sadly, this is not over yet. In spite of extraordinary opportunities to do good in the world, to feed the hungry, elevate the downtrodden and help each other, we continue to resort to war as the answer to too many problems.

Yes, sometimes we do have to fight might with might, but surely it is time to start seeking solutions based on reason and humanity. In the 21st century, dare we hope that Canada will have learned from history and take a different lead this time? The challenge is ours.

Dorothy Dobbie was the Progressive Conservative MP for Winnipeg South from 1988 to 1993.

We'd like to think the madness is over

It's easy to hide our heads in the sand and believe that we live in the perfect world, a 21st century world that has learned its hard lessons.

As we remember our war dead this November, remember, too, that their sacrifice is our obligation to stand on guard against the madmen of the future, who are still out there trying to beguile the disaffected, the disenfranchised and the discontented.

It is all too easy to find more examples such as those below, that show evil still lurks and that we must remain on guard.

Neo-Nazis arrested for killing Ghanaian

Diasporian News of Saturday, 6 February 2010, Moscow. Two young neo-Nazis have been arrested on suspicion of carrying out an explosives attack on a train in St. Petersburg and possibly also the murder of a man from Ghana, Interfax reported Saturday. The agency cited unnamed Russian security sources in reporting the arrest of the two, aged 19 and 20 years, who belong to a radical right-wing group... – *GhanaWeb*

Mao Zedong, Maoism and Maoists

SUNDAY, 30 MAY 2010. Maoists are causing a lot of havoc and destruction in India. Over the last 2 months itself, they have carried out three horrible attacks on the Indian citizens - resulting in the death of 250. – *vyanks.blogspot.com*

Phnom Penh

September 16, 2010.- Four top Khmer Rouge leaders will stand trial for crimes including genocide during the “Killing Fields” era, Cambodia's UN-backed court said Thursday, just weeks after its landmark first conviction. . . . The trial, is expected to begin in early 2011. (It) will be the court's second, following the historic sentencing of former prison chief Duch, whose real name is Kaing Guek Eav, in July for war crimes and crimes against humanity. – *Canada.com*

Our tribute to those who have passed on

By Kathryn Burnham



The Hon. Norman Atkins.



Dr. Maurice Foster.



Paul Martineau.

The Hon. Norman Atkins

Former senator Norm Atkins excelled at what he knew best: running elections. Norm was a champion of the campaigning machinery, knowing the nuts and bolts of how to run a successful campaign and working them for over 30 years to produce successful candidates in provincial and federal elections.

These included campaigns for former Manitoba premier and senator, Duff Roblin; Nova Scotia premier, Robert Stanfield; New Brunswick premier, Richard Hatfield; Ontario premier, Bill Davis; and for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in 1984 and 1988.

"He loved helping to build an organization that believed in the principles of the party, and then taking that organization on a winning journey," said fellow Senator Jim Munson.

Jim said Norm's success in politics came from his complete love for it and commitment to it. "He understood the big picture of Canada and really grasped the smaller picture of community."

He attended school in Appleby College in Oakville Ontario and graduated with an Arts degree from Acadia University in Nova Scotia, where in 2000, he was awarded a Doctor of Law Degree. An avid sports fan and talented athlete, he played college rugby and football and was a tennis player, tractor driver and boater.

After serving in the US Army, Norm joined the advertising agency owned by

his brother-in-law, Dalton Camp, who introduced him to the fields of advertising and politics.

He was renowned for his charitable activities, was co-founder of Diabetes Canada and helped raise over a million dollars in support of the Dalton K. Camp Endowment Fund at St. Thomas University in New Brunswick.

Norm was appointed to the Senate in June 1986 and served for 23 years, the latter years sitting as an independent Progressive Conservative. He died at the age of 76 in Fredericton, from complications with diabetes.

He had many loyal friends who admired his leadership, conviction, passion and loyalty.

He is survived by his partner, Mary LeBlanc, by his three sons, grandchildren and his former wife, Ann Ruth Atkins.

Dr. Maurice Foster

Dr. Maurice Foster was a successful campaigner, winning the election in the riding of Algoma after the retirement of former Prime Minister Lester Pearson, and winning six elections to represent the riding for 25 years.

The diligent and relentless politician then joined the ranks of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien as an adviser.

"He was a steady and stable personality," said Brent St. Denis, who worked for Maurice as an executive assistant for 10 years and filled his shoes in winning the riding's election after Maurice retired. "He was a team player, a problem-solver

and good at engaging people."

Maurice passed away Oct. 2 at the age of 77 following a three-year struggle with pulmonary fibrosis. Nevertheless, St. Denis said Maurice was always physically fit, skiing and skating. "He knew how to have fun and play."

Prior to entering politics, Maurice was a veterinarian, which gave him the knowledge base to serve as agriculture critic to the Mulroney administration from 1984 to 1993.

He is survived by his wife Janet, four children, and 14 grandchildren.

Paul Martineau

A ceremony was held Oct. 8 for former Member of Parliament, Paul Martineau, to celebrate his life after his passing March 19. Paul followed solidly in his father's footsteps, entering law and politics as well, although deviating from the family's Liberal bent when he ran as the Progressive Conservative representative for Pontiac-Temiscamingue.

"He never went against what he believed," said his wife, Jolanta.

From a child, he enjoyed philosophy, "but you would also catch him reading cartoons for fun," she added.

He had three successful careers as an MP, lawyer, and Quebec Superior Court judge. Yet he still found time to paint, his wife remembered. "He was a man who never slept a lot, which was one of the reasons he could do all these things," she said.

He traveled extensively, as a member

Senator Atkins understood the big picture of Canada and really grasped the smaller picture of community.



Dr. Lorne Greenaway.

of the air force and as Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.

He is also the only MP to win by a single vote, as he narrowly took the seat from the Liberal candidate.

He was also a great supporter of the symbolism of the Canadian flag in the Great Flag Debate in 1964.

Dr. Lorne Greenaway

Dr. Lorne Greenaway passed away Sept. 13, 2010, after battling ALS. The former veterinarian served as the Progressive Conservative member of parliament for Cariboo-Chilcotin for nine years after being elected in 1979.

He covered the vast riding in a white pickup truck and mini-RV with room for a bed and a small office, his wife said. Parking in local grocery and drug store parking lots, the constituents got to know his name so well they painted it on the side of his truck for him.

"He was good with people and people trusted him," said Phyllis Greenaway.

Animals loved him too. After graduating with first class honours from the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, he began a practice in Kamloops, B.C., where he served the area ranchers.

He became an associate professor at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon in 1968, but soon returned to ranching in beautiful British Columbia, later moving to a veterinary practice in Vancouver.

Once tasting political life, Lorne couldn't leave it. After retiring from federal politics in 1988, Lorne served as the



John Finlay.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries for British Columbia and the Chair of the BC Land Commission.

He also represented the federal government as one of the first commissioners on the BC Treaty Commission.

He is survived by his wife and four children.

John Finlay

From teacher to superintendent to Member of Parliament, John Finlay enjoyed a challenge. He was the first Liberal to win in his riding of Oxford in over 44 years, winning the election in 1993 and winning two subsequent re-elections, proving his merit as a politician and campaigner.

John served in parliament for 11 years, and in that time took an active role in aboriginal affairs, serving on the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development committee and as parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from 2000-2003, as well as being involved in many other committees.

John set goals for himself, said Paul Steckle, a fellow MP from the neighbouring riding of Goderich, and education was dear to him. He worked as a teacher and superintendent before entering politics as a second career.

Paul also said John loved being outdoors, gardening and traveling.

The 81-year-old passed away Oct. 17 after battling Parkinson's disease. He is survived by his wife Mary Anne Silverthorn Finlay.

Continued

wanted to tell stories. "I would eavesdrop on older visitors when they came to the house," she said. Holt became the first woman managing editor of the University of Manitoba school paper when she was appointed to the post during wartime. And she has written for numerous Canadian publications, including a 30-year stint at the Vancouver Sun. Holt said she's worked on "almost every beat," including many traditionally dominated by men—crime being one of Holt's specialties.

Doug Rowland (Ex-Officio)

Lecturer

MP, New Democratic Party, Selkirk 1970 - 1974

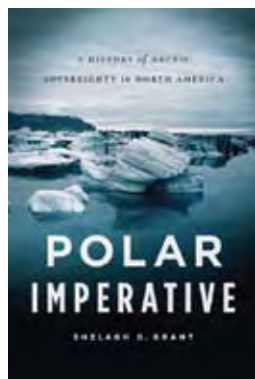
"I think the reason I am on the Editorial Board is because when I was chair, we moved [*Beyond the Hill*] from a newsletter to a magazine," Doug Rowland said. He said after he recruited Keith Penner, they developed a concept for the magazine, which included providing information on the more obscure corners of Canada's Parliament. Rowland said he believes the magazine is important, because it gives association members a feel for what has happened to their colleagues, where their dues are going and how they can become and continue to be engaged in important work.

Hon. John Reid

Lecturer, professor, teacher

MP, Liberal Kenora-Rainy River, 1966 - 1984

John Reid became Canada's Information Commissioner in 1998. His seven-year term as commissioner was extended until 2006 so that he could contribute to the government review of the Access to Information Act. In a 2005 address in Mexico, John highlighted the significance of the work he was involved in. "Freedom of information laws were intended to move us beyond a form of government accountability based solely on trusting the word and good faith of public officials," he said. "While trust in our public officials is important, and usually deserved, openness laws allow citizens to verify that their trust is well-placed," said John.



Arctic sovereignty revisited

Polar Imperative: A History of Arctic Sovereignty in North America by Shelagh Grant, Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver, 2010, 540p. Reviewed by the Hon. Peter Adams.

Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic has been a topic of interest, for everyone who has served in Parliament since Confederation. Each Parliament has had its particular concerns driven by such things as the status and condition of northern Canadians, gold rushes (or oil, gas or diamond rushes), foreign transits of the Northwest Passage, nuclear subs, World War II, the Cold War, its radar lines and the DEW Line and now the opening up of the Arctic sea by global warming. Canadians are a small group of people responsible for a huge piece of the Earth. We often feel guilty about not doing more in the North.

Shelagh Grant's latest book is about Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic even though it is entitled *"A History of Arctic Sovereignty in North America"*. As she points out, it is impossible to treat our sovereignty without at least a North American perspective. "North America" for her includes the United States (especially Alaska), Canada and Greenland.

Grant's book is a history of the North American Arctic from the time of its first human occupants, 5000 years ago, to the present day. There are four sections: the period up to the 18th century, the 19th century, the 20th century and the 21st century.

Each chapter is a remarkably succinct and comprehensive history of its period with a clear tie-in to the sovereignty theme in every case. A neat example of this comes at the end of the chapter "First inhabitants, 3000BC-1500AD" where the author compares the colonizing

efforts of the Tuniit (the ancestors of today's Inuit, who moved in rapidly from Siberia) with those of the Vikings in Greenland and Canada. The former survived and are still players in Arctic sovereignty, the latter did not but, through the Scandinavian countries, are also still in the game. The period in which these two groups were tested a thousand years ago was, like the current era, a time of rapid climate change.

I found the chapters on the Alaska purchase, WWII and the Cold War particularly interesting. In the case of Alaska, in the early 19th century, three of the main modern stakeholders of Arctic sovereignty, Russia, the USA and Canada (Britain) were already confronting

each other. Russia was remarkably well established in North America, with settlements as far south as California. The United States was concerned about Russia's presence although it was also still intent on absorbing or at least extending its influence over Canada. This factor was as influential in persuading Congress to purchase Alaska as the Russian threat. It was no coincidence that the purchase and Confederation came in the same year, 1867.

Grant is a leading authority on roles of the Government of Canada in the Arctic during WWII. Her account of US-Canada relations during the war in the Northwest, especially the CANOL project and development of the Alaska

An historical perspective on Arctic sovereignty in one corner of the continent

This map shows Russian settlements in Alaska, including the panhandle, early in the 19th Century. Ross Settlement was just north of where San Francisco is today. The United States purchased this territory in 1867, the year of Confederation. This was not a coincidence. In Congress, interest in the eventual absorption of Canada was as influential in the purchase vote as fear of Russia. This corner of the continent has been important for Arctic sovereignty for thousands of years. The ancestors of the Inuit crossed the Bering Strait from the Chukchi Peninsula, to sweep across the Canadian Arctic to Greenland, challenging the sovereignty of people already there and, ultimately, the Norse in eastern Canada and Greenland. The Bering Strait is the entrance from the Pacific to Canada's Northwest Passage which has been a focus of fears about sovereignty for centuries. The other entrance to the Passage, from the west, is from the Chukchi Sea which is the western end of the Northern Sea Route from Europe,



across the top of Russia. After WWI, there was a tragic, confused, attempt to claim the little island in the top left of this map, Wrangel Island, to bolster Canada's sovereignty. During WWII, the Japanese occupied some of the Aleutian Islands shown here as the Pribilofs. Later, the Bering Strait was a Cold War frontier between the USA and the USSR. Even more recently, oil and gas pipelines across Alaska and proposals for pipelines through the Yukon ("British Territory" in this map) and the NWT, and tanker routes from the Beaufort Sea and down the Pacific coast still raise sovereignty hackles from time to time.

Highway, makes sobering reading. So do her descriptions of the war and Cold War in northeastern Canada, Greenland and Iceland. Both Greenland and Iceland had links with Denmark at the beginning of WWII. As Denmark was occupied during the war, the US military had a remarkably free hand in those two locations, building up a huge presence that spilled over into Canada during and, particularly, after the war. Grant's account of the establishment and development of Thule, Greenland and associated facilities, as a Cold War US military base is a stunning vignette of the scale of the US military machine. Tunnels in the ice cap and underground, air fields, docks, radar sites and weather stations, living quarters for 12,000 complete with a nuclear power plant built in a very short time by more than 30,000 workers. (Remember that the current population of Nunavut is around 30,000!) Today, Hans Island, a popular example of disputed Arctic sovereignty, lies between Thule and our main arctic military base, Alert. The players in Arctic sovereignty are still the same today.

Shelagh Grant points to the involvement of Arctic aboriginal peoples, global warming, awareness of the fragility of the Arctic environment and the Arctic Council as special features of the current state of play of Arctic sovereignty. The Arctic Council was founded in Canada in 1996 and is comprised of eight nations: Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the U.S.A. and several northern indigenous groups. Countries with observer status include the EU, China, Japan and Britain. The Council is a forum for Arctic sovereignty players of recent centuries. This is a book that you could dip into every time Arctic sovereignty pops up. There is a good index, excellent maps and well-chosen illustrations.

Grant's earlier books include: *Sovereignty or Security?: Government Policy in the Canadian North* (UBC Press, 1988) and *Arctic Justice: On Trial for Murder, Pond Inlet, 1923* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005).

Peter Adams was the Liberal MP for Peterborough, 1993-2006



Faith of Our Fathers by G.F. McCauley is available as a paperback (350 pages) from General Store Publishing House, www.gsph.com. Reviewed by Jack Irvine.

G.F. McCauley has authored an intriguing weave in *Faith of Our Fathers*, a sequel to *Soldier Boys*, his novel of World War II.

The weft of *Faith* carries the reader along a path that might be autobiographical. As Sandy McDougal's life passes from pre-adolescence to middle age, a warp of pain runs throughout the story.

Begun in northern Ontario where his memories are anchored, we are introduced to Sandy and his father, Allan, a World War II veteran who comes home a broken man. He inflicts his pain on his only son who grows into manhood trying to understand his father and the warrior spirit that drove him to fight Nazi Germany.

When the son finds himself in New Brunswick in the 1970s he is an Anglican priest and realizes he too must go to war against the evil of his time and place, the racism and bigotry of the Anglophone majority toward the Acadian minority. The story of this fight will resonate with New Brunswickers who lived through the rise of the English Speaking Association and the Len Jones era in Moncton. This was a time when city councillors who dared to speak French at council meetings were told to "speak white," and University of Moncton students left a pig's head on the mayor's doorstep. These were troubled times when linguistic and cultural divisions tore at the social fabric and the worst in people looked like it might overcome the best.

Faith of Our Fathers a morality tale

What is the novel about? The question surfaces repeatedly throughout the book. Beginning in northern Ontario with a Wolf Cub enduring the pain of his Grandmother's death, Sandy McDougal's path leads him out of the Diocese of Moosonee to the Dioceses of Huron and New York to a rural parish in Maritime Canada and the Diocese of Fredericton. It is an account of a vocation that leads from senior server at St. George's Church in the fictional town of Lowvert to the cities of London, New York and Fredericton.

In the spirit of Erich Maria Remarque, McCauley has penned another anti-war novel. He recounts stories of collateral damage in the life of a sergeant who returns as a broken victor. Allan McDougal wears his scars deep within, wrapped in silence, nightmares and alcohol. The seed of the novel was penned by Allan in a cheap, spiral notebook that he wrote after returning home. "War," he'd written in September 1947, "is simple and easy. Your worries are plain, your needs basic, your focus total. Peace, on the other hand, is a much more complicated affair."

Peace is indeed a more complicated affair. *Faith* imparts authenticity to large issues, presenting societal brokenness and corporate sin, eclipsing the individual mores that catch our attention and our judgement.

The toll of war is immense. The toll is weighed in our Anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia and bigotry; in our fear of being alone and in our exploitation of those close to us.

Jack Irvine is a retired Anglican clergyman who lives in Fredericton and writes a column for the local paper.



The Right to Protest Where are the Limits?

by Keith Penner

Noise and visual displays of various kinds were all appropriate, even if somewhat annoying at times. However, where are the limits to protest in a free society?

During my years as a Member of Parliament, in arriving on and departing from the Hill, I observed hundreds of protests. There was the pro-choice group with their wire hangers and the pro-life people with their enlarged, coloured photos of aborted fetuses. Scores of national groups gathered to draw attention to some grievance in the place from which they came. Of these, I wondered, why seek a fresh start in a new land and bring those old quarrels with you?

On one occasion, I was invited to speak at a protest rally. The aboriginal peoples were concerned that they might be excluded from the new constitution. They gathered on the Hill to demonstrate. As I offered my support for their cause with rousing rhetoric, another group chose to march in front of our platform. The Japanese Canadians were demanding an apology and compensation for being forcibly evicted from their homes and relocated during World War II. As they paraded before us, I lost my train of thought and was quickly replaced by another speaker.

Only once did I join a protest as a participant. What had aroused my sense of outrage was the "Coalition of the Three" who threatened to use a perceived parliamentary right to overturn an electoral decision. Attending this protest rally was

instructive. The matter at hand, the ill-conceived coalition, got only scant attention. Numerous single-issue groups (nut bars, my friend called them) hijacked the event and monopolized the mike to voice their peculiar views. I, and those with me, soon retreated to a nearby bar to restore our sense of reality.

Public protest is, undeniably, a democratic right. As for all of those that I witnessed on the Hill over the years, none either bothered or influenced me in any way. Never was my way impeded. It just seemed to me that democracy was at work regardless of the outcome. Noise and visual displays of various kinds were all appropriate, even if somewhat annoying at times. The question needs to be asked, however, where are the limits to protest in a free society?

Mr. Trudeau, a reputed civil libertarian, when he was Prime Minister, severely drew the line to protesting when it involved the bombing of public institutions, kidnapping and murder. With the overwhelming support of parliament, he imposed the War Measures Act. Later, some had second thoughts, but the violence ended immediately.

When the Tamils living in Toronto blocked the Gardiner Expressway for many hours to protest a civil war in Sri Lanka, they went much too far. The citizens whose lives were adversely affected

by this illegal action could have launched a class action suit against the group to recover the damages incurred.

International forums bring out the protesters from every dark nook and cranny in which they habitually reside. Quebec City, Vancouver and more recently, Toronto, all were confronted with protesters out of control. The cost to taxpayers and the abuse endured by the police is quite unacceptable. In Toronto, there were over 900 arrests. Some of these may have been on flimsy grounds but, where the evidence is valid, the punishment must be appropriate. What is the suitable punishment for these vandals, petty criminals and socially maladjusted?

One popular Canadian magazine screamed out in a large headline "Lock Them Up". To be the temporary guests of Her Majesty does not seem to be punishment enough. Why not make the culprits pay for all the damage they caused? The cost for broken store-front windows, police cruisers and other destroyed property should be paid for by them and not us. Restitution is the corrective measure that is required. Adding these items to one's cost of living would be a sobering jolt.

Keith Penner was a Member of Parliament from 1968 to 1988, representing constituencies in Northern Ontario.

CAFP Halifax Regional Meeting



Alma Russell and John Murphy.



Aline Voyer, Georges Lachance and Ada Wasiak.



The Hon. John Buchanan, Wally Ellis, and Helen Rowland.



The Hon. Charles Haliburton and John Mullally.



Jack Silverstone chats with John Jay.



Heather Walsh, Carole Regan, Hon. James Cowan, Sylvia McCleave, and Alma Russell.



Léo Duguay chats with the Hon. Peter Adams, the Hon. Yoine Goldstein, Yvette Setlakwe and other guests in front of the Officers Mess.



The Hon. Joan Neiman thanks Capt. (N) Darren Garnier for a wonderful presentation on the state of Canada's Navy today.



Patricia Haliburton and Claire Mullally.



Ada Wasiak, Beyond the Hill's senior editorial intern, hard at work.



Gabriel Fontaine and Andrée Allen Fontaine.



Rosemary Casey.

Best Wishes for 2011!

*The Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians extends to you
and yours its best wishes for a happy and prosperous 2011.*

May this year bring you much, joy, peace and happiness.



*Léo Duguay
President, CAFP*

*Francis LeBlanc
CAFP Educational Foundation*

*Jack Silverstone
Director*