

 \$10

Fall 2011

Beyond the Hill

Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians

NEWLYWEDS

**Prince William
and a
glowing Kate
on their
visit to
Canada**



**What happened at the AGM
Ed Lumley Dinner
Dark Magic in the Law**

The CAFP Annual General Meeting 2011



Blair Armitage, Acting Usher of the Black Rod, and the Hon. Nathan Nurgitz.



At the Distinguished Service Award reception, from left to right, recipient Jim Hawkes, Senate Speaker Noël Kinsella, newly elected House of Commons Speaker Andrew Scheer, and CAFP President, Léo Duguay.



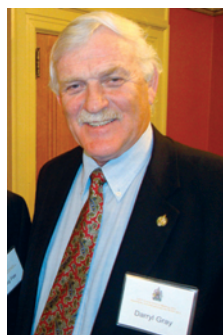
Doug Fee, Eileen Wilson, and Geoff Wilson.



Jim Hawkes' children and grandchildren came to see him awarded the CAFP's Distinguished Service Award on June 6, 2011.



The Hon. Paddy Torsney, the Hon. Andy Mitchell, Hon. Stan Keyes, and Derek Wells.



Darryl Gray.



The Hon. Bill Rompkey, the Hon. Yoine Goldstein, Carolyn Rompkey, and Hon. Joan Cook.



CAFPPresident Léo Duguay thanks outgoing members of the Board of Directors for their years of committed service. From left to right, Bill Knight, Sophia Leung, and the Hon. Fred Mifflin.

Beyond the Hill

Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians

Volume 7, Issue No. 3

FALL 2011

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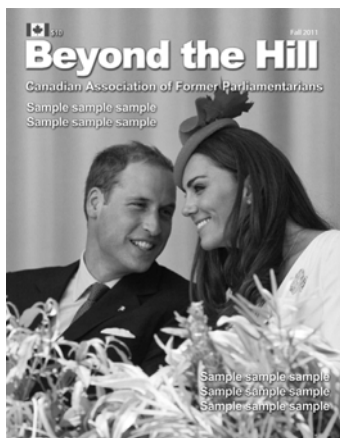
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Our Mission Statement
Beyond the Hill, a magazine for Former Parliamentarians, is designed to engage, enlighten and inform its readers about each other, their Association and its Educational Foundation. Its aim is to encourage participation in the Association and to promote democracy. The views of the contributors to this publication do not necessarily represent those of CAFP nor its Educational Foundation. *Beyond the Hill* welcomes letters to the editor, submissions and suggestions. P.O. Box 1, 131 Queen St., House of Commons Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0A6. Telephone 1-888-567-4764, Fax: 613-947-1764 E-mail: exparl@parl.gc.ca. Website: www.exparl.ca. *Beyond the Hill* is published four times a year.

LETTERS

When members resign

I always enjoy reading the articles and viewpoints of my colleagues in each issue of *Beyond the Hill*. The article in the Spring 2011 newsletter written by Ada Wasiak on "When MPs resign" caught my eye and my heart in a special way. The question "Why would anyone give up such a secure high paying job?" reminded me of the profound common experience that I shared while in Ottawa as an MP from 1993 to 1997 and how different my life has been since that time because of the choice that I made to resign.

As the article mentions, the process of tendering an MP resignation is not complicated. However both reasons and consequences are difficult and often negative.

In my case, my 51-year-old husband was in a coma from a sudden massive brain hemorrhage when the writ was dropped for the June 1997 federal election. Consequently, I did not campaign in that election. Thanks to the gifted work of the physicians, my husband survived. Thanks to the hard work of my team and a supportive electorate, I won my second mandate to represent the people of Port Moody – Coquitlam.

That summer, I kept up with the constituency work while juggling the demands of being support and advocate for the care and rehabilitation of my husband. Those first weeks and months are crucial in the determination of the final outcome for brain injury.

In September, we became aware that all of Doug's hard work could only take him so far. He was deemed legally blind and it became clear the cognitive deficits would forever prevent him from driving, working, or even participating in his much loved outdoor hobbies like fishing and hiking. Parliament was recalled in late September. Doug plunged into clinical depression about the same time.

I returned to Ottawa and soon realized that a choice would have to be made. I could answer the demands of the trust that my constituents had placed in me, or I could choose to be the support my husband needed to survive.

Party leadership had said that they would cover for me if I needed some time, but I knew this required a long term solution. I will always remember my walk of decision behind Centre Block and a half hour meeting with

Speaker Gib Parent and Chuck Strahl. They reviewed the rules. They encouraged me to measure my decision carefully. There would be no pension. There would be no severance.

It was a long flight home that day. The next day, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1997, I watched QP with Doug by my side when the resignation was announced. Preston Manning explained the situation to the House. Then, much to my surprise, there were spontaneous statements from each party – statements of affirmation and caring from Jean Chretien, Elsie Wayne, and others. Then life changed.

It has been 14 years since that time. Doug remains healthy, yet dependent. Life as a caregiver keeps us close to home. Although I have not been politically involved, I have watched national and even international events unfold with deeper understanding. Time has given me new perspective on issues and events of my Ottawa years of change and challenge. My Coquitlam focus remains firmly on family both personally and in my volunteer activity. I may not have the title or resources of so many of my colleagues, but I know I made the right personal choice.

I thank those who now serve in Ottawa for their dedication. I recognize the importance of the task they perform. I am also grateful for the connection through the CAFP magazine to the continuing involvements and influence of those that have retired.

I thank you for allowing me to share this perspective from a long way *Beyond the Hill*.

Sharon Hayes, Reform MP
Port Moody – Coquitlam, 1993-1997

Likes the energy
Very pleased to see your review of my recent book "Made in Canada".

Herewith my annual dues. You are showing great energy. Impressive!
Hon. Alastair W. Gillespie
Liberal, Etobicoke, 1968-1979

CORRECTION
The obituary for my father, William Murray Smith, was mistaken. He did not quite reach 80: he was 22 days shy of that accomplishment! Also, he only had five children and two stepchildren.
Jodee Smith



What's up at CAFP

This has been an action packed summer at the CAFP. We have had a chance to get together and look over our accomplishments, as well as plan for the exciting future.

Successful AGM

This year's Annual General Meeting was extremely successful. We had a great turnout and members went to work in breakout sessions to focus on the aspects of the Association they would most like to see grow.

Working toward improving elections

The CAFP has met with former members of the European Parliament and former Members of the US Congress to ensure a more thorough approach to election monitoring. We hope that in working together we can broaden the election-monitoring institute and improve democracy around the world.

Australia and New Zealand study tour

We are currently planning a study tour to Australia and New Zealand. We hope that by networking with their former parliamentarians and learning about their approach to democracy, we can improve education and elections around the world.

Exciting speaker at Doug Frith Dinner

Amanda Lang will be the keynote speaker at this year's annual Doug Frith Dinner. Amanda is a Canadian journalist and senior business correspondent for CBC News. She also anchors the daily Lang and O'Leary Exchange on CBC News Network.

Regional meeting

At the time of publication, this year's regional meeting will have just been held in Regina, from September 24 to 26. We will have worked on Association business, while discovering all the city has to offer. We've also planned to see a Rough Riders game while in the city.

Léo Duguay
President



Memorial Service 2011

By Ada Wasiak



Left to right: Dorothy Dobbie, the Hon. Fred Mifflin, CAFP President Léo Duguay and House of Commons Speaker, Hon. Andrew Scheer, listen to the Hon. Noël Kinsella, Speaker of the Senate. Directly behind Fred Mifflin is Patrick Maloney, who gave the reading in English.



Left: Newly elected Commons Speaker, Andrew Scheer. Right: CAFP President Léo Duguay. Below left: Anne-Josée Tessier, daughter of the late Claude Tessier, gave the reading in French. Below right: The Hon. Fred Mifflin gave the honour roll call.



Serving Canadians as Members of Parliament takes it toll on many and when they pass on, it is fitting that they be remembered for their contributions. Each year, CAFP takes time to acknowledge the service of these great men and women who gave so much. "Canadian men and women have made history and are still making it every day, but the present generation have more time than of old to write and to read it," read Patrick Maloney, son of the late Senator, the Hon. Marian Maloney at this year's Memorial Service in the Senate Chamber on June 6, 2011.

The tradition of Parliament is to publicly acknowledge the death of a former parliamentarian with a few words from all parties. The Government of Canada displays the flag on the Peace Tower at half-mast the morning of this service.

This year marked the 12th Annual Memorial Service and former parliamentarians, families and friends, as well as the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons, marked the passing of 22 men and women who had dedicated their lives to serving their country in Parliament. Music from the Christ Church Cathedral Girls Choir and a solemn lament played by Pipe Major Malcolm Odell brought tears to the eyes of many during the service. As written in "The Prayer", sang by the Senate and House of Commons Pages: "I pray you'll be our eyes, and watch us where we go, And help us to be wise in times when we don't know. Let this be our prayer, when we lose our way. Lead us to a place, guide us with your grace To a place where we'll be safe."



Above: A moment of silence . . . and then, the laying of the wreath by the two Speakers, below.

The piper leads in the procession.



Below: The Christ Church Cathedral Girls Choir.

*Above: Speaker Noël Kinsella.
Below: Dorothy Dobbie reads the prayer. In the background, Elizabeth Rody, who acted as Master of Ceremonies.*



CAFP AGM 2011

Breakout Sessions

Once again, CAFP President Léo Duguay put members to work during the AGM. And just like last year, they came up with some great ideas. The summaries of this year's meetings are below.

Endowment building

- CAFP needs a mechanism to ask for funds and bequests as well as to identify what it will offer in exchange for these funds.
- There could be naming opportunities such as the Jones Fund for Schools Program.
- CAFP needs to develop its brand and then define subsets within the brand.
- The first step should be to identify a mission statement.



Marlene Catterall, the new CAFP Treasurer, led the discussion on endowment building.



Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral (centre) and Foundation President Francis LeBlanc (left) led the discussion, while Céline Brazeau Fraser (right) records the suggestions made by members.

Member services

- CAFP should find a way to increase spouses' involvement in the Association.
- CAFP members should organize or facilitate informal get-togethers in their own areas.
- More members, including associate members, should organize visits to schools.
- CAFP should seek out membership perks with major enterprises. Hotel and travel discounts, automotive fuel discounts and affinity cards are some suggestions.
- We need to negotiate better insurance plans.
- CAFP must continue to negotiate services for those members who are not entitled to parliamentary pensions. They should be at least allowed to participate in the group insurance program.

International programs

- We have expertise and interest to help with democracy-building abroad, and there is reciprocal interest in other countries to have Canadians help. The working group suggested that CAFP might look for ways to create stronger relationships with multilateral and other organizations to advance our international work opportunities. To get started, CAFP could build a roster of organizations that work on democracy-building internationally or that might sponsor Canadian former parliamentarians to go abroad. Include contact information in that list.

- We need to be proactive in seeking out these relationships by taking the initiative to go through Ambassadors and Embassies to propose visits, discussions or exchanges to promote democracy.

- China is a good example of a country to try to target. Members can arrange



Dorothy Dobbie (pictured, in front of the flipchart) led a very animated discussion about CAFP's international programs, while Parliamentary Intern Mackenzie Grisdale (pictured, left of Dorothy) recorded the results. The ideas CAFP members came up with will be carefully considered by the Board of Directors in coming months.

introductions with former Chinese legislators, who are interested in learning about the Canadian experience.

- There is a gap in the relationship between former parliamentarians and Canada's diplomatic corps that needs to

be worked on in order to maximize our international work.

- CAFP may want to look at creating a mechanism to follow up on the positive suggestions of the working group.

Domestic programs

- We as former parliamentarians need to promote democracy among the youth of Canada.

- CAFP should write to all current MPs who are frequently asked to do classroom or school assembly presentations and say that if they can't make it, CAFP has a former MP who will go.

- We should attend graduations and other important school functions to encourage youth in their political goals.

- Get involved on the Internet and make our website a source for those seeking information.



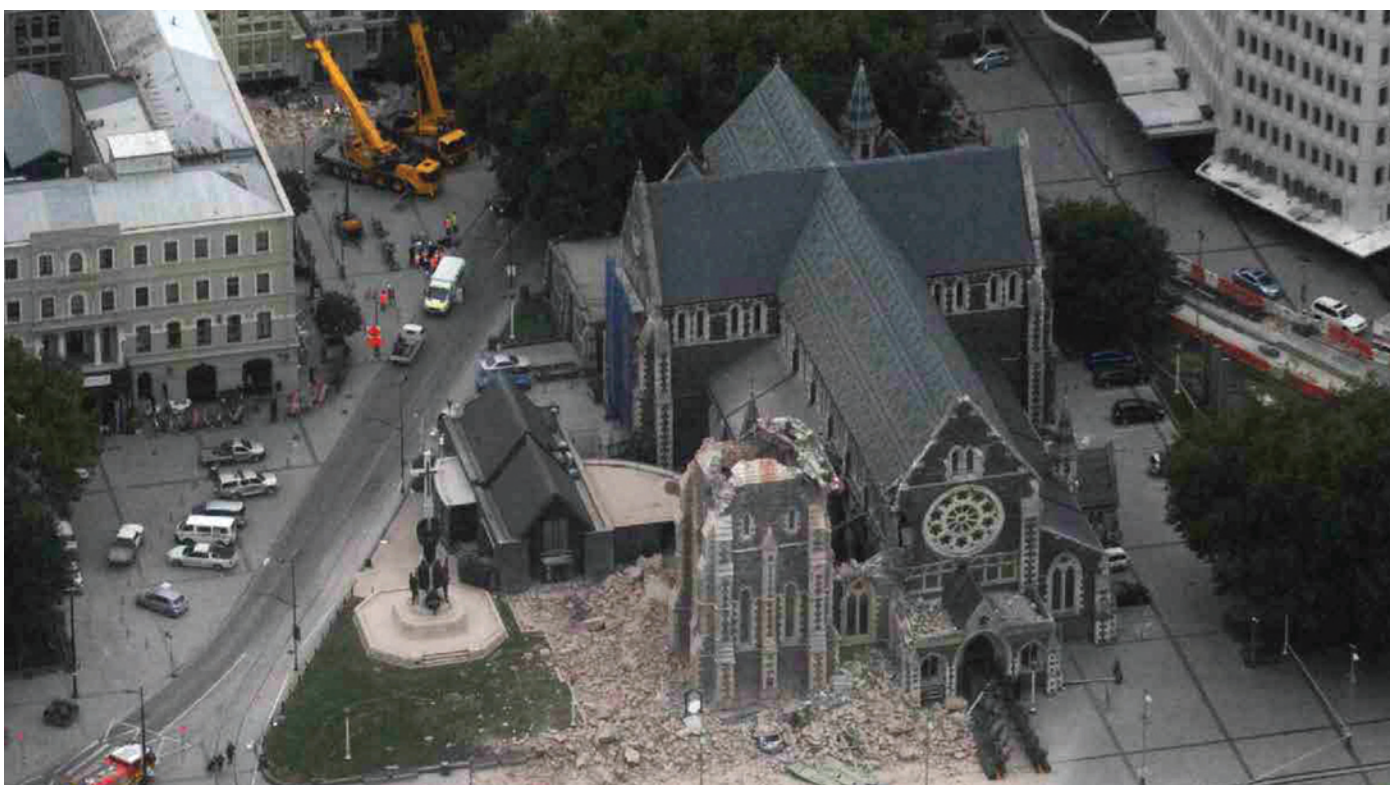
Geoff Scott (not pictured) led the group discussing CAFP's domestic programs, especially those seeking to engage youth and promote democracy through the CAFP programs for schools and universities.



Andrew Needs: The cost of rebuilding after the earthquake will be \$15 to \$30 billion.

Earthquake Christchurch shaken but not cowed

By Diana Brown



By placing an extra tax on home insurance, the government, by the time the earthquake struck, had already saved up six billion dollars for repairs in case of a natural catastrophe.

// It was 12:51 and Christchurch was bustling in the early afternoon sunshine; lots of people were just finishing their lunch and heading back to work and tourists were enjoying the historic city of Christchurch. The earthquake that struck that day was a 6.3 on the Richter scale and it was right under Christchurch." This is the picture that the High Commissioner of New Zealand, Andrew Needs, painted for the former parliamentarians attending the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, June 7, 2011.

As the luncheon speaker, Needs offered a riveting and intimate view of the earthquake in Christchurch, through

photos, testimonies and personal observation, which took place February 22, 2011. He compared his experience of the Christchurch earthquake to the North American disaster of 9/11 saying, "It's one of those things that you know exactly where you were when it happened. You can almost conjure up the smell of the air and how it felt..."

One hundred and eighty-one people died in the Christchurch earthquake.

This is a shocking statistic, but Needs said it could have been much worse. He said, "Having building codes is absolutely vital. If we hadn't had the building codes we had,

the number of deaths would have been much, much higher.”

Andrew Needs made it clear that Christchurch needs to be rebuilt. “We’ve got to rebuild lives, we’ve got to rebuild livelihoods, we have to rebuild communities and we have to rebuild the basic infrastructure,” he said. The government is already hard at work for the citizens of New Zealand.

As with most tragedies, cost is a defining factor for how quickly life can get back to normal. Needs stated, “\$15 billion is the lowest number that the government would like to think is realistic and \$30 billion is the upper.” Rebuilding Christchurch is going to be an expensive project for the small collection of islands.

Despite this cost, Needs sheds light on how the government has been working for, and will continue to work for, the citizens through a government project entitled the Inquest Commission. “Your own insurance, in combination with the Inquest Commission will cover rebuilding your home,” said Needs. By placing an extra tax on home insurance, the government, by the time the earthquake struck, had already saved up six billion dollars for repairs in case of a natural catastrophe.

Yet, despite the government’s best intentions some areas cannot be rebuilt and its people and buildings must be re-located to other parts of the country.



Christchurch in the aftermath of the earthquake. Photo source: thevolunteerstent.org.

Still, the people of New Zealand see the future with hope. “The people of Christchurch are very proud and they don’t just want to rebuild an ordinary city,” said Needs, while acknowledging that Christchurch can never again be the city it once was due to the many historical landmarks that were destroyed. But, much like the people he represents Needs channels his thoughts towards the future. One good he hopes will come of this disaster is that the city will

be able to rebuild its downtown.

Likewise, this positive attitude infects his enthusiasm for tourism in Christchurch and New Zealand. If you really want to help, Needs says, “Yes! Yes! Yes...get down there [to Christchurch] and visit as tourists!”

The Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians is looking forward to taking Needs up on his offer as they prepare for a 30-person tour of New Zealand and Christchurch.

CAFP intern, Mackenzie Grisdale

By Diana Brown

This year, Mackenzie Grisdale has been working as a Parliamentary Intern both on the Hill and with the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians. Before taking on this position, Mackenzie graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Arts degree and then went on to receive her MA in Journalism from the University of Western Ontario. After graduating, Mackenzie explored her passion for current events through an internship with CBC Radio in Edmonton.

What was your favourite memory with CAFP?

The AGM. It was nice to get to see, meet and talk to the people whom

CAFP represents. It is great to see how kind [the former parliamentarians] are to each other, how willing they are to share their life experience and how much they contributed to Canada during their time in Parliament.

How will you apply your experience as a parliamentary intern to your career endeavours?

I hope to keep working in radio for a while. Outside of Ottawa there is a need in news rooms for people who can help explain what is going on in Parliament. Hopefully, I can be that resource.

How has your understanding of Parliament changed through your work with CAFP?

The Association brings home that

Parliament is a collection of individuals trying to work within a strict and ancient set of rules. The importance of individual personalities and passions is impossible to exaggerate. The people here now are the people of Parliament’s past. It is great to see how they are still motivated to be involved in Parliament whether they were there for a short time or a long time. The individual devotion [of a parliamentarian] leaves its mark on Parliament and the things that happen there.

What’s next?

I am going to work at the CBC Ottawa bureau for the month of July. In August, I will be moving to Halifax in hopes of working in radio there.

Jim Hawkes

for Distinguished Service

By Joel Eastwood

Hawkes' first election win was in Calgary West in 1979. He held the riding until 1993, when he was defeated by Reform Party candidate Stephen Harper, who had been his parliamentary aide for 14 months from 1985 to 1986.

When he was told he was being awarded the Distinguished Service Award, Jim Hawkes' first reaction was sheer disbelief.

"I thought the president was pulling my leg," he said.

But they were serious, all right, and on the evening of June 6, Jim Hawkes, affectionately known as Hawkes, was honoured with a standing ovation during the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians Annual General Meeting.

"No one could stand at a podium like this without years of help from people," he said, standing before fellow association members in the Laurier Room of the Château Laurier.

But it is Jim Hawkes himself who has spent decades helping others, teaching academics, politicians and students in Canada and around the world. His first inclination toward working in the service of the public was stirred when he was working on his PhD in Colorado in the late '60s. He witnessed violence and vandalism sparked by the then controversial issue of black students attending university.

"The first impulse I had to all that was, 'Canada is a whole lot better place,'" he said. "The second impulse was, 'We better keep it that way.'"

His opportunity to help make a difference cropped up after he'd earned his PhD in experimental psychology and was working at the University of Calgary. He agreed to become the co-chairman of the Right Hon. Joe Clark's leadership campaign.

"I really got into it that first election in 1972," Hawkes said. Although he didn't have much political experience, he had been involved with events and activities at his local YMCA for the past decade.

"I understood how to organize things," he said.

That experience was transferred to politics, and when Joe Clark won the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party, he asked Hawkes to work with him. Hawkes agreed, taking a year's leave from the university and helping Joe recruit candidates.

Hawkes' first election win was in Calgary West in 1979. He held the riding until 1993, when he was defeated by Reform Party candidate Stephen Harper, who had been his parliamentary aide for 14 months from 1985 to 1986. Stephen Harper had lost to Hawkes when he ran for the Reform Party against his old boss in 1988.

Hawkes said he's proud of his accomplishments in the House of Commons, especially during his time as Chief Government Whip from 1988 to 1993.

"I really enjoyed that," Hawkes said, especially the opportunities to pass on what he'd learned. "You can be a role model for new members.

"There wasn't a single charge between policemen and members of our caucus in the five years I was there," Hawkes said, something he's particularly proud of.

After his defeat, Hawkes returned to the University of Calgary, where he worked with faculty to help them finish research



Jim Hawkes was a popular winner of the Distinguished Service Award.

projects and recruit and train new staff. "That was always my specialty in my years of university," Hawkes said, "teaching students in research and doctorates.

"A lot of the things I did as a whip I did in my job at that university," Hawkes went on, "organizing and helping pass knowledge on to the next generation." Over the years, Hawkes continued teaching, volunteering to explain Canadian politics to students ranging from university to the elementary level.

"All the years of teaching enabled me to keep teaching as I grew older," Hawkes said.

He also ventured abroad, leading a group to Yemen to explain how Canadian government works.

Hawkes joined the CAFPP's board of directors in the mid-nineties, and he devoted his time to the Association's educational mandate, working to help former parliamentarians visit schools.

"I developed things that teachers could take and distribute to help teach kids," he said. The Distinguished Service Award recognized Hawkes' years of work with the Association.

In his acceptance speech, the former Progressive Conservative MP thanked the staff and volunteers he worked with on Parliament Hill, and his wife and family for their support. And he urged all members present to continue growing the Association and educating students across Canada.

"All of us in this room should be willing to encourage others to be in this room next year," Hawkes said.



Murray McBride, Betty Cardiff, and Murray Cardiff.



Former CAFPA Executive Director the Hon. Jack Murta, Lyn Murta, Gerrie Christopher, Terrance Christopher, and the Hon. Jean Bazin.



Newly elected House of Commons Speaker Andrew Scheer and his Parliamentary Assistant, Stephen Hurst



Pierrette Venne, Senate Speaker Noël Kinsella, and former CAFPA Chair Doug Rowland.



Mary Ann Boudria, the Hon. Don Boudria, and the Hon. Peter Milliken.



Darryl Gray and Ian Watson.

A look at the Justices of Canada

By Ada Wasiak



© Supreme Court of Canada.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada: from left to right, Justice Deschamps, Justice Rothstein, Justice Corneil Binnie, Justice Silberman Abella, Chief Justice McLachlin, Justice Charron, Justice Lebel, Justice Cromwell, and Justice Fish. Photo by: Philippe Landreville.

Members of Parliament have a great deal of power in shaping the country. If they ever forget it, their constituents will remind them.

However, when it comes to specific cases that redefine the law, another group has a great deal of influence, although this one is generally more under the public radar.

The Supreme Court of Canada shapes our society and redefines the way we think about issues with every decision. From media rights to same-sex mar-

riage to reproductive rights to crime, it is the Court that decides.

This indispensable body consists of the Chief Justice of Canada and eight other judges known as “puisne judges”.

The Chief Justice is sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of Canada. The Chief Justice chairs the Canadian Judicial Council, which is made up of 39 members including the puisne judges and senior judges from other Canadian courts.

In addition to his or her duties in

court, the justices may serve as deputies of the Governor General in giving Royal Assent to bills passed in Parliament.

The current court has been labeled as one of the most unified, and is the most gender-balanced in recent history.

**The Right Honourable
Chief Justice Beverly M.
McLachlin, P.C.**

Chief Justice McLachlin is from Alberta and studied philosophy and law

at the University of Alberta. She was called to the Alberta Bar in 1969. She also worked as an associate professor, teaching law at the University of British Columbia. She was sworn in as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1989 and was appointed Chief Justice of Canada on January 7, 2000.

She is the first woman to hold this position.

Chief Justice McLachlin is the author of several books. The Canadian Club of Toronto named her Canadian of the Year in 2010 and she was inducted into the International Hall of Fame that same year.

The Honourable Mr. Justice William Ian Corneil Binnie

Justice Binnie was born in Montreal and studied the arts at McGill University. He received a law degree from Cambridge University.

He is married to Susan Strickland and has four children.

Justice Binnie was called to the Bar in 1966. He also practiced law in Tanzania and the United States.

In 1998, he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. He has been a lecturer for many professional associations and chaired the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Louis LeBel

Justice LeBel was born in Quebec City. He received a Bachelor of Arts from the College des Jésuites and a law degree from Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1962.

He is married to Louise Poudrier and has three children. Justice LeBel is a recipient of the Governor General's medal, the Lieutenant General's medal and the

Tessier silver medal. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 2000.

The Honourable Madam Justice Marie Deschamps

Justice Deschamps received a Licence in Laws from the Université de Montréal and a law degree from McGill University. She was called to the Bar in 1975 and has a background in commercial, criminal, family and civil law. Justice Deschamps is an involved participant in the Barreau du Québec advocacy seminars and has worked as an adjunct professor at the Université de Sherbrooke. She is married to Paul Gobeil and has two children. She was appointed to the Supreme Court in 2002.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Morris J. Fish

Justice Fish was born in Montreal. He received a bachelor of arts and a law degree from McGill University. He was awarded the Crankshaw Prize for Highest Standing in Criminal Law. He is married to Judith Chinks and they have two children. He was called to the Bar in 1964 and practiced across Canada. Justice Fish also works as an adjunct professor at McGill. He has also worked as an editor and a staff reporter for *The Montreal Star*. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 2003.

The Honorable Madam Justice Rosalie Silberman Abella

Justice Abella received a Bachelor of Arts and a law degree from the University of Toronto. She was called to the Bar in 1972 and appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 2004. She is the first Jewish woman appointed to the Court. She also graduated from the Royal Conservatory of Music in classi-

cal piano. She has written and edited many books and articles. She is a Senior Fellow of Massey College and a Special- ly Elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. She is married to Canadian historian Irving M. Abella and has two children.

The Honourable Madam Justice Louise Charron

Justice Charron received a Bachelor of Arts from Carleton University and a law degree from the University of Ottawa, where she was later a lecturer. She was called to the Bar in 1977 and has a background in civil law and criminal litigation. She is married to William Blake and has one child and two step-children. She was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 2004.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Marshall Rothstein

Justice Rothstein was born in Winnipeg and attended the University of Manitoba, where he earned a bachelor's degree in communication and a law degree. He was called to the Bar in 1966. He worked as a lecturer at the University of Manitoba and was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 2006. He is married to Sheila Dorfman and has four children and five grandchildren.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas Albert Cromwell

Justice Cromwell attended Queen's University for a bachelor of music and graduated from Oxford University with a law degree. Justice Cromwell taught at Dalhousie University and prepared the publication *Ethical Principles for Judges*. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 2008. He is married to Dr. Della M. M. Stanley and has one child.

Women in Politics Quiz

By Joel Eastwood

Q: Agnes Macphail was Canada's first female MP, winning the Ontario riding of Grey-Southeast in 1921. She was also the first woman to be appointed to the Disarmament Committee of which international body?

A: An outspoken advocate for international peace, Macphail represented Canada internationally by sitting on the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations. Macphail served as an MP for 19 years, and was design-

nated a person of national historic significance in 1985.

Q: This woman, born in Hamilton, Ont., was Canada's first female Cabinet Minister. She was also the first woman to serve as acting prime minister, which she did for two days in 1958.

A: The Right Hon. Ellen Louks Fairclough set both these precedents. In 1993 she also moved the nomination of the Right Hon. Kim Campbell as the Progressive Conservative Party's leader.

Q: Campbell was Canada's first woman to hold the positions of Minister of National Defence, Minister of Veterans Affairs, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. She was also the first and, to date, only woman prime minister. Interestingly, she is also the only prime minister to be born in which province?

A: Kim Campbell was born in Port Alberni, British Columbia, making her the only prime minister born in B.C.

Lifetime Achievement Award Ed Lumley

By Diana Brown

"When I walked through the curtain on my first day in the House of Commons I stood in awe..." the Hon. Ed Lumley shared his thoughts about his first session in Parliament back in 1974. Now, long past his career as a parliamentarian, Ed Lumley once again expressed his awe at being the chosen recipient for the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians' Lifetime Achievement Award. "Never in my wildest dreams" did he think he would have a night like this one.

The Lifetime Achievement Award dinner was held on the evening of May 25, 2011 at the Toronto Metro Convention Center and was an engaging evening of socializing, dinner and speeches. Throughout the evening Ed was constantly surrounded by laughing friends and family.

Thomas O'Neill even went as far to quip, "Ed, you look like the stunt double for the Man from Glad, and all we can say, is that when you are at our table, we are glad!"

Even in Ed's address, his focus was not so much about what had happened, but how what had happened had affected and changed the people around him and himself.

"Anyone who's had any amount of success in their lives knows that they owe a



*Above left: The Hon. Ed Lumley and CAFP President Leo Duguay. Right: Ed and Pat.
Below: There were many luminaries at the dinner but none more luminous than Ed's family.*





David Walker, David Miller, and Bill Knight.



The Hon. Walter McLean, the Hon. Bill McKnight, the Hon. Ed Lumley, and Harry Near.



The Hon. Bryon Wilfert, Senator Jim Munson, Ginette Munson, Matthew Rowe, and Randall McCauley.



Gord Lackenbauer speaks with former Ontario Premier Mike Harris.



The Hon. Jim Flaherty, Paul Tellier, and Ambassador Gordon Giffin.



Rona Blecher, the Hon. Ed Lumley, and Olon Ossip.



The Hon. Paddy Torsney, Dr. Frank Philbrook, and Midge Philbrook.

great deal, to a great many people. In my case I'd be here all night saying thank you. I owe my eternal love and gratitude to my wife Pat and our five wonderful children," he said, before proudly announcing that he and his wife were coming up on 50 years of marriage.

The Hon. Lloyd Axworthy said that Pat and the children "are, in many ways, part of the reason Ed was the kind of parliamentarian he was and the person he now is."

However, Ed Lumley is not just a family man; five former prime ministers participated in a video tribute to honour him. Similarly, Thomas O'Neill, who

worked with Ed on the Bell Canada Board of Directors, held him in high regard saying, "It is obvious why Ed has been so successful in his parliamentary activities, business and not-for-profit areas as well. Ed is a rock of common, practical sense; both sensitive and sensible."

Ed put that common sense to work to describe his time in politics to the guests at his award dinner, saying "Politics is often called a blood sport, but it is really similar to a lot of other competitive endeavours that I experienced like football and hockey; a group of people trying to maximize their individual talent result-

ing in a team victory, many to remain friends and acquaintances for life."

As part of that team, Lloyd Axworthy, Ed's seatmate in the House of Commons, honoured him greatly by saying "Ed Lumley is the quintessential Canadian in public service. He brings to everything he does a sense of fairness, honesty and dignity. He's done it in his public life, he's done it in his personal and he's done it in his business life. This so much represents who we are as a people and community, and there is no one who better represents fairness, honesty and dignity than my friend Ed Lumley."

Reaching out across the water

We were careful to be duly humble about the relatively upbeat financial situation in Canada.

By Jack Silverstone



President Léo Duguay, Nana Mouskouri and Léo's wife, Charlette Duguay.

CAFP President Léo Duguay and I began our meetings in Brussels meeting with the Vice-Chair of the European Parliament delegation for relations with Canada, Mr. Wolf Klinz. He is also the Chair of the Special Committee on the Financial Economic and Social Crisis of the European Parliament. In attendance was our close associate Mr. Richard Balfé, a founding member of the European Parliament Former Members Association (EP FMA) and current president of the International Election Monitors Institute (IEMI).

The discussion centered around the economic crisis in the Euro Zone. We were careful to be duly humble about the relatively upbeat financial situation in Canada. This first meeting took place in the massive maze-like environment of the European Parliament buildings, which were being picketed daily by farmers (with their tractors) unhappy with EU agricultural policies.

Later that day we attended a solemn and dignified memorial service for departed members of the European Parliament. This was followed by the Former Members' Association cocktail reception on the occasion of the 10th anniversary

of the Association. Special guests included Nana Mouskouri, the international singing sensation and a former member of both the Greek national and European Parliaments, who delivered a message of hope urging special attention to the world's poorest children.

The next day we were privileged to attend the Former Members' Association annual general assembly, again in an impressive chamber in the European Parliament. We were recognized by the particularly eloquent and witty Mr. Pat Cox of Ireland, Chair of the Former Members Association. Léo Duguay brought greetings from Canada and spoke about his vision for the establishing of a democracy-building "force de frappe" of former legislators, transnational in nature and able to intervene in a positive and timely way to assist struggling new parliaments and democracies.

He described briefly the work and structure of the IEMI and the unique cooperation between former parliamentarians from Canada, the US and Europe. He spoke about adding colleagues from Australia and New Zealand in connection with the planned study tour there by CAFP this November. The EU former members conduct annual study tours, usually in the autumn. This year they are heading to Russia.

We also had the opportunity to meet with officials of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights of the European Commission (EIDHR). We were accompanied by Ms. Elisabetta Fonck, Secretary-General of the EP FMA, who was our valued advisor and host throughout our visit. She along with EP FMA Treasurer, Jan-Willem Bertens and, of course, Richard Balfé, were generous in sharing their time and knowledge, helping us navigate the sometimes confusing roles of the



CAFP President Léo Duguay has a face-to-face with Richard Balfé, Chair of the Pension Committee of the EP FMA and current President of IEMI.

European Parliament and the Council of the EU, both of which have legislative powers and the European Council, which advises and sets political priorities. Then there is the powerful European Commission, which implements EU policies, manages the budget, allocates funding, and represents the EU internationally. The EIDHR draws its very considerable funding for foreign aid and overseas democracy-building from the Commission.

At the EIDHR meeting, we discussed CAFP's international activities and our desire to become more active in the field of democracy-building. Of special interest was the role former parliamentarians might be able to play, particularly with longer overseas assignments. We explored opportunities for future partnership between ourselves, the EP FMA and the European Commission, and explained our IEMI partnership.

Our working relationship with our European colleagues, already very good, was enhanced by this brief visit. We were able to get a better grasp of the extraordinarily complex governance structures of the European community, while explaining to our various EU interlocutors the ongoing and expanding role of CAFP.

When disaster strikes, Canada is there

By Joel Eastwood

MPs have a role to play when disasters strike around the world.

The Hon. Bryon Wilfert, former Liberal MP, recalled his response to the earthquake which devastated Japan in March.

"I remember the morning of the disaster phoning the Japanese ambassador," Bryon said. As an MP, Bryon worked closely with Japanese politicians and businessmen, and was co-chair of the Canada-Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group.

As a G8 country, Japan was "slow initially to seek aid," Bryon said. "Clearly the magnitude of the earthquake and the devastating tsunami changed that."

The Canadian government offered the use of its Disaster Assistance Response Team, which had been deployed after earthquakes in Pakistan and Turkey. In this case, DART was not deployed, and the government instead focused on raising funds to help Japan.

Bryon pushed for MPs to hold a minute of silence in the House of Commons, he said, making Canada the only G8 country other than Japan to do so.

In addition to efforts at home, MPs will often visit disaster-stricken areas, Bryon said, particularly if there are large communities in Canada with a connection to the affected country. He visited Pakistan in 2005 to observe recovery efforts, as part of his role as vice-chair of the Canada-Pakistan Parliamentary Association.

But Bryon said there's room for improvement, specifically by allowing MPs to play a more direct role with disaster relief.

"We should use MPs far more effectively," he said. "We tend to let executives and bureaucrats run the show."

Doing so, Bryon said, will help make the government more accountable for resources spent on international disaster relief efforts.

Young and Elected

Claude-André Lachance remembers his first job – as a member of parliament.

By Katherine Dunn

Tousled hair, dimples, glasses, fresh-faced, enthusiastic, and above all – young.

This was the face that appeared again and again as the dust settled following this spring's federal election. It was the face of Pierre-Luc Dusseault, an NDP candidate and politics student, elected just shy of his 20th birthday in the Sherbrooke riding.

And in doing so, Dusseault was dubbed a record breaker. He had stripped the title of youngest MP from Claude-André Lachance, elected in 1974 at age 20. Lachance's name appeared again and again next to Dusseault's in the media, but there was no word from him.

That's because, at age 57, retired and now living in Gatineau, Lachance doesn't seem to particularly care. An MP is an MP is an MP – and he says a young one has just as much of a job to do as any other.

"I don't think it makes any difference if you get elected at 20, or 50," he says. "People have their own reasons for getting into politics, and whatever the reason, I don't think it makes a difference if you're old or young."

Regardless, Lachance's time in Parliament may hold lessons for young parliamentarians on how to stay in politics, and what to do after the career ends.

Lachance does admit he was "a bit precocious." With a law degree from McGill by 20, he decided to run for the Montreal riding of Lafontaine after his father, the former MP, left political life. He says he won the nomination by eight votes.

"It was my first job. I got into it with gusto and enthusiasm."



Claude-André Lachance lost his title this spring.

Through ten years and three elections as an MP, he was admitted to the bar and completed a master's degree in public law from the University of Ottawa. He served as the Parliamentary Secretary for the Minister of Trade and the Minister of Justice, and spent three months at the United Nations in New York

City. From 1980 to 1984, he chaired the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, which developed the security and intelligence bill which would create CSIS. It was a busy, intense life, he says.

By age 30, he had decided to leave politics. He was disillusioned by the constitutional debate, but says he had always known he wouldn't stay forever.

"When I went into politics it was with the clear understanding that I would not spend my whole life there," he says. He had been an MP for a decade, and yet he still had a whole professional life ahead of him.

The first year, he went sailing, he says. He tried teaching at Ottawa U, and then went into business. He was vice president of government relations at Dow Chemicals, retiring two years ago. Now, he sails for six or seven months of every year in the Caribbean.

His political career both started and ended young, and he had an "exhaustive, complete, and fulfilling" career. Young MPs, he says, who run serious campaigns, will do what everyone else is there to do – their job. But he says, whatever else, there is one thing for all MPs to keep in mind: "There is life after politics."

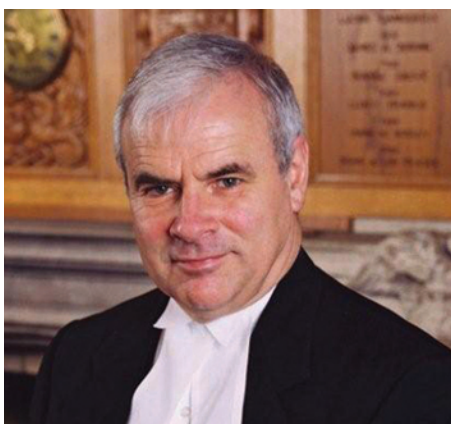
A few of our New Members

By Joel Eastwood

With another federal election and the start of the 41st session of Parliament, a number of Members of Parliament and Senators have moved from the floor of the House of Commons and Senate Chamber and into the ranks of the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians.

Ninety-one Members of the 40th Parliament were defeated, and another 17 retired before the election. Twenty-four Senators also retired.

While they come from different political parties and regions of Canada, they all share the experience of working on the Hill and bring their own passions to the Association.



The Hon. Peter Milliken

One of the best known new members of the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians is Peter Milliken, who served as Liberal MP for Kingston and the Islands.

Peter said he has a long history in politics. "I just found it interesting," he said about politics, noting that he'd been curious about public policy since high school.

When he became an MP in 1988, Peter did not get a Cabinet spot. "Not a surprise," he remarked, as the Liberals were in Opposition at the time, so he decided to try for the Deputy Speaker position.

He was appointed Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole in 1996 and Deputy Speaker and Chair of Committees of the Whole of the House of Commons between 1997 and 2000.

"I had always liked procedure," he said. "I thought, 'Maybe the procedural side is more fun.'"

Peter was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 2001, and held the position for 10 years, making him the longest-serving Speaker in Canadian history.

During that period, he presided over four Parliaments and three separate prime ministers, and made a number of crucial tie-breaking votes on confidence motions.

Now that he's returned to Kingston, Peter said he will spend his time getting involved with his community.

Peter said he would find time for listening to classical music and taking multi-day canoe trips.

"I'm looking forward to being active in the Association," he added.

Inky Mark

Inky Mark got his start in local politics, first running for the town council of Dauphin, Manitoba in 1991.



"By surprise, I won," Mark said.

Mark became the town's mayor in 1994, and then ran as a candidate with the Reform Party in 1997 in the riding of Dauphin-Swan River.

"All that stuff was unplanned; it just happened," Mark said. "That's what happens when you're interested in what you're doing. Things happened, and eventually I ended up in Ottawa."

Inky was re-elected four times, "I believe in representative democracy," he said. "I certainly did that all the way

through."

But after almost 20 years in public life, "It was time to quit."

The Hon. Bill Rompkey

Another new member who plans to be involved with the Association is the



Hon. Bill Rompkey, a former Liberal MP and Senator from Newfoundland and Labrador.

Bill grew up in St. John's during the Second World War and joined the Navy shortly afterward.

"It was good income for an arts student," he explained. He described it as a life-changing experience.

"I had not really mixed with Canadians up to that point," Bill said. Born before Newfoundland entered Confederation in 1949, this was all a new experience to him. In the Navy, he met and worked with recruits from across the country.

"I'm pleased that I did," he said. "For me, coming from Newfoundland as a relatively new Canadian, it was a terrific nationalizing experience."

Bill studied education at Memorial University of Newfoundland and the University of London in England, be-

fore getting into politics in what he described as “a moment of weakness.” The Liberals were hoping to unseat the Conservative-held riding of Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador in 1972, and tapped Bill Rompkey for the job.

“They asked me if I’d give it a shot,” he said. At this point he was at the University of Toronto, working on his PhD in Adult Education. He agreed to put his degree on hold and run in the election, which he won. It was the first of seven consecutive elections that Bill won.

He focused on issues related to fishing, regional development and national defence, and joined Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau’s Cabinet in 1980.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien then appointed him to the Senate in 1995. Bill said he is most proud of what he was able to accomplish in Labrador, including his work in improving infrastructure on the Island through projects like the Trans-Labrador highway.

Now that he’s finally finished, he wants to continue his research and writing, particularly focusing on the history of Labrador. Bill has already edited and published several books, including *The Story of Labrador*, and a collection of writings called *From the Coast to Far Inland*.

“There’s something about the North that grabs you,” Bill said of his passion for the region. “If you come to love it, it stays with you for the rest of your life.”

Bill said he intends to be an active member of CAF. In addition to attending meetings, he hopes to renew old friendships with past colleagues. “At the AGM, I met a lot of people I hadn’t seen in quite a long while,” he concluded.

The Hon. Jay Hill

Jay Hill was a full-time farmer, working with his father and brother on a mid-sized corporate family farm in British Columbia. Jay said he joined various farm organizations and gradually assumed leadership positions, eventually becoming involved with the movement that grew into the Reform Party.

“I guess you could say I got the bug,” Jay said of his entrance into politics.

He first ran as a candidate for the Reform Party in 1988, and was elected in the Prince George-Peace River riding in 1993. He held the riding for five subse-



quent elections, serving 17 years.

“I felt that I’d served my term,” Hill said, explaining his decision not to run in the most recent federal election.

“In my time, I observed too many politicians overstaying their welcome,” Jay said. “I was determined not to do that.”

Instead, Jay said he chose to go out “on a personal high,” having served as the Conservative Party House Leader from 2005-2006 and 2008-2010. He was also the party whip for the Reform Party, the Canadian Alliance and the Conservative Party at various points in his career.

During their time in opposition, Jay was Critic for national defence, agriculture and parliamentary affairs, among others.

After leaving politics, he founded his own consulting firm, which he described as a “company of one.” The business provides advice on communicating with government and decision makers.

While getting the business up and running has been his main focus since leaving Ottawa, Jay hopes to have more time to devote to the Association.

“Those of us who have served have an experience that would be good to pass on,” he said. “There is an opportunity to continue to serve.”

The Hon. Bryon Wilfert

Like Bill Rompkey, former Liberal MP Bryon Wilfert said he’s pleased to be a member of the Association; unlike Bill, Bryon said he didn’t expect to be one quite this soon.

“It was a complete and utter shock,” he said of the results of the last election, which saw him lose his Richmond Hill riding by 4,000 votes to Conservative candidate Costas Menegakis.

“There was no sign I was not going to win.” The polls had indicated he had a



10-or-11-point lead during the campaign.

“Not even in our worst case scenario would we have seen it.”

Bryon had held the riding since 2004, and the Oak Ridges riding before that. His interest in politics, which began in university, led him to become a municipal councillor for the town of Richmond Hill in 1985.

It was Chrétien who recommended that he run federally. As an MP, he was interested in fostering strong international relations, particularly with the Asia-Pacific region. Bryon held a number of positions including co-chairing the Canada-Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group.

The Japanese government has also recognized Bryon for his work, awarding him the Order of the Rising Sun, Japan’s second-highest civilian honour. “It shows the importance of what happens to you if you work hard on bilateral relations,” he said.

But Bryon isn’t discouraged by his election defeat. “That’s politics,” he said. “I’m too young to retire.”

He said he’s not sure if he’ll get back into politics after more than two-and-a-half decades. “Twenty-six years is a pretty lengthy time.”

Of course, he’s not ruling it out entirely: “Never say never. Only a fool closes doors completely.”

Bryon said he’s particularly interested in the Association because of its international work, an area of interest for him given all his experience with international relations.

“I’m interested in anything that promotes the work of former parliamentarians,” he said.

Former parliamentarians have vast knowledge and contacts that need to be taken advantage of. “Too often we don’t use them enough,” Bryon said.



Can anyone really justify Senate reform?

By Dorothy Dobbie

Senate reform is once again on the lips of many in the media and in political office, as if this were the panacea for every ill that ever beset the country. It is not.

Whenever we tinker with government and the way it works, we open up avenues for new problems to emerge. That this is inevitable is predicted by Newton's laws of motion, specifically the third law of action and reaction. While Newton was explaining physical properties, his law also applies to organizational relationships.

One consequence of Senate reform is that, suddenly, a different legitimacy and corresponding power is conferred upon Senators by the fact of being elected.

Election raises many questions

It is unlikely that the government can actually get seven out of 10 provinces representing 50 per cent of the population, as required by the Constitution, to agree to Senate reform. But let's assume, anyway, that we elect a whole raft of Senators equally representing each of the provinces (although that "equal" is open to many interpretations). Will we then get effective government or will we just get an overly "effective" Senate that suddenly has a role that conflicts with that of the Commons?

Let's examine what "effective" means. Does an effective Senate trump the Commons? Why not? When elected, fewer Senators can claim a more powerful voice than Members of Parliament since each Senator now represents more people. Does election then lead to a Senate bid to override the decisions of the Commons?

What if the Commons majority goes one way and the Senate goes the other? This is a realistic scenario in Canada where we like to hedge our bets. If the Senate now trumps the Commons by virtue of the greater electoral power of larger constituencies, which body wields the power when it's time to pass legislation?

How does this change the role of the prime minister? Does he now become a quasi-president, with a veto to break

Commons-Senate deadlocks? Since the Governor General, who now grants Royal Assent, has never refused to sign a bill, either he or the prime minister will have to be given some sort of new power to break deadlocks. It stands to reason that this right would fall to the elected office, putting more power in the hands of the prime minister.

Presumably, further governance changes would have to be made to allow one House or the other to override any veto, as in the U.S. In American history, only 106 of 1,484 presidential vetoes have been overridden by Congress, which indicates that the president/prime minister under such a system has immense power.

Would increased prime ministerial power dilute the power of the Commons or the Senate?

Moreover, if the prime minister must then sign all bills into law and has the right to withhold his signature, shouldn't he be elected directly by the people to counterbalance the new powers he will have been given? How does that affect our parliamentary system?

The consequences of Senate reform

These examples provide only glimpses into what Senate reform would really entail.

Senate reform is not an evolutionary move; it is, in fact, quite revolutionary. Any change to the Senate – how its members are created, what its powers are, who the members represent – will have a profound effect on how Canadians govern themselves.

In today's world, governments need to be able to react immediately to a thousand different issues that we cannot now accurately or fully predict. We can ill afford the instability that such changes would bring.

Nor will we have the luxury of growing into our new government the way the Americans did.

Why change the Senate, anyhow?

In the debate over Senate reform, nobody has a satisfactory answer as to why it needs to be reformed, yet this is a criti-

cal question.

Why? Many opinions are offered. Some say it is "wrong" for Senators to be appointed, but see no problem with the fact that the American president appoints a cadre of non-elected individuals to serve as his cabinet or that we appoint deputies and other powerful functionaries.

Some think that the Senate is "too expensive", but offer no alternative costing for a reformed vehicle.

Some say that the Senate and the Senators are "ineffective", yet the facts do not support that statement. Senators not only do crucial work in correcting bills and improving legislation, they also bring attention to many pressing and critical issues that the Commons and its MPs do not have time to tackle.

Some say that the Senate doesn't represent the provinces equally; it does, however, represent the regions equally.

It is argued that partisan, appointed senators can obstruct the business of new governments. This is true, but they do have the virtue of providing a natural check on the exercise of inexperienced power.

The unspoken compulsion

Much of impetus behind the push for Senate reform can be attributed to popular misconceptions about the Senate and how it performs, and to the Canadian psyche, which is very jealous of what is perceived as privilege, without recognizing that privilege is a necessary collateral to leadership.

These are not good enough reasons for undertaking such profound change.

It's time to tackle the misconceptions about the Senate and its role before we go any further. Canadians deserve to be fully aware of the consequences of "reform". The real question may well be whether Canadians are ready or interested in having a much more republican model of government, bringing them closer to the U.S. at the political level.

Dorothy Dobbie, MP Winnipeg South 1988-1993, was the co-chair of the Dobbie-Beaudoin Joint Committee on the Renewal of Canada.

Victor Assol's chickens

By Geoff Scott

"The Department of Agriculture has nobody who knows anything about microwave towers. Equally unfortunately, Sir, the Department of Transport has even fewer people who know anything about chickens. . ."

Ever wonder about the relationship between microwave towers and cannibalistic chickens? That very real question caused a ruckus in the House of Commons late one evening.

This is no joke, although Hansard reporters on the floor of the Green Chamber were laughing so hard they couldn't accurately report on the incident for Parliament's Official Record until the next day.

Here's what I watched – and how I heard – the exchange go down. Way down.

It happened October 2, 1968, when the daily Commons agenda still included Adjournment Debates. Everybody called it The Late Show. It was a particularly popular device among the often quieter, more obscure MPs. Their local issues couldn't be accommodated during the daily Question Period, but they required an official Government response. And so, they were relegated to the tail end of the day's proceedings, usually well after 10 p.m. All kinds of weird topics came to light on The Late Show.

A very serious question

That sets the scene. Enter a little-known, but earnest young NDP member from Selkirk, Manitoba, named Edward Schreyer.

Mr. Schreyer's Late Show subject concerned a destitute chicken farmer named Victor Assol. The dour MP gravely addressed the sparsely attended House about his constituent's unusual predicament: the Department of Transport had installed a series of microwave towers up and down the entire length of Mr. Assol's thriving chicken farm.

The chickens refused to lay eggs. They

became cannibals.

Within a matter of months, Mr. Assol's lucrative chicken farm was wiped out. Victor Assol went bankrupt.

"What," asked Mr. Schreyer, "is the devastating relationship between the microwave towers and Mr. Assol's cannibalistic chickens? The Government of Canada must compensate my constituent. What does the Minister of Agriculture intend to do about it?"

It fell to the hapless Cabinet Minister responsible for Manitoba, the Hon. James Richardson, to give the official reply. Mr. Richardson had been designated Acting Agriculture Minister for The Late Show.

He delivered his response without notes, however, since he had been warned in advance about Ed Schreyer's question.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker," deadpanned the Minister, "the Department of Agriculture has nobody who knows anything about microwave towers. Equally unfortunately, Sir, the Department of Transport has even fewer people who know anything about chickens. In any event, Mr. Speaker, it would appear that Mr. Assol's fowl are all flocked up."

The dozen-or-so MPs in the House exploded in laughter, as did the few late-night reporters in the Press Gallery, not to mention the giggling protective staff scattered throughout the House.

But the Hansard reporters in the centre aisle were the most fun to watch. They glanced with perplexed looks at Mr. Richardson, then frantically checked their notes to make sure they had faithfully reported what they just heard. Then they anxiously glanced



Geoff Scott makes a point at the AGM with his memories of Parliaments of yesteryear.

back again to the now mischievously smiling James Richardson.

Mr. Schreyer remembers

I couldn't wait to check the "blues", the preliminary verbatim record that Hansard circulates to the Press Gallery after each half hour of Commons debates. (TV hadn't been introduced to Parliament yet.)

Mysteriously, the tail end of Mr. Richardson's remarks was identified, in Hansard-speak, as "unidentifiable", meaning they'd be cleared up in time for next day's official publication.

Some years later, I was reminiscing with His Excellency Governor General Ed Schreyer about how the Victor Assol exchange was officially handled.

He laughed as he remembered imploring the Hansard staff that night to at least use the words "all fowled up" to meet the spirit of the Minister's reply.

Parliament's official record, however, sanitizes the exchange to show they had safely concluded that Mr. Richardson meant to say, "Mr. Assol's flock is all fouled up."

Still, those of us who heard it will never forget the Hon. James Richardson's memorably accidental slip.

Or...was it?

Student Vote

Holding parallel “elections” is the Student Vote recipe for engaging kids in democracy.

By Ada Wasiak



Students ‘vote’ in real elections and then compare their results with the actual results. It’s a way to engage them in the process at an impressionable age.



In the last election, voter turnout was just 61.4 per cent, and that was actually up from the 59.1 per cent in 2008.

“It is now commonplace to have elections where turnout is less than 50 per cent of eligible voters,” says Student Vote CEO Taylor Gunn in a video pitch on the organization’s website.

Spurred by this declining voter turnout, Taylor Gunn created Student Vote. It is a group that, during an election, puts on a parallel vote in high schools across the country. For the past ten years, the group has been assembling materials on the democratic process and distributing them to teachers to use in their classrooms during a federal or municipal election.

Student Vote is the only organization in Canada that does this and they have had a great response. After the students’ votes are counted, they compare the results with those of the real election. These results are then publicized. The organization’s goal is to bring student vote to 90

per cent of schools in this country.

For years, CAFPP has been running its schools program as well as Parliament to Campus, where the approach is more traditional. Former parliamentarians go into high school and university classrooms and talk about politics and the reality of political life. However, Educational Foundation President Francis LeBlanc says there is room for both organizations to work together.

He says, “We are looking to expand our programs into a win-win partnership with them. We have a large network and access to funding from the government and to a large number of former parliamentarians who can explain to the students what a real life election is like.”

Conversely, he says, “We will never be able to get to the schools the way Taylor can with his network.”

Francis and Taylor have been working together on this initiative and a grant to Student Vote has recently been ap-



proved. “We are looking for ways to get involved and are trying to have an advisory board or advisory group in every province and territory in this country,” says Francis. This is something he is currently working on.

Francis says that Student Vote embellishes the work that we are doing with the Parliament to Campus program. It allows us to expand the work of our schools program using the election as a teachable moment. This grabs the attention of students, making them more captivated and interested.

Francis has great things to say about Taylor, “He is totally driven by this and it has consumed his life. He’s a real zealot when it comes to promoting democracy in Canada.”

Taylor says that his goal with Student Vote is to, “empower young Canadians with the skills of citizenship, interest, knowledge and faith in their democracy”.

With the help of CAFPP, he will be even better able to do so, with a number of provincial elections taking place this Fall (see below).

Get your election involved in Student Vote

- Newfoundland and Labrador (Oct 11)
- Prince Edward Island (Oct 3)
- Ontario (Oct 6)
- Manitoba (Oct 4)
- Saskatchewan (Nov 7)
- Northwest Territories (Oct 3)
- Yukon (Oct 11)

There is also the possibility of an election in Alberta. You can reach Taylor Gunn or Katie Reidel at Student Vote for any questions by calling 1-866-488-8775. You can also find out more about the organization by visiting their website, www.studentvote.ca.

Munson for autism care

By Diana Brown

"I won't rest until something is done, until we can think outside the box, until the prime minister and the federal health minister can sit down together and think of some promises they can deliver."

It hit me the hardest when I was in Cambodia as a reporter. A Canadian by the name of Naomi Bronstein was running an orphanage there. The opportunity to take a look at what she was doing with the children – many of whom had disabilities or were sick – made a great story. It was when I did that story that I started thinking maybe I could do more than just report the story."

It was with this anecdote that Senator Jim Munson introduced the audience at the Annual General Meeting, held on Monday, June 6, 2011, to his passion for working and speaking for the rights of children across Canada.

Since becoming a part of the Senate, Senator Munson has been a strong advocate for those living with autism and, in particular, families who have children with autism. In his address Senator Munson said that all his passion comes from an encounter that happened about five years ago with a man outside of Parliament.

"There was a gentleman standing there with a billboard that said, 'You won't walk by me once', and I didn't. I listened to his voice; his one voice, his one child and his one issue: autism.

It is because of that gentleman that I am pushing the Senate and the House of Commons for a National Autism Awareness Day."

But Munson has contributed more to families dealing with and people living with autism than just fighting for a day of awareness. He and the Senate Committee on Social Affairs and Science and Technology spent several months listening to Canadian witnesses from across the country speak about their experiences with autism.

From this committee a report entitled, *Pay Now or Pay Later: Autism*

Families in Crisis, was created in March of 2007 and submitted to the Minister of Health.

As Munson spoke of this endeavour he said, "We submitted our recommendations through that document. I truly believe that there has to be a national autism spending order strategy; there is an unlevel playing field."

He also said the findings of this report are that autism families are poorer, they experience more divorces, they more frequently re-mortgage their homes, and many even move to Alberta in the pursuit of finding long-term care.

"I won't rest until something is done, until we can think outside the box, until the prime minister and the federal health minister can sit down together and think of some promises they can deliver.

"There has to be a national mandate," said Munson passionately as he addressed the crowd nearing the end of his speech.

But it is easy for many to see that Senator Munson's passion for those with disabilities goes beyond just his voice in the Senate.

"One of the sweetest things in my office is that we hired a person with a disability. This young man, who is 23, has Down Syndrome. And every Wednesday he works for us and does the work that we'd like him to. And each Wednesday I am guaranteed a hug. For me, he is just a reminder of who we are working for," says Senator Munson with a heart-warming smile.

Senator Jim Munson's passion for those with autism and other forms of disabilities can be summed up with a small and simple statement that he made during his address, "A person with a disability is simply a person with the ability to do something else."



Senator Jim Munson talked about the plight of autistic children across Canada.

Staying in touch

By Katherine Dunn, Diana Brown, Joel Eastwood and Ada Wasiak

"Keep your mouth shut, watch and learn for the first little while. Don't stab your colleagues in the back. Do all of your fighting inside and stay strong together." – Colleen Beaumier's advice to new members.

Carole-Marie Allard



Carole-Marie Allard.

Carole-Marie Allard was a Liberal MP for the riding of Laval East from 2000 to 2004. She began her career as a journalist and writer in Ottawa, writing two books in the early 1990s before becoming a lawyer. As an MP, she was Vice-Chair of the Special Committee on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Canadian Heritage, then Sheila Copps. She now practices corporate law litigation and civil law, and lives in Laval, Quebec.

What was your passion in Parliament?

My passion was to be in Parliament. I loved everything, I was really happy to be there.

I was sitting on different committees like the Special Committee on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. It was very interesting to research the topic for the committee.

I was always interested in justice issues, because I'm a lawyer, so I really enjoyed my time on the committee.

What have you been up to since?

I returned to the practice of law.

Well of course being a lawyer is a way of keeping me in touch with the law. And I enjoy practicing law because it is a continuation of my work as a Member of Parliament. I'm quite happy now.

What current issue have you been following in the news?

Of course, I've been following the Afghanistan issue.

I also found the last elections and what has happened to the political scene in Canada absolutely fascinating, as is what is going on in the Arab countries. It presents a new way of looking at democracies.

If you could give new MPs one piece of advice, what would it be?

The most important work is in the riding. And even then, when there is a big wave like we had last time, it's very hard to survive.

It's an art to be a Member of Parliament, because you have to be in Ottawa, you have to be in your riding, and to survive in politics you need to be *lucky*.

You have to have the right riding. And some ridings are better than others.

The next election will be very interesting. The best piece of advice is to work in the riding and to take part in the political life of the riding, and the political life of Ottawa, and to manage your personal life. It's a lot of work.

Colleen Beaumier

Colleen Beaumier served as an MP for the Liberal Party for 15 years in her home riding of Brampton. Before becoming an MP, Colleen attended the University of Windsor and received a BA in Psychology. She also worked as a teacher, a controller at a trucking firm and was the vice-president of a bio-analytical service firm. Colleen is married and has three children.



Colleen Beaumier.

What was your passion in Parliament?

I was really passionate about immigration, human and refugee issues, and helping them. The people who come to this country are courageous, confident and great for the country. Perhaps I became obsessive about fixing the problems, but it served me well. I slept at night.

What have you been up to since?

I've been working with my founda-

tion to help in our neighbourhood. In Brampton we have a public school that was rated the lowest in Ontario and therefore, in Canada. I always thought human rights violations were in other countries, but when you wake up in your own neighbourhood and find that the children there have the worst school and education in the country; it is a shock. We helped build a library for the school.

What do you think of the protests at the Conservative convention?

I say, "Too little, too late." It is fine for people to protest, but it is not going to make any difference now. Learn to pick your fights and know when to go into battle – this not the time or the place.

If you could give new MPs one piece of advice, what would it be?

Keep your mouth shut, watch and learn for the first little while. Don't stab your colleagues in the back. Do all of your fighting inside and stay strong together. Every time we wound one of our own we make our party weaker.

Darryl Gray



Darryl Gray.

Darryl Gray was a teacher before becoming involved in politics. The local teacher's union was his first elected post. Then he became mayor of his town and later a member of the municipal regional council. He represented the Quebec riding of Bonaventure-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, where he was first elected in the 1984 federal election, becoming a member in the 33rd Canadian Parliament.

What was your passion in Parliament?

Since I started becoming involved in politics at the community level, my passion was always local and regional issues. I enjoyed establishing a relationship with my constituents and working for them.

What was your favourite memory from politics?

The most memorable time for me was working on the Meech Lake Accord. I firmly believed that it was important for Quebec to sign on and become an official part of the constitution. I enjoyed taking part in the debate and bringing back to my constituency the events and explaining how they were unfolding.

What have you been up to since?

After leaving Parliament, I returned home and resumed my teaching career. I have been involved in election monitoring initiatives abroad. I have also broken into the hospitality business and I own my own campground.

What do you think of Brigitte de Pape, the former Senate page?

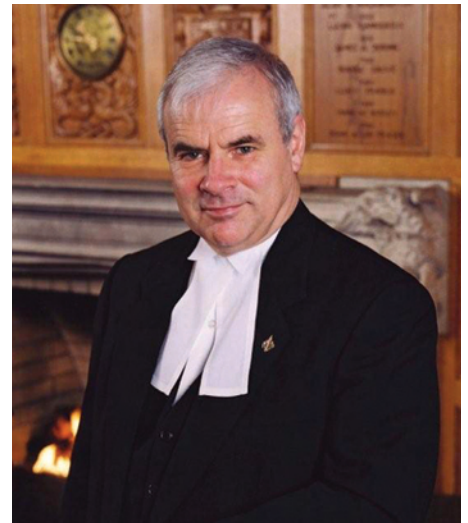
Personally I don't agree with what she did. We live in a democracy and one must consider when and where they can express themselves and when is the proper time to do so. However, with regard to freedom of expression, I think it's a good thing. It's impossible to have everyone agree with the elected government 100 per cent of the time.

What advice would you give to a new MP?

Listen to your constituents and build a relationship with them. Even though there is a very steep learning curve in politics, these people chose you to represent them and they want you there.

The Hon. Peter Milliken

Born and raised in Kingston, Peter Milliken studied at Queen's University in Kingston, as well as Oxford and Dalhousie University. He became a partner in a Kingston law firm in 1973. Milliken was elected to represent Kingston and the Islands in 1988, and held the riding for six subsequent elections. His interest in the procedural side of Parliament led to an appointment as Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole in 1996 and Deputy Speaker and Chair of Committees of the Whole of the House of Commons in 1997. Milliken was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 2001, and held



The Hon. Peter Milliken

the position for a decade, making him the longest-serving Speaker in Canadian history. In that period he presided over four Parliaments and three separate Prime Ministers, and made a number of crucial tie-breaking votes on confidence motions.

What was your passion in Parliament?

I guess it was working with the other members. It was fun, it was entertaining.

What have you been up to since?

I hope to do some community involvement in Kingston. I might also do some community liaison work with my old law firm. Queen's University called me up and asked me to be a fellow with their School of Policy Studies. I'll be giving occasional lectures and speaking with students about parliamentary affairs. And I'll probably go on a canoe trip this summer, though not any longer than three days.

What did you think of the protest by Senate page Bridgette DePape at the throne speech?

I was extremely surprised by her actions. I was quite shocked that a page would do that. I've never seen anything like that in my time.

If you could give new MPs one piece of advice, what would it be?

The trick to MPs is to work together. It's very important to meet and talk with your colleagues from the House of Commons. This sort of inter-party dialogue is crucial for an effective, functioning house. It leads to more civil debate in the house and more productive work in committees.



The Hon. John Reid.

"Dark Magic" in the Law

By the Hon. John Reid, P.C.

With apologies to Robert Service:

*The northern lights have seen {strange} sights
But the {strangest} they ever did see
Was that night {when the Supreme Court}
Cremated {the Access to Information Act}*

When I was a new Member of Parliament, I learned from a more experienced one that what was thought to be clearly-drafted legislation could, over time, change into something else than what had been intended. A student-at-law told me that his professors referred to this as the "Dark Magic" in the law.

As the Information Commissioner, I took to the courts the case of *The Information Commissioner v. The Prime Minister of Canada*, the so-called Prime Minister's agenda case. It took a decade to get a final decision. Now, the Supreme Court has ruled against the Commissioner and this decision reveals so well the "Dark Magic" of the Law at work.

The issue that the Judges struggled with was that of the status of Ministers under the Access to Information Act (ATIA). They asked themselves "where in the ATIA are Ministers or their offices specifically mentioned"? If not so listed, then, in their opinion, they were not included and the provisions of the Act did not apply to them. The Court sought for references to "the Minister" in the Privacy Act, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Federal Accountability Act, the Interpretation Act, and in the Library and Archives of Canada Act. They were unable to find them and therefore concluded that Ministers were not covered by the Access to Information Act.

It begins now to sound like the "Case of the Missing Minister". As with the Pimpernel:

*They seek him here
They seek him there
They seek him everywhere*

*.....
Is he in heaven? Is he in hell?
That damned elusive {Minister}.*

Members of Parliament know where Ministers are. When not in Question Period, they are most often found in their departmental offices. They are the heads of those departments and there is important work to be done there. In fact, without those Ministers the departments of government could not exist. The legislation that establishes these departments makes this abundantly clear. Thus, for example, the act that sets up the Department of National Defence notes in S. 3:

There is hereby established a department of the Government of Canada called the Department of National Defence over which the Minister of National Defence appointed by commission under the Great Seal shall preside.

Our Access to Information laws state under S.4 (3) that "government institution" means

- (a) any department or ministry of state of the Government of Canada, or any body or office, listed in Schedule I, and
- (b) any parent Crown Corporation, and wholly owned subsidiary of such a corporation, within the meaning of section 83 of the Financial Administration Act.

This description of the Government of Canada organization apparently has no resonance with the Justices at the Supreme Court. In the normal use of the language, it should be assumed that a government institution includes all of its employees from a clerk in the mailing room to the head of the organization, the Minister.

The Supreme Court ruled, however, that the above-noted logic and rationale does not apply. Consequently, Ministers and the Prime Minister are not part of a government department. They somehow fall outside the definition of a government organization and thus cannot come under the Access to Information Act. The Court has now severed the Heads of government departments from their bodies. Does this mean, then, that all current descriptions of government departments must be changed?

It seems now, that, in general, a Minister's office would not be considered part of the department over which the Minister presides. The Supreme Court has ruled that to be the case, unless that office is specifically referred to in Schedule I of the Access Act. The problem here is that some departments are listed and some are not. Among those so excluded are: the Department of National Defence, the Department of Transport and the Privy Council. Yet the Supreme Court proceeds as if they are nevertheless covered.

By their own reasoning, how can this be so?

The Supreme Court's decision in this matter has created a large, black hole in the Access to Information Act and in the Privacy Act, as well. As a result of this confused decision, accountability, transparency, and openness in government have taken a huge step backwards.

The Access and Privacy Acts were intended to create more of a balance between citizens and their government. That balance has now shifted in a significant way back to the government. The "Dark Magic" of law has again prevailed.

Bob Ringma launches Korean War Blog



Bob Ringma, author of *M*L*B*U, Full Monty in Korea* and a Canadian participant in the Korean War, has launched a new blog about the War. Sixty-one years after the start of that war (not conflict), its veterans are beginning to thin out. It's time to hear some of their stories. This blog encourages the telling of those stories.

Personal recollections bring subjects to life. Ringma remembers joining the Canadian Army Special Force in 1950 for service in Korea. His experience was unusual in that he was to take a Mobile Laundry and Bath Unit into action.

He and his men endured teasing about the type of soldiering they were

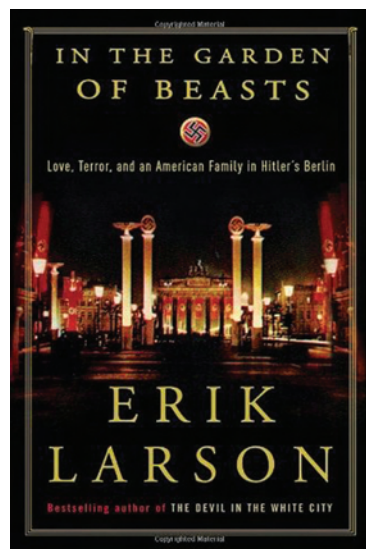
doing. They were called the "Chinese Dragoons." A couple of his soldiers, looking for a more exciting assignment, left the MLBU to join the infantry. They had no idea that their bath unit would be credited with capturing the first prisoners of war of the Canadian Brigade.

"Ringma tells the story of his time in Korea with clarity and candour. Military abbreviations and slang are explained for the sake of civilian readers, but ex-military reviewers will not be disappointed by the colour of his tales," says William R. Richardson, General, US Army, retired, a Korean veteran himself.

This blog is more than a collection of war stories. It is also full of insight, personal growth and changing perspectives. Ringma freely admits to having a negative attitude towards the Korean people on his arrival in Pusan in 1951. This view changed markedly in the following months. He developed the greatest respect for the people of South Korea, and salutes their tremendous progress over the last six decades. Sadly, he cannot say the same for the leadership and conditions in North Korea.

You can read Bob Ringma's Korean War blog at <http://koreanwarmmlbu.wordpress.com>.

Politics and social life in Berlin of the 1930s



In the Garden of Beasts: Love, Terror, and an American Family in Hitler's Berlin by Erik Larson, Crown Publishers (Random House), New York, 2011. Reviewed by the Hon. Peter Adams.

Many of us still like to think that citizens of the "Great Powers" were largely ignorant of developments in Germany during Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s. We tend to adhere to the view that it was only after WWII that the public became aware of such things as

Hitler's take-over of the democratic institutions of Germany (with associated murders of elected officials and many others); the plans for the wholesale murder of Jews and others; Germany's massive re-armament and the plans for invading countries in Western Europe and the USSR.

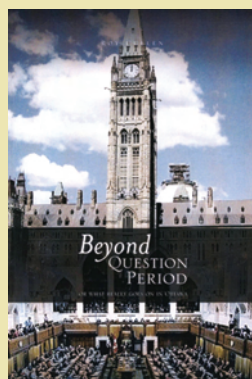
This book, about the social and official life of William E. Dodd, US Ambassador to Germany in the mid 30s, and his family, makes it clear that this was not true. The Dodds lived a rather domestic life in downtown Berlin during the turbulent pre-War years. The author uses family and official papers, especially the papers of Dodd's daughter Martha, to paint a remarkable picture of life in Germany at that time and views of it from Washington. Dodd was rather bland as diplomats go (he was a diplomat by appointment, not by profession) but his daughter loved society, corresponding with a great variety of people then, just as people Twitter each other today. She also had affairs with Germans and a Soviet who were on the fringes of power circles of the day.

The Dodd family records provide a

remarkable view of daily life in Berlin while Hitler was taking over the levers of power and implementing his plans for Germany, Europe and the USSR. The atrocities of those times appear even more ghastly through the lens of ongoing, "normal" family life. These were people who met or at least saw the main players of the day: Hitler, Goring, Himmler and the like, at social events. Dodd, as Ambassador, also met them officially and saw first hand the bloody results of beatings of US citizens, including Jews. The Dodds reported what they saw and heard to friends and through official channels. For example, the plans to invade the Soviet Union, an enterprise widely viewed, early in WWII, as a sudden reversal of German foreign policy, were the subject of public conversation years before the invasion took place.

It is good for former parliamentarians to be reminded of Hitler's deliberate undermining of citizen rights and freedoms, and his systematic infiltration of democratic institutions as a way of gaining dictatorial power.

A beautiful scholarly, but highly readable, little book!



Beyond Question Period or What Really Goes On In Ottawa by Roy Cullen, published by Trafford Publishing, 6 x 9, 196 pages in hardcover. \$24.99 Canadian. Paperback, \$14.99.

Beyond Question Period is a personal review of one man's

time in office. The Hon. Roy Cullen, former Liberal Member of Parliament was elected in 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2006. He served until 2008 when he retired.

Roy had a varied career in Parliament, chairing the finance committee and later serving as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance and to the Minister of Public Safety. He gained special insight into the back rooms of government as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister.

He also served as official opposition critic for natural resources. Through these and a number of other responsibilities, he gained a

well-rounded view of how it works behind the curtains and he exercises this experience in his new book.

Roy outlines the typical agenda of an MP and has compiled a number of statistics any student of Parliament would be delighted to have. Among these is a recitation of the perks, pay and pensions of MPs during his own time in office.

There are many personal anecdotes on his experiences. Roy discusses the difficulties faced by MPs who feel they must challenge their own government by voting against their own bills from time to time. He also talks

about the relationships that occur between individuals of different parties and how friendships can be struck in spite of the party lines. He recalls biding his time to even the score with a public servant who had slighted the Paul Martin government in front of him. He also discusses the meaner side of being in office: the confrontation with nasty constituents, the run-ins with crackpots, and the occasional death threat (one of his actually had guns).

Roy's book is well written, a lively read, that will bring back many memories for MPs of his time or not.

Beyond Question Period

Homegrown terrorism

The misconception about homegrown terrorists is that they are poor and desperate. The reality is that many of them come from comfortable homes and are well educated.

By Ada Wasiak

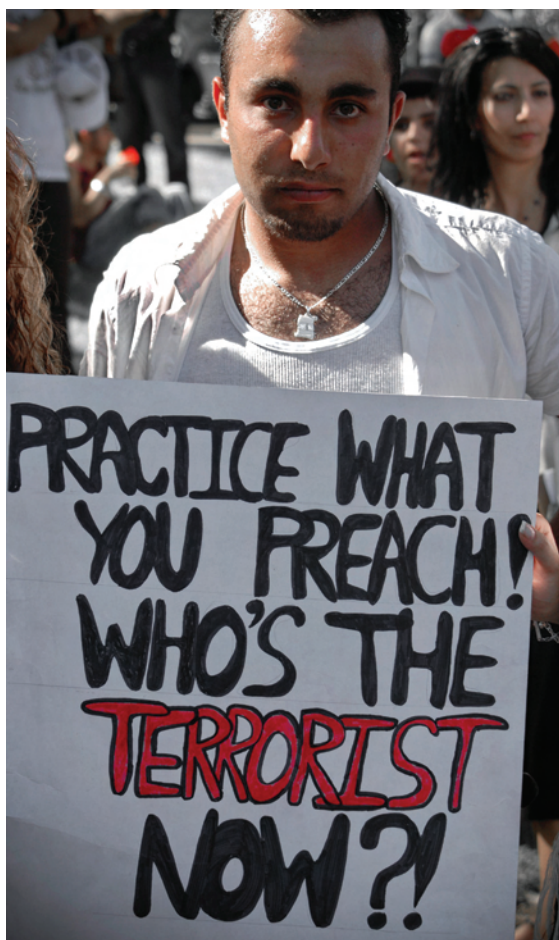
Canada's intelligence service is now reporting the rise of a "new generation of jihadists." They don't come from the Middle East, but from within the borders of the country they choose to strike.

"Anger, alienation and activism are factors that may attract some to terrorism," writes Stewart Bell in the book *The Martyr's Oath*. He says that extremists target poor, disadvantaged Muslims through contacts in mosques and in prisons. For many, the Internet acts as a training camp. The number of recruits in Europe and Australia continues to grow. Many of those who become terrorists were raised in households where Islamic culture was the norm and extreme beliefs were not so rare.

In order for a person to be radicalized, their identity as a person must be broken down and reconstructed. This occurs through a four-step process: 1. Cognitive opening, 2. Religious seeking, 3. Frame alignment, and 4. Socialization, according to Alejandro J. Beutel in the paper, "*Radicalization and Homegrown Terrorism in Western Muslim Communities: Lessons Learned from America*," published by the Minaret of Freedom Institute.

The words of the first homegrown terrorist arrested in Vancouver in 2004, when he was 17-years-old, are perhaps the most frightening example of how this belief is indoctrinated into the minds of young people. He says, "It is inconceivable that a true believer would not desire martyrdom."

Youth are particularly vulnerable to indoctrination at-



Young people always find the allure of activism hard to resist. Coupled with religion it can be a dangerous thing, especially when they believe they are immortal.

tempts because they are already undergoing something of an identity crisis. They also tend to spend more time on the Internet, which is a hub for recruitment.

Homegrown terrorists are a significant threat to national security because they blend in with our culture. They speak English well and know our customs. They also have Canadian travel documents, a fact that makes them less likely to be stopped at airports.

The misconception about homegrown terrorists is that they are poor and desperate. The reality is that many of them come from comfortable homes and are well educated. Bell compares them to elitist Nazis in Germany who believed so strongly in their own moral superiority that they committed heinous crimes against humanity to protect it.

Two strategies to deal with this problem have been recommended. The first is multiculturalism. This has been implemented with some success in Great Britain where there is equal recognition for all cultures and religions, and immigrants are allowed to continue living according to their own religion. The second is assimilation, which is being practiced in France. Assimilation required immigrants to adapt to the norms of society.

No matter what approach is taken, governments need to be aware of the attacks on the youth of their country. Understanding the recruitment methods used by terrorists as well as the demographics they target can help maintain our country's national security.

Our tribute to those who have passed on



Robert MacLellan.



William Andres.



Larry McCormick.

Robert MacLellan

In 1958, MacLellan was a young lawyer and Progressive Conservative candidate pushed on to a crowded stage in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia. He was up against the formidable Alan J. MacEachen in the riding of Inverness-Richmond in Cape Breton. It was an always-Liberal riding and he was not expected to win. Nonetheless, his daughter Kathy says, he arrived late with John Diefenbaker to a speaking engagement and finding it too crowded for them to enter, forced open a door at the back. Mr. and Mrs. Diefenbaker were pushed onto the stage – followed by the MacLellans.

That year, MacLellan would make a similarly spectacular entrance into Parliament. As part of the ‘Diefenbaker Sweep’, he won the riding by just 16 votes and headed to Ottawa for a single term.

This year, Robert MacLellan made his grand exit. On January 15 and at the age of 85, he succumbed to lung cancer. He died in Ottawa.

He was perhaps best known for introducing a private member’s bill that would lead to the reconstruction of the Fortress of Louisburg, now a popular tourist destination in Nova Scotia. After his defeat, the family – with seven children, now spread across the country – stayed in Ottawa. Robert chaired the Restrictive Practices Trade Commission, and then practiced private law until his retirement in 1981.

He spent his time bird watching, playing golf, and vacationing at the beloved family cottage. He also maintained one of his greatest skills – telling stories.

“He would make the stories really, really detailed and we never knew until the very end whether it was a true story or whether he made it up,” Kathy recalls.

His time in politics was short, but she says it changed the course of their lives. Although Robert remained a Cape Bretoner at heart, the family made Ottawa their home.

William W. Andres

Peacefully at his home in Niagara-on-the-Lake on Thursday, September 23, 2010, William Andres, aged 85 years. Beloved husband of Eva (nee Rempel) and dear father of Rick and Anna of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Elsie and Wallace Clement of Ottawa, Reg and Cheryl of Whitby, Fred and Patricia of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Sandra and Pete Hildebrandt of Beamsville. Also survived by 26 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. Brother of John, Hank (1977), Lena, Walt, Mary, Fred, Art, Louise, Margie, Buddy and Kathy. A well-known fruit grower, Mr. Andres also began a political career in 1956 as a local councilor. He served as a member of the first Regional Council in 1970 and then as Liberal Member of Parliament from 1974 to 1979.

Larry McCormick

Former Liberal MP Larry McCormick passed away at home in Camden East, Ont. the night of May 3 at the age of 71.

“He was a very people-oriented person,” said Reta McCormick, Larry’s wife. “He thought of others before he

thought of himself.”

McCormick was born January 4, 1940, in Enterprise, Ont. He was the founder and owner of McCormick’s Country Store on County Road 4 in Camden East, which he ran for 23 years.

McCormick was first elected in 1993 in the Ontario riding of Hastings-Frontenac-Lennox and Addington and re-elected twice, in 1997 and 2000, before being defeated in 2004 in the newly-formed riding of Lanark-Frontenac-Lennox and Addington.

McCormick served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food from 2000 to 2003, and sat on the standing committee for Agriculture and Agri-Food from 1997 to 2004.

In his retirement, McCormick indulged his 40-year hobby of metal-detecting, exploring silver mines in Cobalt, Ont., home of some of the oldest silver mines in Canada.

“He helped so many people over the years,” his wife Reta said. The couple has one daughter, Kayla McCormick-Fearon.

Walter Van De Walle

Former Progressive Conservative MP Walter Van De Walle passed away in St. Albert, Alberta, April 21, at the age of 88.

The son of Belgian immigrants, Walter was born July 20, 1922. He settled on a farm outside of Legal, Alberta, where he tended a variety of crops and livestock, including barley, canola and



Walter Van De Walle.

wheat, said Ben Van De Walle, his son.

He lived there with his wife, Fernande, for 60 years. The couple had five children.

As a farmer, Walter was actively involved in the region, serving as director with the United Grain Growers and president of the Alberta Canola Growers Association. In 1985, Van De Walle

was inducted into the Alberta Agriculture Hall of Fame in recognition of his contributions to agriculture in the province.

During the winter months when there was less to do on the farm, he became involved with municipal politics. In 1958, he was elected councillor and reeve of Sturgeon County council, a post he held for 22 years.

He was elected to Parliament in 1986, defeating former Edmonton mayor, Ivor Dent, who was the favourite in the race. He wanted to sit on a committee and the committees had all been formed. When the party whip told him that there were no spots left, Walter went straight to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to make his case. By the next morning, he was sitting on two committees.

In his seven years in Parliament, Van De Walle served on the Standing Joint Committee on Official Languages. This was of particular interest to him, as he spoke English, French and Flemish.

After his retirement from federal politics in 1993, Walter returned to his farm and remained an active contributor to Legal and the surrounding area, Ben said.

Guy Rouleau

Guy Rouleau (born 19 February 1923 at Montreal, Quebec) was a Liberal Member of Parliament for Dollard from 1953 to 1965. He served as parliamentary secretary to Lester B. Pearson in 1964. He was a lawyer by career. Guy Rouleau passed away October 7, 2010.



Joseph Macaluso

Joseph Macaluso was the Liberal MP for Hamilton West 1963 to 1968. He passed away March 22, 2011.

Jack Layton leaves too soon

“My friends, love is better than anger. Hope is better than fear. Optimism is better than despair. So let us be loving, hopeful and optimistic. And we’ll change the world.”

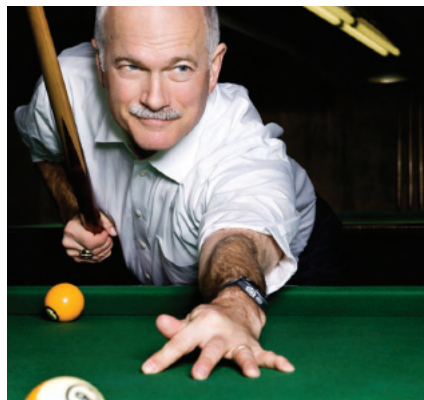
With these words, Jack Layton turned the last page on his too-short life as he prepared to move on. He will be remembered for those words and for the spirit that embodied his life as a warm and caring human being who lived life as a servant of the public in every way.

John Gilbert “Jack” Layton was born on July 18, 1950.

On June 28, 2004, he was elected Member of Parliament for the constituency of Toronto-Danforth. He was raised in Hudson, Que. and was the son of a Progressive Conservative Cabinet minister, the Hon. Bob Layton.

He was married to fellow MP Olivia Chow. Under his leadership, the NDP considerably increased its support, almost doubling the party’s popular vote in the 2004 election.

Jack Layton’s NDP held the balance



Jack exemplified the enjoyment of life.

of power at the time of Paul Martin’s minority government. In May 2005, the NDP supported the Liberal budget in exchange for major amendments in what was promoted as Canada’s “First NDP budget”.

In November of that year, Layton worked with other opposition parties in bringing down the Liberal government over the findings of the Gomery Commission investigating the sponsorship scandal. The NDP saw further gains in the 2006 and 2008 elections, and the

party won more seats than it had since its 1980s peak.

The NDP’s tally of 37 MPs under Layton in the 2008 election was just six seats short of the party’s previous high. In the 2011 election, Layton led the NDP to a historic total of 103 seats and formed the Official Opposition. The success of the NDP in this election was unprecedented, making Layton the most successful leader electorally in the party’s history in terms of seats won.

Jack will always be remembered as a charismatic leader and devoted politician.

At 4:45 a.m., on Aug. 22, 2011, he passed away in his home, surrounded by friends and family.

He was the Leader of the Opposition and had been Leader of the New Democratic Party since 2003. Before that, he served on Toronto city council. During that period, he served at times as acting mayor and deputy mayor of Toronto. He rose to prominence in Toronto municipal politics as one of the most prominent left-wing voices on city and Metro council.



By Keith Penner

Should we care about a democratic deficit?

Canada, as a democracy, has much on the positive side of the scale. As well, there are a few negatives and the question is: should we really care that much about this situation?

A recent international survey looked at the state of democracy in 33 countries. Canada ranked number 10. This is a rather good score, but it seems that we do have somewhat of a democratic deficit, chiefly due to our inability to enact representation by population.

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Cause for pride

The way in which we conduct our elections, in accord with the Canada Elections Act and under the strict scrutiny of the Chief Electoral Officer, is a model for the rest of the world. Fear and fraud at the polling station are practically unknown.

Our Election Expenses Act reasonably controls the raising and spending of money for federal elections. We have succeeded in removing the undue influence of money from the electoral process. Corporations and unions are prohibited from making political contributions. Of course, the taxpayer gets dinged as a result, but a measure of fairness is achieved.

The method of creating our constituencies and their required adjustment, after each decennial census, is placed in the hands of independent electoral boundary commissions. Gerrymandering by politicians is kept at bay.

Some obvious democratic shortcomings

Once the election is over, however, and our representatives take their seats, it is quickly discovered that the executive branch of government is able to exercise a choke-hold over the legislature.

The mother of parliaments, at Westminster, has taken a number of steps to try to loosen this grip. In Canada, while we have often studied and advocated reform in this regard, too little has actually been done.

It is generally agreed that giving more autonomy to committees, allowing for some free votes, and expanding the role of private members would enhance our democratic system. Sometimes, these measures are granted, in part, only to be quickly taken back when they seem threatening to the government of the day.

The matter of candidate selection is another troubling issue in Canada. There is a total absence of law or regulation as to the process for becoming a candidate. Primary elections are left entirely in the hands of the political parties and there exists a plethora of methods that are often altered on a whim. Too frequently, it is the party leader that makes the final choice, even overriding a local decision.

Rep by Pop

At first glance, representation by population seems to be a clear and obvious democratic principle. One person should have only one vote and that vote should have no more weight than that of any other.

When our electoral boundary commissions do their work, however, they are permitted to vary the number of electors in any one constituency by plus or minus 25 per cent from a provincial median. Their terms of reference allow them to consider area and community of interest as well as population. As an M.P. from Northern Ontario, I benefited from this rule. My urban colleagues,

representing large populations, were fond of reminding me that there were more moose than people in my riding.

The U.S. Constitution demands that rep by pop be scrupulously enforced. In addition, fearing that the House of Representatives would become too large, the United States, a hundred years ago, capped the number of members at 435.

Canada needs to adjust the number of seats across the country to recognize shifts in populations. Thus, under the proposed Democratic Representation Bill, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia will get more seats and the House of Commons will expand to 338 members. Even so, we will not achieve rep by pop.

Due to the 25% variance rule and because of certain constitutional and statutory guarantees to some provinces, regarding their minimum level of representation in Parliament, there will continue to be large differentials of population among the constituencies. That is, unless we are willing to nearly double the number of our MPs.

Being pragmatic

It seems that, for us in Canada, keeping the Federation more or less satisfied and achieving an acceptable degree of peace, order and good government, as a rule, trumps pursuing every democratic principle. Edmund Burke, an 18th century writer and British M.P., argued that the pragmatic approach to political decision-making is usually preferable to the ideological one. If we can accept that Burkean notion as valid, then perhaps we should not lose too much sleep over our relatively small democratic deficit.

Keith Penner was a Northern Ontario M.P. from 1968-1988.

The CAFP Annual General Meeting 2011



Honourary Member Terrance Christopher, former Usher of the Black Rod.



Sophia Leung (left) and Dorothy Dobbie (right) with new CAFP member, the Hon. Peter Milliken.



Educational Foundation Treasurer Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral delivers her financial report.



Sandy White, Girve Fretz, Doug Fee, Jim Hawkes, Norman Warner, Darryl Gray, and Bill Clarke.



Keith Penner.



Girve Fretz.



Ian Waddell.

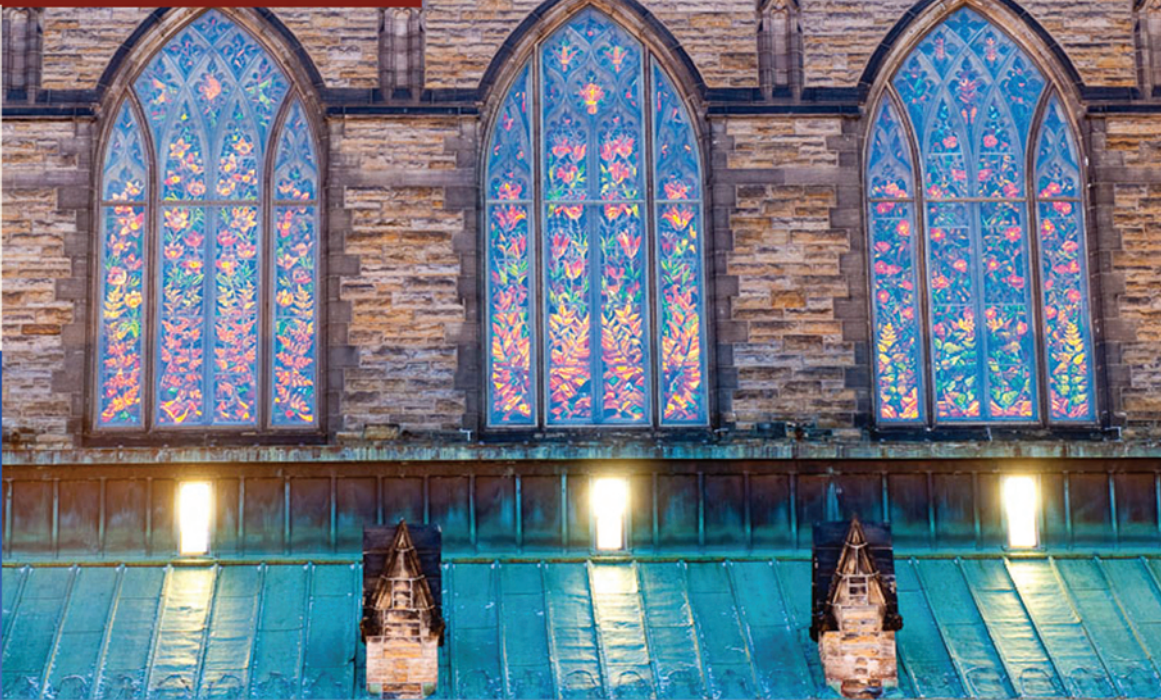
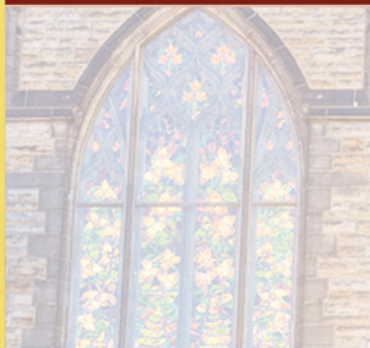


Bill Knight, Stan Hovdebo, Murray Cardiff, and the Hon. Bill Rompkey.



Pierrette Venne and Osvaldo Nuñez.

The Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians



**The Parliamentary Internship Programme,
proudly sponsored by the CAFP Educational Foundation**



Present at this year's roundtable were, from left to right, Maxim Legault-Mayrand, Doug Rowland, David Daubney, the Hon. Fred Mifflin, Dennis Gruending, Anna Laurence, Andrew Cuddy, Alexis Dubois, Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral, François Plante, Foundation President Francis LeBlanc, the Hon. Jack Murta, Dominique Biron-Bordeleau, Samuel Gregg-Wallace, Meghan Lawson, Ariane Wylie, Programme Director Garth Williams, the Rt. Hon. Herb Gray, the Hon. Don Boudria, and Dorothy Dobbie.

Every year in September, CAFP organizes a luncheon roundtable for the new parliamentary interns so that former parliamentarians can share tips with them for the coming year.