

FOCUS ON ... NEW BRUNSWICK

The Nineteenth Canadian Regional Conference of the CPA is taking place in the Province of New Brunswick, from August 13 to 17, with the CPA Branch of New Brunswick acting as host to some eighty parliamentarians from the other 12 Canadian Branches of the CPA.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Although there's no evidence to prove it, the Vikings probably touched here at one time or another in their great dragon-ships. But the first European settlers were the French, who began arriving early in the 17th century, encountering members of two Indian nations, the Micmacs and the Malecites, who had been established here for countless centuries before them.

The French settlers in Acadia were few and far apart, and the authority of their mother country was represented only by a handful of widely-scattered soldiers. Consequently, as has been pointed out by Parkman and subsequent historians, the Acadians were unique in the modern world in that they lived in peace with one another despite the fact that for all intents and purposes they had no government. While old France was an absolute monarchy, Acadia was in effect a liber-

tarian republic. The Acadians' fervent love for their land was demonstrated by the lengths to which so many of them went to return here after the expulsion of 1755, when they were driven from their homes by the New England militia and scattered along what is now the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. French settlement in New Brunswick was also increased by an influx of settlers escaping from the rigid seigneurial system of government then existing in Quebec.

While the Indians and the French had long preceded them, it was the Loyalists, arriving with comparative suddenness and in relatively large numbers in the 1780's, who initiated the movement for local government that brought about the organization of New Brunswick as a distinct political unit. Their aim, they said, was to make this "the most gentleman-like province on earth".

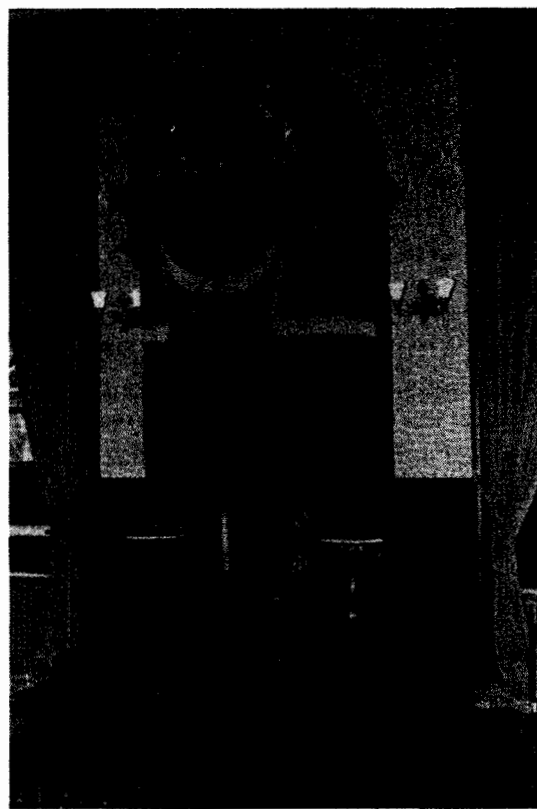
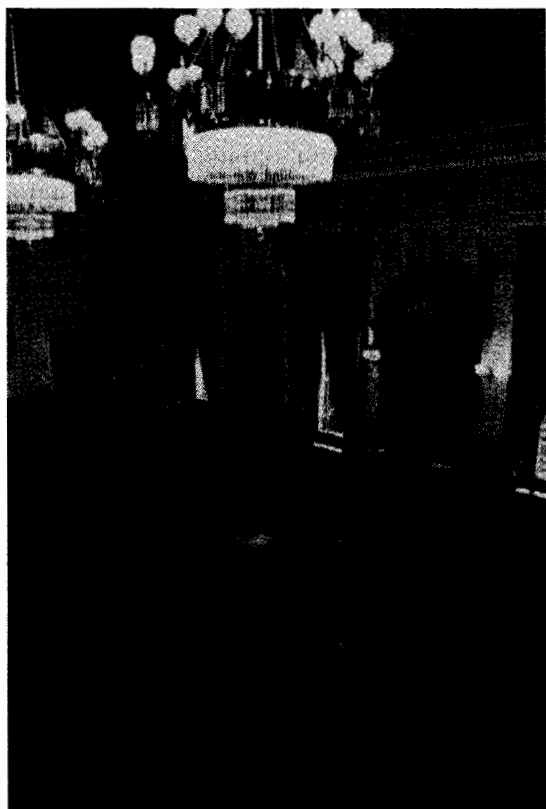
*Information: The Legislative Tradition in New Brunswick,
prepared by the New Brunswick Information Service*

The first meeting of the Legislature was held in the port city of Saint John, but the first governor, Sir Thomas Carleton, insisted that Fredericton should become the capital -- primarily, it's said, because Fredericton was much less vulnerable to attack from the United States. As it happened, New Brunswick and New England treated each other virtually as neutrals when war again broke out, in 1812, between Britain and the United States, although, somewhat paradoxically, the 104th Regiment of Foot, recruited in New Brunswick, marched from Fredericton to Quebec City on snowshoes in order to fight in Ontario.

The political history of New Brunswick

during the first half of the 19th century was parallel to, although less dramatic and therefore less memorable than, that of other British colonies. Essentially, it's the story of how the people, or such of them as composed the indigenous mercantile class, strove successfully to make the government answerable to them, rather than to the Crown.

Responsible government was achieved in 1847. Twenty years later, under the British North America Act of July 1, 1867 New Brunswick, together with Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, became one of the four original provinces of the united Canada.



*The Legislative Assembly
of New Brunswick*

Photos: Harry A. Cochrane

Since French is the first language of nearly 36 per cent of its population, New Brunswick comes closer than any other province to the English-French ratio of the country as a whole. Its legislature was the first in Canada to install a simultaneous translation system; and it was the first province to proclaim itself by legislative act to be officially bilingual.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The present Legislative Assembly Building in Fredericton has been the seat and symbol of democracy in New Brunswick since 1882, when it replaced a building that had been destroyed by fire two years earlier.

Of Corinthian architecture, its dominant external feature is a tower surmounted by a 135-foot-high dome.

The most impressive element of the Assembly Chamber itself is its height, more striking because of the relative smallness of the room in terms of length and breadth. It rises 43 feet through the two main stories of the building.

George III had reigned for 24 years and had 36 years left to live when New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and created a separate province in 1784. The province was named for his family's ancestral seat, Brunswick, in Germany. Previously, it had been known as Sunbury County, Nova Scotia.

The Throne, or Speaker's Chair, together with the clerk's desk and the table in the Assembly Chamber, were rescued from the fire that destroyed the old legislative building.

In keeping with tradition, the Premier, the Cabinet and members of the government party are seated on the Speaker's right, while members of the Opposition are seated on his left, beneath the Visitors' Gallery.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FLAG

The provincial flag, based on the Coat of Arms, was adopted on Feb. 24, 1965. The ship represents both the Province's maritime location and its earlier ship-building industry. The lion was a symbol of the House of Brunswick, after which the Province is named. Legal authority for the flag stems from Queen Victoria's Royal Warrant of 1868.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FLOWER

The Purple Violet (*Viola cuculata*) was adopted as the Province's floral emblem in 1936, at the request of the provincial Women's Institute.

THE MACE

The sterling silver gilt Mace is the symbol of Parliamentary authority. It was presented to the Legislature in 1937, the Coronation Year of King George VI, by the Hon. Murray MacLaren, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. On top of the cushion of the Crown are the Royal Arms. On the head of the Mace are the Arms of the Province on one side and the first seal of the Province on the other. The Royal Monogram G.R. VI is on both sides. There are also sprays of purple violets, the Provincial flower. On the staff are representations of the purple violet, red spruce and maple leaves to signify the connection between the Province and the Dominion.



THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN THE CANADIAN BRANCH

* The year 1958 marked a turning point in the history of the Canadian Branch of the CPA when Nova Scotia invited representatives from Ottawa and the other provinces for the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the first elected legislature in Canada. At Halifax, the delegates appointed a committee to examine the feasibility of regular regional parliamentary meetings in Canada. In 1960, a conference was held in Winnipeg and one has been held every year since then, except in 1966 when the Canadian Branch was host to the 12th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, as well as in 1977, for the 23rd Conference of the Association. In 1969, it was proposed that conference agendas should include an item of special interest to the host province, an item of national importance, an item of general Commonwealth interest and an item relating to parliamentary affairs. Over the years, new rules were adopted which led to the establishment of a permanent constitution, in 1975.

A cost-sharing formula was adopted in 1976 to provide a financial base for regional activities and permit the Canadian Branch to undertake new and ambitious projects requiring long-range financial planning.

The 20th Canadian Regional Conference is scheduled to take place in British Columbia in 1980.

* Condensed from a Paper prepared by Mr. Gary Levy, Research Branch, Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

AGENDA OF THE 19th REGIONAL CONFERENCE

I. OPENING CEREMONIES

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND RULES

III. CPA MATTERS:

1. C.P.A. Activities on the Commonwealth Scene
(Openers: Messrs. Dupras and Ottenheimer)
2. C.P.A. Activities in the Canadian Region,
including reports from Canadian Branches
over the past year.
(Branches in rotation)
3. Report on the Canadian Regional Council
Meeting, February 10, 1979.
(Report to be circulated by the Secretary-
Treasurer)

IV. GENERAL MATTERS

OPENERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Development and Conservation of
Canada's Marine Resources | New Brunswick |
| 2. Electoral Reform and the Future of
Parliamentary Institutions in Canada | Quebec |
| 3. The Protection of Human Rights
in Canada | Mr. Gordon Fairweather
Chief Commissioner
Canadian Human Rights
Commission |
| 4. Relations between Parliament and the
Media | Ontario |

RULES FOR CANADIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

1. The Conference shall consist of not more than ten voting delegates from the Federal Branch, not more than six voting delegates from each Provincial Branch, and not more than three voting delegates each from the Auxiliary Branches.
2. The Clerk of the host parliament or legislature shall be the Secretary-General to the Conference. The Secretariat shall consist of such persons as he may nominate, and they shall perform such duties as he may delegate to them.
3. The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared and distributed lists of the delegates attending the Conference.
4. The Chairman of the Conference shall be the Speaker of the host parliament or legislature, or, in his unavoidable absence, such other delegate as the Conference may elect.
5. The Chairman may at any time invite any other delegate to take the chair pro tem.
6. The rules of the Conference shall be adopted by the Regional Council and submitted to the Conference for confirmation at the opening of its first meeting.
7. The agenda of the Conference shall be adopted by the Regional Council and submitted to the Conference for confirmation following the adoption of the rules at the first meeting.
8. The items of the agenda shall be considered in such order as the Conference may decide.
9. The duties of the Chairman shall be:
 - (a) to open, suspend and close sittings;

- (b) to propose at the end of each sitting, the date, time and items for discussion for the next sitting;
 - (c) to guide the discussions of the Conference and to ensure that they are relevant to the items being discussed;
 - (d) to maintain order, call on speakers, close debates and, where necessary, summarize the views of the Conference.
10. The sittings of the conference shall be held in public unless the Conference decides otherwise.
 11. The proceedings of the Conference shall be conducted in the English and French languages.
 12. A delegate may speak when called upon by the Chairman. Members shall speak from their places and address the Chair.
 13. When the Conference meets in plenary session no member may speak more than once to any item on the agenda unless special permission to speak a second time is granted by the Conference.
 14. A time limit of ten minutes shall apply to speeches when the Conference is meeting in plenary session.
 15. A speaker who has been given permission by the Conference to speak a second time to an item on the agenda may speak for not more than five minutes.
 16. A speaker whose time limit expires before the completion of his speech may be granted an extension of time with the consent of the Conference. A speaker granted such an extension of time may speak for not more than two extra minutes.
 17. The Conference may resolve itself into a "workshop" for the purpose of discussing any item of the agenda.
 18. During workshop discussions a delegate may speak more than once to the item under discussion provided each speech does not exceed five minutes.
 19. A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. He may, however, with the permission of the Chair give way during a speech to allow any other member to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech or to offer an explanation bearing upon a particular point in that speech.
 20. The discussions of the Conference shall be recorded verbatim, and at the conclusion of the Conference the Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared and distributed the verbatim report of the Conference.

June 1, 1976

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE CONFERENCE *

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1979

At various times - Arrival of delegates at Fredericton.

20:00 to 22:00 - Reception hosted by the Honourable Robert McCready, MLA, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick,

Overnight - Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1979

07:30 to 08:30 - Buffet breakfast for all delegates and guests at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

08:45 - For all delegates and guests: walk over to the New Brunswick Legislative Building.

09:00 to 11:45 - Official Opening of the Conference and First Business Session in the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly.

Chairman: Hon. Robert McCready, M.L.A.

Addresses by the Hon. Richard B. Hatfield, M.L.A., Premier of New Brunswick; the Hon. James Jerome, Q.C., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons; and His Honour, the Hon. Hédard J. Robichaud, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

11:45 Group photo on the steps of the Legislative Building.

12:00 noon - Luncheon for all delegates and guests at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

13:30 to 17:00 - Second Business Session:

Chairman: Hon. James Jerome, Q.C., M.P.

* This is an information outline program; for details, participants are requested to refer to the program booklet issued by the host Branch.

CPA MATTERS:

1. C.P.A. Activities on the Commonwealth Scene
(Openers: Messrs. Dupras and Ottenheimer)
2. Activities in the Canadian Region, including
reports from Canadian Branches over the past
year. (Branches in rotation)
3. Report on the Canadian Regional Council
Meeting, February 10, 1979. (Report to be
circulated by the Secretary-Treasurer).

17:00 to 18:30 - Free time

18:30 - Reception followed by the Opening Dinner in the
Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

Overnight - Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1979

07:30 to 08:30 - Buffet breakfast for all delegates and guests at
the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

09:00 - Commencement of day of leisure.

GROUP A -- Travel to Moncton and Shediac area
beaches

09:00 - Leave Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

11:15 - 11:45 - Magnetic Hill.

11:45 to 12:00 - Magnetic Hill to Beauséjour Hotel.

12:00 to 12:45 - Reception and
12:45 to 14:00 - Dinner at the Beauséjour Hotel.

14:00 to 15:20 - Shopping and visit to Acadian Museum.

15:30 to 16:00 - Moncton to Shediac.

16:00 to 16:30 - Tour of National Sea Foods Fish Plant.

16:30 to 17:30 - Reception and
17:30 to 19:30 - Dinner at Paturel's Shore House.

20:00 to 22:30 - Return to Fredericton.

GROUP B -- Visit to Kings Landing Historical Settlement

- 09:00 to 09:45 - Lord Beaverbrook Hotel to Kings Landing.
- 09:45 to 10:00 - Introduction to the Settlement and walking tour to
- 10:00 to 12:00 end at Reception Centre.
- 12:00 to 13:00 - Reception.
- 13:00 to 14:30 - Luncheon.
- 14:30 to 15:30 - Kings Landing Gift Shop.
- 15:30 to 16:00 - Bus trip to Opus Village.
- 16:00 to 17:00 - Visit of Opus Craft Village.
- 17:00 to 17:15 - Bus trip from Opus Village to Mactaquac Lodge.
- 17:15 to 18:30 - Reception and
- 18:30 to 20:00 Dinner at Mactaquac Lodge.
- 20:00 to 20:30 - Return to Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.
- Overnight - Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1979

- 07:30 to 08:30 - Buffet breakfast for all delegates and guests at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.
- 09:00 - Despatch of all baggage to Saint Andrews.
- 09:00 - Departure of participants for Saint Andrews.
- 09:00 to 11:00 - Scenic tour along Saint John River.
- 12:00 noon - Lunch at Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John.
- 14:00 - Depart hotel for Algonquin Hotel in Saint Andrews with a brief visit of the city and Point LePreau.
- 16:30 - Arrival at Algonquin Hotel.
- Free time.
- 19:00 - Buffet at the Casino of the Algonquin Hotel.
- 20:00 - Entertainment at the Casino.
- Overnight - Algonquin Hotel.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1979

- 07:30 to 09:00 - Buffet breakfast for all delegates and guests in the dining room of the Hotel.
- 09:00 to 11:30 - Third Business Session:
Chairman: Hon. Robert McCready
 - Electoral Reform and the Future of Parliamentary Institutions in Canada (Opener: Quebec) (At the Algonquin Hotel)
- 12:00 noon - Luncheon at the hotel.
- Afternoon - Free time.
- Evening - Dinner at the hotel.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1979

- 07:30 to 09:00 - Buffet breakfast at the hotel.
- 09:00 to 12:00 noon - Fourth Business Session:
Chairman: Hon. Robert McCready
 - The Protection of Human Rights in Canada. (Opener: Mr. Gordon Fairweather, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission.)
- 12:00 noon - Reception and lunch at the hotel.
- 14:00 to 15:30 - Fifth Business Session:
Chairman: Hon. Robert McCready
 - Relations between Parliament and the Media. (Opener: Ontario.)
 - Adjournment of the Conference.
- 19:00 - Closing Dinner (Buffet).
- Overnight - Algonquin Hotel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1979

- Departure of delegates and guests.

The Canadian Region of the CPA

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

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Northwest Territories

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Nova Scotia

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Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

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Hon. Dan Compton, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Quebec

Mr. Clément Richard, MNA
President of the National Assembly

Saskatchewan

Hon. J.E. Brockelbank, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Yukon Territory

Hon. Donald Taylor, MLA
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Chairman, Canadian Federal Branch
Dr. Maurice Foster, M.P.

CANADIAN REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

M. Maurice Dupras, M.P.
(Federal)

Hon. G.R. Ottenheimer, MHA
(Provincial)

BRANCH SECRETARIES

Alberta

Mr. B.J.D. Stefaniuk
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

British Columbia

Mr. Ian Horne, QC
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Manitoba

Mr. J.R. Reeves
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

New Brunswick

(New Clerk to be appointed)

Newfoundland

Ms. Elizabeth Duff
Clerk of the House of Assembly

Northwest Territories

Mr. W.H. Remnant
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Nova Scotia

Dr. H.F. Muggah, QC
Clerk of the House of Assembly

Ontario

Mr. Roderick G. Lewis, QC
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Mr. Douglas B. Boylan
Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative
Assembly

Quebec

Mr. Paul Trotier
Inter-parliamentary Relations
Quebec National Assembly

Saskatchewan

Mr. G.L. Barnhart
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Yukon Territory

Mr. Patrick L. Michael
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

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Executive Secretary Treasurer, CPA
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Relations, Houses of Parliament,
Ottawa

Mr. Philip Laundry
Director, Research Branch
Library of Parliament, Ottawa

THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

AIMS

The CPA is an association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of race, religion or culture, are united by community of interest, respect for the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy.

In providing the sole means of regular consultation between Commonwealth Parliamentarians, the Association aims to promote understanding and cooperation among them and also to promote the study of and respect for parliamentary institutions throughout the Commonwealth. These objectives are pursued by means of conferences, plenary and regional, the interchange of delegations, seminars and publications.

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