

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sovereign

I—POSITION

1. The Government decides who will represent* Canada at the funeral of the Sovereign.
2. The Government decides whether to hold a memorial service* in Ottawa on the day of the funeral. Such a service would be the responsibility of the Secretary of State in close consultation with the Prime Minister.
3. In cases where Canadian representation* at the funeral of a member of the Royal Family is contemplated, consideration should be given to the designation of the High Commissioner in London, having in mind the level of representation by other Commonwealth countries.
4. There are no helpful precedents regarding memorial services for members of the Royal Family. Each case would have to be studied individually having in mind the personal connection of the deceased with Canada.
5. The Prime Minister sends messages* of condolence to the Sovereign and to other members of the Royal Family upon the death of the Sovereign or a member of the Royal Family.
6. Parliament adopts loyal addresses* of condolence to the Sovereign and approves messages* of condolence to other members of the Royal Family. The Prime Minister may also move the adjournment of the House as a gesture of respect in the event of the death of the Sovereign or a member of the Royal Family.
7. The Prime Minister will make a public statement* of condolence on the death of the Sovereign or of a member of the Royal Family.
8. The Prime Minister will take steps to declare a period of official mourning. A national holiday to be observed as a day of mourning is proclaimed* for the day of the funeral. Decisions should be taken on other details of the observance of mourning. The flag regulations provide for flags to be at half-mast.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sovereign

II—BACKGROUND

1. On the last three occasions the High Commissioner in London has been the official representative at the Sovereign's funeral. In 1952 two ministers (who were in Europe at a conference) and the Governor General-designate also attended as members of the official party.
2. It is likely that ministerial attendance would in future be considered desirable whether or not High Commissioners in London are regarded as the official Commonwealth representatives.
3. On the last two occasions a period of mourning, similar to that adopted in the United Kingdom, has been declared in Canada. This does not involve a holiday and is decided in Cabinet and announced by the Prime Minister.
4. A national day of mourning to be observed as a holiday throughout Canada by institutions covered by the *Bills of Exchange Act* and by the Public Service is proclaimed for the day of the funeral. It is customary to pass an order in council* to authorize the issue of the necessary proclamation*.
5. In 1910, when Edward VII died, a simple memorial service was organized on Parliament Hill with the Governor General and members of the Government in attendance. On the death of George VI in 1952 a more elaborate national ceremony* was held in the Hall of Fame of Parliament. This was organized by the Secretary of State.
6. In view of the increased personal contacts of members of the Royal Family with Canada it would be desirable to examine what should now be done regarding official representation at funerals and the holding of memorial services here. There is no consistent pattern of Canadian action in the past although the High Commissioner did represent Canada at the funeral of Queen Mary.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sovereign

III—PROCEDURE

1. The Prime Minister will select the official representatives* to attend the funeral of the Sovereign.
2. The Prime Minister will consult Cabinet to decide whether to hold a memorial service* for the Sovereign and instruct the Secretary of State to make the necessary arrangements.
3. The Prime Minister will decide whether and by whom Canada is to be represented at the funeral of a member of the Royal Family.
4. The desirability of holding a memorial service for a member of the Royal Family should be examined. The Secretary of State would be responsible for the arrangements.
5. Messages* of condolence from the Prime Minister should be sent by cable as soon as possible. These are usually released subsequently to the press.
6. The loyal address* or message of condolence* should be introduced in Parliament at the first convenient sitting after the death of the Sovereign or of a member of the Royal Family.
7. If Parliament is sitting the Prime Minister will decide whether to move an adjournment.
8. In addition to the announcement* which the Prime Minister will make to Parliament if it is in session, the Prime Minister would also wish to make a public statement* on the death of the Sovereign or of a member of the Royal Family.
9. A declaration is issued regarding the period of official mourning.
10. An order in council* is passed authorizing the issue of a proclamation* declaring the day of the funeral as a national day of mourning to be observed as a holiday.
11. The Prime Minister will be kept fully informed of all developments regarding the official observances following the death of the Sovereign or of a member of the Royal Family. In particular he must approve the arrangements for any official memorial service.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sovereign

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. There is no fixed precedent for arrangements for a memorial service. The Prime Minister would therefore wish to keep in close touch with plans for any future memorial service to assure that they meet with his approval. The programme* for the 1952 service is included in the appendices.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sovereign

APPENDICES

Message of condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on death of previous Sovereign

Message of condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on death of member of Royal Family

Message of condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign's consort on death of Sovereign

Public statement by Prime Minister on death of Sovereign

Public statement by Prime Minister on death of member of Royal Family

Statement made in Parliament by Prime Minister on death of Sovereign, including:

- (i) address of condolence and loyalty from Parliament to new Sovereign
- (ii) message of condolence from Parliament to late Sovereign's consort

Order in council authorizing proclamation for mourning on death of Sovereign

Proclamation for mourning on death of Sovereign

Programme for 1952 Canadian memorial service in Ottawa on occasion of death of Sovereign

Canadian representatives at funerals of George V (1936), George VI (1952) and Queen Mary (1953)

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Canadian Dignitaries

I—POSITION

1. In practice the following have been regarded as entitled to State funerals: the Governor General* and a former Governor General*, the Prime Minister and a former Prime Minister*, ministers*. It is notable that the Chief Justice of Canada is not included.
2. There is no accepted definition of what constitutes a State funeral in Canada. It should be regarded as being a funeral which merits official participation at the highest level, organized and financed by the State even though the extent of actual Government involvement in each area, participation, organization and finance, may vary greatly according to the circumstances and the wishes of the family. A State funeral is justified on the ground that the State is a "co-bereaved" because of the position of the deceased.
3. The Prime Minister, after consultation with Cabinet if he considers it desirable, decides whether a State funeral should be proposed and ascertains the wishes of the family of the deceased. The Secretary of State is then instructed to proceed with the arrangements.
4. The Prime Minister will be kept informed of all plans to assure that they conform to the Government's wishes. Since there are no consistent precedents to indicate with any precision the extent of Government participation many decisions will have to be made on each occasion regarding details of the ceremonies, having in mind the status of the deceased and the particular circumstances, including the wishes of the family.
5. The Prime Minister has taken a close personal interest in the arrangements for the State funerals held for the two Governors General who died in office.
6. A former Governor General who was a Canadian is entitled to a State funeral. There has been one instance* of this.
7. Should a Prime Minister die in office the Acting Prime Minister or senior member of the Government holding office pending the formation of a new Administration would take responsibility for supervising the arrangements for the State funeral made by the Secretary of State.
8. On the death of a former Prime Minister the Prime Minister's role is similar to that which he has in the case of a State funeral for a former Governor General.
9. The absence of a State funeral for a Chief Justice cannot be traced to Government decision. Since, as head of the judiciary he ranks third amongst the officers of State, above ministers, Cabinet might wish to give consideration to according honours appropriate to his office.

10. The Prime Minister will ascertain the wishes of the family of a deceased minister regarding a State funeral and place the arrangements in the hands of the Secretary of State.
11. Former ministers have not been accorded State funerals but the Government has participated ceremonially and financially on many occasions. The Prime Minister will wish to consider, possibly in consultation with Cabinet, what should be done in any particular case having regard to all the circumstances, including the wishes of the family.
12. The Government is not responsible for arrangements for funerals of Lieutenant-Governors, or Provincial Premiers or ministers. The Prime Minister will decide according to the circumstances how the Government should be represented.
13. There is no regular pattern for Government participation in funerals of senators, members of Parliament, judges, or senior officials or distinguished private citizens. This will vary according to circumstances, and consultation with the Prime Minister may be desirable.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Canadian Dignitaries

II—BACKGROUND

1. The expression "State funeral" is applied in some quarters only to those funerals which include all formal ceremonial observances. There is no statement to explain at what point the elimination of ceremonial elements reduces a funeral to a level where it should not be regarded as a "State funeral". As a rule the Department of the Secretary of State concerns itself only with funerals which it regards as "State funerals" because they include all formal ceremonial observances. Other agencies such as the Prime Minister's Office are left to organize funerals where full ceremonial is not planned. It would make for greater efficiency to interpret the responsibility for State ceremonial given by statute to the Secretary of State as covering all Government ceremonial of every degree of formality. Then, whatever the decision of the Prime Minister or the Cabinet regarding the extent of Government involvement in the areas of participation, organization or finance, implementation would consistently be by the Department of the Secretary of State. A body of precedent would thus be developed in one agency which would then be in a position to give advice on what would be appropriate in each instance and thereby facilitate equitable decisions.
2. Whoever is responsible for arranging Government participation in funerals or memorial services should assure that the Prime Minister is kept fully informed and that all important points carry his concurrence.
3. The State funerals for Lord Tweedsmuir and for General Vanier* were organized by the Department of the Secretary of State and were similar in all essential elements.
4. It has not been the practice to arrange a memorial service in Canada for a former Governor General being buried in England.
5. It is recognized that a former Governor General who was a Canadian should receive a State funeral. The administrative arrangements for planning such a funeral are similar to those for the State funeral of a Governor General. When Mr. Massey* who had been Governor General from 1952 to 1959 died in 1967 while on a visit to London his body was flown back to Ottawa where a State funeral was held prior to the burial in his home community.
6. Two Prime Ministers have died while in office. Thompson died during a stay in the United Kingdom in 1894. After lying in state in the United Kingdom his body was taken to Halifax where burial took place following a funeral service attended by the Governor General and the Cabinet. Macdonald's death occurred in 1891 in Ottawa while Parliament was sitting. He was buried in Kingston following a State funeral in the capital.

7. A State funeral has, as a rule, been arranged for former Prime Ministers being buried in Canada.
8. When Viscount Bennett died and was buried in England in 1947 no official memorial service was held in Canada. The Government was however represented at the funeral by the Acting High Commissioner in London and the Ambassador to France.
9. There is no evidence that the absence of a State funeral for a Chief Justice is based on a Cabinet decision. As third in the order of precedence, above ministers who are given State funerals, and as someone who will likely have acted as Administrator, the entitlement of a Chief Justice or former Chief Justice to this recognition should be considered.
10. The pattern of State funerals for ministers is reasonably consistent. There have been problems however when, because a full State funeral has been declined, arrangements for Government participation have not been placed in the hands of the Secretary of State.
11. There is no consistent pattern of Government participation or involvement in funerals or memorial services for former ministers. This has varied from sending a wreath, and sometimes not even that, to attendance by the Prime Minister, ministers or representatives of the Government and provision of ceremonial and financial support approaching the level of a State funeral. This has depended on the circumstances and particularly the wishes of the family.
12. The Government has usually been represented at the funerals of Lieutenant-Governors and heads of Provincial Governments. There has been consultation with provincial authorities who are responsible for arrangements.
13. There is no consistent pattern of Government involvement in funerals and memorial services for officials or private dignitaries. A decision is taken in each case on an examination of the circumstances.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Canadian Dignitaries

III—PROCEDURE

1. In cases where there is an entitlement to a State funeral the Prime Minister will determine by direct communication with the family of the deceased, or otherwise, whether a State funeral is desired. If it is not he will determine, in consultation with the family, and with Cabinet if he so wishes, what the Government's involvement should be, in particular what the Government representation will be.
2. The Prime Minister will have instructions issued to the Secretary of State to take charge of arrangements*. The Clerk of the Privy Council will assure that these include adequate provision for keeping the Prime Minister informed at all stages of planning.
3. If a period of mourning is to be recognized it will be declared by the Prime Minister or announced by proclamation. The Prime Minister may in addition declare a national day of mourning, not involving a holiday, for the day of the funeral.
4. In cases where there is no entitlement to a State funeral the Prime Minister will decide on the extent of Government involvement, in particular Government representation. If possible the Secretary of State should provide a review of precedents in similar cases to facilitate a decision. The Secretary of State should be made responsible for implementing the decision.
5. In the case of Lieutenant-Governors and heads of Provincial Governments, the Prime Minister will decide on Government participation after determining the expectations of the provincial authorities and consulting Cabinet.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Canadian Dignitaries

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The ceremonial arrangements for funerals and memorial services are determined according to the circumstances in each instance. The arrangements* made in the past for certain State funerals are described in the appendices.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Canadian Dignitaries

APPENDICES

Details of State funeral for Governor General

Details of State funeral for former Governor General who was a Canadian

Arrangements for State funeral for former Prime Minister

Arrangements for State funeral for Cabinet minister

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Non-Canadian Dignitaries

I—POSITION

1. International practice prescribes that an Ambassador who dies at his post should be accorded a State funeral* by the host country. This has been done in Canada.
2. Appropriate services or facilities would also have to be arranged by the Government should a foreign Head of State, Head of Government or other foreign dignitary die in Canada.
3. As a rule the Canadian Government does not arrange memorial services in Canada for non-Canadian dignitaries who die outside of Canada. The Government may however decide to participate in, or be represented at, a memorial service* arranged for the deceased by the diplomatic mission of his country, or otherwise.
4. The Canadian Government will decide whether to be represented at the funeral abroad of a non-Canadian dignitary. The level of representation will be influenced by the plans of other similarly placed countries.
5. Messages* of condolence are sent according to the circumstances, the degree of connection with Canada and the practice of similarly placed nations being taken into account.
6. The flag regulations state when the flag is to be flown at half-mast and provide for this honour to be accorded in other cases when the Government judges it proper.
7. Other marks of recognition to deceased non-Canadians, such as tributes* in Parliament, a day of mourning, etc., are made when the Government judges it appropriate.
8. In reaching decisions on what should be done on the death of a non-Canadian dignitary the Prime Minister will have the advice of the Secretary of State for External Affairs who should provide as much information as possible on the intentions of other similarly placed countries.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Non-Canadian Dignitaries

II—BACKGROUND

1. Several Heads of Mission have died while accredited to Canada. Appropriate honours* have in each case been accorded by the Canadian authorities, arrangements being supervised by the Chief of Protocol.
2. In 1967 the Prime Minister of Jamaica came to Canada for medical treatment and died in Montreal. The Canadian Government aided the Jamaican High Commission in making arrangements for a lying-in-state in Montreal and a memorial service in Ottawa. The body was flown to Jamaica by the R.C.A.F. The Chief of Protocol supervised these arrangements*.
3. An instance of honours being given a non-Canadian dignitary who died here occurred in 1927 when an American pilot accompanying Lindbergh to the 60th anniversary of Confederation was killed.
4. The official memorial service* arranged for Churchill was an exception to the usual practice of leaving arrangements for a memorial service to the foreign mission concerned. Special gestures of respect were also made by the Government when President Kennedy died.
5. The practice in regard to representation at funerals held abroad has varied. The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs attended President Kennedy's funeral and the Prime Minister headed a delegation to Churchill's funeral. Cabinet ministers attended the funeral of the Prime Minister of India in 1966 and of the former Chancellor of Germany in 1967. A Cabinet minister attended the funeral of Pope John in 1963. When Nehru died in 1964 the representation was an Ambassador specially designated.
6. In the case of the death of a Head of State or Head of Government the Governor General sends the necessary messages* as the Head of State.
7. The precedents in regard to flying the flag at half-mast in cases not covered by the regulations are not consistent and a decision will be necessary in each case.
8. Tributes* have been made in Parliament on the deaths of Pope John, President Kennedy and Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Non-Canadian Dignitaries

III—PROCEDURE

1. When a Head of Mission accredited to Ottawa dies the Chief of Protocol will be responsible for arrangements* made by the Canadian Government. The Prime Minister will be kept informed and should approve the plans particularly in regard to his own participation, Government representation and major expenditures.
2. Should a Head of State, Head of Government or foreign dignitary die in Canada the Secretary of State for External Affairs will propose for the Prime Minister's approval what part the Canadian Government should play in the necessary arrangements. In particular decisions will have to be made by the Prime Minister on the action to be taken on the following points:
 - (1) Messages of condolence;
 - (2) Tributes, public or parliamentary;
 - (3) Half-masting of flags;
 - (4) Mourning;
 - (5) Government attendance at services in Canada;
 - (6) Government representation for return of body and at funeral service in country of deceased.
3. On the death of a non-Canadian Head of State, Head of Government or dignitary outside of Canada decisions will have to be taken on the points listed below. The Secretary of State for External Affairs will provide the Prime Minister with advice on what would be appropriate having regard to the relations between Canada and the country of the deceased and with information on the intentions of countries similarly placed.
 - (1) Messages* of condolence;
 - (2) Tributes*, public or parliamentary;
 - (3) Half-masting of flags;
 - (4) Mourning;
 - (5) Government representation at memorial service in Canada;
 - (6) Government representation at funeral abroad.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Non-Canadian Dignitaries

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The ceremonial arrangements for funerals and memorial services for non-Canadian dignitaries are determined according to the circumstances in each case. The actions* taken in Canada upon the death of the Prime Minister of Jamaica in Montreal in 1967 are described in the appendices.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Non-Canadian Dignitaries

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Message of condolence from Prime Minister on death of foreign Head of State

Statement by Prime Minister in Parliament on death of foreign Head of State

Press release regarding death of foreign Head of Government

Arrangements for State funeral for Ambassador accredited to Canada

Actions taken in Canada on death of Prime Minister of Jamaica in Montreal in 1967

Programme for memorial service held in Ottawa on occasion of death of Churchill

Message of condolence from Governor General on death of foreign Head of State

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**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on Death
of Previous Sovereign**

February 8, 1952.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II,
Clarence House,
London, England.

I respectfully extend to Your Majesty in your bereavement and to all the members of the Royal Family the deepest sympathy of the Government and the people of Canada.

His late Majesty King George VI was greatly loved by all of His subjects in Canada who remember vividly his happy visit to this country and his personal associations with our armed forces during the war. We share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth profound sorrow at his passing. Your own recent visit here has increased our sense of your nearness to us and to our loyalty and affection there will be added an earnest desire to support and uphold Your Majesty in the great responsibilities you have now assumed.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on Death
of Member of Royal Family**

Ottawa, March 24, 1953.

Her Majesty The Queen,
Buckingham Palace,
London.

My colleagues join with me in expressing deep sympathy to Your Majesty in the loss you have sustained by the death of your beloved grandmother, Queen Mary. Our sympathy is all the keener because this second bereavement has followed so closely the death of your beloved father.

Your Majesty's sorrow and that of the Royal Family will be shared by the people of Canada who had the greatest admiration for Queen Mary.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign's Consort
on Death of Sovereign**

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth,
Sandringham,
England.

On behalf of the government and the people of Canada I extend deepest sympathy to Your Majesty and the members of Your Majesty's family in your bereavement.

As Your Majesty has seen yourself in your visit to this country, Canadians had the strongest feelings of devotion and affection for King George VI for whose high courage and exemplary family life there was universal admiration. They share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth and indeed the world a sense of personal loss for a most distinguished sovereign.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

Public Statement by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER CANADA

Press Release

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, today made the following statement:

The people of Canada were profoundly shocked by the news this morning of the sudden death of His Majesty King George VI.

We all realized how precarious was the state of the King's health, but the universal anxiety of three months ago had given place to deep gratification at what seemed to be a rapid and steady recovery.

For Canadians, as for all His Majesty's subjects, the death of their Sovereign will be a personal sorrow. Our loyal attachment to the Crown has been strengthened throughout the King's reign by our universal admiration for the high courage and the exemplary family life of King George VI. To the people of this country who have never forgotten the visit of the King and Queen in 1939 and their many associations with our armed forces during the war, the King was both a great King and a good man. His passing will be mourned not only in Canada and elsewhere throughout the Commonwealth but everywhere in the free world.

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth who shared so fully the life and the duties of the King, the sympathy of the Canadian people will go in fullest measure. We also feel deep sympathy for Queen Mary, for Princess Margaret and the other members of the Royal Family.

For our new Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, our sympathy is all the greater because, in this hour of sorrow, she was separated from her Father and Mother and Sister. Her Majesty's recent visit to Canada has given us all the sense of her nearness to us and the feeling that this land, too, is her home. With our sympathy, we extend to our new Queen not only an expression of complete loyalty but also of abiding personal affection. It will be the prayer of all that Divine Providence will sustain Her Majesty in the discharge of her heavy duties.

Text of a Statement by the Prime Minister on the Death of Queen Mary

(The Ottawa Citizen, March 25, 1953)

Her Majesty's death will be a personal sorrow for Canadians and indeed for all the peoples of the Commonwealth. The wide scope of her work and influence can be measured by the universal admiration with which she was regarded. Her sympathy, kindness and graciousness over so many years had won all our hearts.

During the long reign of King George V and afterward, Queen Mary devoted herself to the welfare of her peoples, particularly to those who had suffered in the two world wars. Countless Canadian service men, and their families will always be grateful for her kindly and active interest.

The memory of the late Queen will long be cherished throughout Canada, as in all the nations of the Commonwealth. The example of her family life, her great charity and the dignity of her life will never be forgotten.

The sympathy of the Canadian people will go in the fullest measure to Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth, to the Queen Mother, to Princess Margaret and the other members of the Royal family.

Statement made in Parliament by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign, including:

- (i) Address of Condolence and Loyalty from Parliament to New Sovereign**
- (ii) Message of Condolence from Parliament to Late Sovereign's Consort**

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to propose two motions which my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew), has kindly consented to second. Perhaps it would suit the convenience of the house if, so far as the speeches that are to be made on these motions are concerned, both motions were dealt with together.

When they awoke on the morning of February 6, all Canadians were profoundly shocked to learn that their king was dead. We knew how precarious His Majesty's health had been, and for some months we had all been very anxious. Then gradually this feeling of anxiety had given way to gratification at what seemed to be a steady recovery from his illness. But now King George VI is no more.

It is our first duty and our sad privilege to extend to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II our profound sorrow at the bereavement she has sustained and to express our loyalty and allegiance to her. Our heartfelt sympathy also goes out to Their Majesties the Queen Mother and Queen Mary, to Princess Margaret and to all the other members of the royal family.

Canada mourns the loss of a great king and a good man. And we are not alone in our sorrow. Throughout the commonwealth, and indeed everywhere in the free world, King George VI was held in the highest esteem and affection. It is not hard to discern why this was so.

He had not expected to be called to rule over the British commonwealth of nations, and he succeeded to the throne in circumstances which were without precedent and must have been personally distressing to him as, indeed, they were to many of his subjects. I suppose he had hoped that, while he would have many duties as the brother of the reigning monarch, he would be able to lead, out of the limelight, a relatively quiet but useful family life. This was not to be. But to his everlasting glory King George VI responded to this call of duty in a manner we can all be proud of, and for which, I think I may add, we can all be thankful.

His reign coincided with one of the most turbulent periods in history; a period of

depression, war, distress, fear and uneasiness. Yet throughout it all he remained calm and held firm to his faith in freedom and his belief in human progress. One has only to read the speeches he made each Christmas to get a clear conception of the ideals of this good man.

As we remember him today, and we will remember him for many years to come, we think of his sense of duty; of his great courage; of his example as a husband and a father; of his kindness and his concern for the welfare of his subjects everywhere. He was specially interested in the future of his younger subjects. It will be remembered that on May 24, 1939, King George VI spoke from Winnipeg over the radio to the peoples of the commonwealth everywhere. In concluding he addressed a word to those of his listeners who were young. He said:

Life is a great adventure, and every one of you can be a pioneer, blazing by thought and service a trail to better things. Hold fast to all that is just and of good report in the heritage which your fathers have left to you, but strive also to improve and equalize that heritage for all men and women in the years to come. Remember, too, that the key to all true progress lies in faith, hope, and love.

The late king himself did "hold fast to all that is just and of good report", but he also believed in the future.

Canadians have never forgotten the visit of the late king and his queen to our country in 1939. Those who were in this house at that time will remember meeting him and hearing him speak and give his assent to legislation which had been passed by our two houses of parliament. Across our land, hundreds of thousands of Canadians were able to see and acclaim their monarch for the first time. Canadians will remember, too, the many associations the king established with our armed forces during the war.

These experiences, and many more besides, have greatly strengthened the attachment of the Canadian people to the crown.

The crown is, of course, the constitutional link between the members of the commonwealth. And it is more than that; it is also the symbol of unity in each of the nations of the commonwealth. It is in the name of the king—now of the queen—that we discharge in Canada the responsibilities of government.

We have, in our commonwealth nations, a system of government as free as any on earth; in our parliament and in public debate we place few limits on differences of party; but happily in this house and, indeed, in this country, all political parties worthy of the description are as one in their devotion to the crown and in their attachment to the commonwealth.

As Mr. Churchill reminded us in his broadcast the day after the king died, it is vital that "the occupant of the throne should be equal to the august and indefinable responsibilities which this supreme office requires."

We remember with gratitude how fittingly the king we mourn today bore those responsibilities. And throughout his reign, indeed through his whole married life, we know how well he was supported and sustained by his dear wife. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Queen Mother, who shared so fully the life of our late king.

Hon. members will notice that the second of the two motions which the leader of the opposition and I are sponsoring today is in terms identical with the message of condolence to the Queen Mother when the late King George V died a little over sixteen years ago.

I am sure that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will be gratified to know that the members of the Canadian House of Commons think of our late king as the worthy son of a worthy father and have for her the same admiration, the same sympathy and the same affection they expressed to her illustrious predecessor, Queen Mary, sixteen years ago.

And now we hail our new monarch, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

We all recall the happy time she and her husband spent among us only a few months ago, and we know how much she endeared herself to her Canadian subjects. Though young in years, Her Majesty is qualified to follow in the footsteps of her illustrious father. And she is well aware of her many responsibilities.

In addressing her privy council in the United Kingdom for the first time she declared—and these are Her Majesty's words:

I shall always work as my father did throughout his reign to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples.

There could be no better example and no worthier pledge. Hon. members, I know, will agree that the crown rests upon a head which will bring to it further honour and glory. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, like her father, comes to the throne at a most difficult and trying period in world history. As she assumes her great responsibilities I know I speak for

all members of the House of Commons in Canada in expressing our earnest desire to uphold and support her in the task which has been laid upon her.

I now beg leave to move, seconded by the leader of the opposition, that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:
Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully desire to express our deep sympathy to Your Majesty in the great loss you have sustained by the death of the late king, Your Majesty's beloved father.

Your Majesty's sorrow and that of the royal family is shared in a personal way by the people of Canada, whose representatives we are. King George VI was a great king and a good man. By his devotion to duty, his high courage, his example as a husband and a father, and his concern for the welfare of those he ruled, he greatly endeared himself to his Canadian subjects. We will not forget the occasion, when, accompanied by your beloved mother, he visited our country, nor will Canadians forget the many happy associations established in the course of his reign over us. In common with all the peoples of the commonwealth, we shall ever deeply cherish his memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the throne, and we desire to convey to you a sincere expression of our loyalty and devotion. When Your Majesty, accompanied by your husband, visited us a few months ago, you left a deep and lasting impression upon the Canadian people. We are convinced that Your Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and well-being of all your subjects. As members of the parliament of Canada it is our desire and determination to uphold and support Your Majesty, to the utmost of our authority and wisdom, and it is our prayer that Divine Providence will sustain Your Majesty in the discharge of your heavy responsibilities.

I also move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that the following message of condolence be sent to Her Majesty the Queen Mother:

Your Gracious Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of our late sovereign King George VI, who was greatly beloved by all his subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what your loving companionship meant to the late king throughout his life and reign; by memories of service shared; and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in your great sorrow.

(Translation):

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to repeat in the other official language of our parliament what I have just said in English; however,

I believe it is fitting that I should repeat in French the terms of the two addresses which the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) and I are submitting to our colleagues for adoption, because, in my opinion, they truly express the feelings of all Canadians whom we represent in this house, whatever be the language usually spoken in their respective homes. The addresses read as follows:

(Text):

A Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine:

Très Gracieuse Souveraine,

Nous, fidèles et loyaux sujets de Votre Majesté, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, désirons respectueusement exprimer à Votre Majesté notre profonde sympathie dans l'affliction que vous a causée la disparition du feu Roi, Père bien-aimé de Votre Majesté.

Les Canadiens, dont nous sommes les représentants, partagent personnellement le deuil de Votre Majesté et de la Famille royale. Le Roi George VI a été un grand roi et un homme de bien. Par Sa fidélité au devoir, Son courage marqué, l'exemple qu'Il a donné comme époux et comme père, l'intérêt qu'Il portait au bien-être de ceux sur lesquels Il régnait, Il s'est rendu très cher à Ses sujets canadiens. Nous n'oublierons pas la visite qu'Il a faite en notre pays en compagnie de Votre Mère bien-aimée; les Canadiens n'oublieront pas non plus les liens heureux et nombreux établis durant la période où Il a régné sur nous. En communion avec toutes les parties du Commonwealth, nous chérissons à jamais et profondément Sa mémoire.

Nous accueillons avec joie l'accession de Votre Majesté au Trône et nous désirons Vous exprimer

sincèrement notre loyauté et notre dévouement. Lorsque, accompagnée de Votre Époux, Vous avez visité notre pays, il y a quelques mois, Vous avez produit sur le peuple canadien une impression profonde et durable. Nous sommes certains que Votre Majesté s'efforcera toujours de favoriser le bonheur et le bien-être de tous Ses sujets. A titre de membres du Parlement du Canada, nous avons le désir et la détermination de soutenir et d'appuyer Votre Majesté dans toute la mesure de notre autorité et de nos capacités, et nous prions la Divine Providence de Vous assister dans l'exercice de Vos lourdes responsabilités.

(Translation):

Now, here is the message of condolence to the Queen Mother:

(Text):

Gracieuse Majesté,

Nous, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, demandons respectueusement la permission d'offrir à Votre Majesté notre sincère sympathie dans Votre grand deuil et Votre profond chagrin. Nous partageons la douleur et la perte que Votre Majesté éprouve de la disparition de Notre Souverain défunt, le Roi George VI, qui était grandement aimé de tous Ses sujets.

Nous formons des vœux pour que, en ce moment, Votre Majesté soit réconfortée et soutenue par le souvenir de ce que Votre affectueuse compagnie a valu au défunt Roi pendant toute la durée de Sa vie et de Son règne; par la mémoire des services partagés; par la sympathie et par l'affection générales qui entourent Votre Majesté dans Votre grande affliction.

**Order in Council authorizing Proclamation for Mourning on Death
of Sovereign**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 753

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excel-
lency the Administrator on the 7th February, 1952.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that a Proclamation do issue, in the form hereto appended¹, appointing Friday, the fifteenth day of February, 1952, as a Public Holiday to be observed as a Day of General Mourning by all persons throughout Canada on the occasion of the obsequies of His late Majesty King George the Sixth.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

[¹ See following document.]

Proclamation for Mourning on Death of Sovereign

(Sgd.) T. RINFRET

Administrator.

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise
concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) *HUGHES LAPOINTE* }
Acting Attorney General, }
Canada. }

Whereas Friday the fifteenth instant, has been
fixed for the obsequies of His late Majesty
Our Royal Father of Blessed and Glorious
Memory;

And Whereas, well knowing that Our deep grief is shared by Our loving
subjects in Canada, We are desirous to afford them an opportunity of testifying
their sorrow and their sympathy with Us in the grievous affliction which has
befallen Us and them,—

Now Therefore We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy
Council for Canada, to appoint and set apart, and We do hereby appoint and
set apart Friday the fifteenth instant as a Public Holiday to be observed as a
Day of General Mourning by all persons throughout Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made
Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our
Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor the Right Honourable Thibau-
deau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of Our Government
of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this seventh day
of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two
and in the First year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) F. GORDON BRADLEY,

Secretary of State of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**National Ceremony of Mourning by the People of Canada
for His Late Majesty King George VI**

at

The National War Memorial, Ottawa
Friday the Fifteenth of February nineteen hundred
and fifty-two at 2:45 p.m.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ORDER OF CEREMONY

2.00 p.m. The Great Bell of the Carillon begins to toll

2.53 p.m. Massed bands play:

Funeral March (Chopin)
Abide with Me
God Save the Queen
O Canada

2.58 p.m. Silence

Signalled by one gun

3.00 p.m. Beginning of 56 minute guns at half-minute intervals

Present Arms

Slope Arms

Reverse Arms

Laying of wreaths by:

His Excellency the Administrator, accompanied by
the Prime Minister;

The Speaker of the Senate, accompanied by
the Leader of the Government in the Senate;

The Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by
the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition;

On behalf of the Canadian Legion, by Field Marshal
Lord Alexander, accompanied by the Minister of
Veterans Affairs;

The Mayor of Ottawa.

The playing of a lament by the Cameron Highlanders
of Ottawa pipe band

Royal Salute—Present Arms

Undrape the Drums

God Save the Queen; 6 bars

Flourish of Trumpets

God Save the Queen.

ARRANGEMENTS

Time of arrival

Persons holding cards for reserved areas are requested to be in their places not later than 2.30 p.m.

Reserved areas

Cards have been issued admitting to the reserved areas shown on the plans¹ printed in this booklet. Personnel of the Canadian Army will act as ushers.

Dress

Preferably formal Morning Dress.

Traffic

Ordinary vehicular traffic at the approaches to the Memorial will cease at 2.00 p.m. Automobiles carrying special stickers on the wind-shield will be passed through the barrier until 2.30 p.m.

The only approach to the Memorial is from the West on Wellington Street. Automobiles leave their passengers South of the Memorial and park on the Government Driveway.

After the ceremony, cars parked in the Driveway pick up their passengers south of the Memorial, and leave the Memorial by proceeding south on Elgin Street.

Ladies

Owing to limitation of space it is not possible to reserve places for ladies, except for those attending in a representative capacity who hold tickets issued by the Department of the Secretary of State.

Silence

A special request is made for silence during the period 2.58 to 3.00 p.m. which will begin and close by the firing of guns.

Alternate Plan ²

If the weather forecast Thursday afternoon is too unfavourable, a decision will be made and announced over the radio to hold the ceremony in the Parliament Building instead of at the National War Memorial. This announcement will be made at the end of the 10.00 p.m. news broadcast on Thursday, February 14, and also at the close of the broadcast of the funeral ceremony at Windsor at approximately 9.30 a.m. EST, Friday, February 15.

Cards issued for reserved areas at the National War Memorial will admit to similar sections in the Hall of Fame of the Parliament Building; these areas are shown on the chart of the Hall of Fame³ printed in this booklet. A public address system will relay the music to places outside the building.

[¹ Not included.]

[² The service was held in the Hall of Fame in accordance with this alternate plan.]

[³ Not included.]

ABIDE WITH ME

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen,
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

O CANADA

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot-love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard
for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

Canadian Representatives at Funerals

George V (1936)

Canadian High Commissioner in London
Representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces
(3 officers and 9 enlisted men)

George VI (1952)

Canadian High Commissioner in London
Governor General-designate (Vincent Massey)
Secretary of State for External Affairs
Minister of National Defence
Canadian Wartime Army Commander (Gen. H. D. S. Crerar,
former Aide-de-camp to the King)
Representatives from Canadian Armed Forces
(3 officers and 9 enlisted men)

Queen Mary (1953)

Canadian High Commissioner in London

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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**Details of the State Funeral for
General Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada**

General Vanier died at Rideau Hall on Sunday, 5 March, 1967. Shortly after the Prime Minister received word of the death he telephoned the Queen to relate the news, confirming this by telegram later the same day. Sunday afternoon the Prime Minister's Office released the news of the death to the press together with a tribute by the Prime Minister to the late Governor General. At the same time the Under Secretary of State informed each Lieutenant-Governor of the death by telegram and advised them that flags were being flown at half-mast on all federal public buildings. On Sunday evening the Administrator, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, was sworn in and the Lieutenant-Governors so informed by the Under Secretary of State who proceeded with the arrangements for the lying-in-state and the funeral.

On Monday the 6th it was announced by the Prime Minister's Office that the funeral would be held in Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica on Wednesday the 8th of March. A period of official mourning retroactive to the 5th and ending Sunday evening the 12th was proclaimed. The Lieutenant-Governors were informed of this by the Under Secretary of State. They were later advised by the Secretary of State that federal government offices would be closed on the forenoon of the day of the funeral. It was suggested that similar arrangements be made in their respective provinces.

Both Houses of Parliament sat at the usual time Monday afternoon in order to pay tribute to the late Governor General. No other business was done. In the Senate the Leader of the Government and the Leader of the Opposition led the speeches. After the proceedings the Speaker, who was sitting beside a small table placed in front of the Throne, rose, raised his tricorne hat, and bowed to the vacant Throne. High on the right side of the Throne stood a simple black funeral bow. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister led the parliamentarians in delivering the tributes. The Leader of the Opposition who had been unable to return from British Columbia in time was represented by his House Leader. Members of the diplomatic corps were present in the diplomatic gallery. After the tributes both Houses adjourned until Thursday the 9th of March.

The Governor General's body first lay in state at Rideau Hall where the public was not admitted but could sign the book. Late Monday afternoon the Governor General's body was brought from Rideau Hall to the Parliament Buildings in a motor hearse surrounded by twenty mounted members of the R.C.M.P. The Prime Minister and the Opposition House Leader stood waiting at the main entrance of the Centre Block as the hearse moved under the black-draped portico. Eight R.C.M.P. officers, hatless and in scarlet and gold, carried the walnut coffin up the steps and down the hall to the Senate Chamber. They were followed by Madame Vanier accompanied by four of her five children.

The Vanier family remained alone with the body in the Senate Chamber for a few moments. The coffin, closed and draped with the Canadian flag, sat

on a low catafalque directly in front of the Throne. Upon it rested the late Governor General's cap, braid and sword. His epaulettes, medals, and decorations rested on a cushion at the foot of the coffin. Flowers had been placed in the lobby of the Senate Chamber.

After Madame Vanier and members of her family had left the Chamber, the procession of visitors began. The Administrator, followed by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was the first to enter, placing a wreath of red and white carnations from the Queen at the foot of the coffin. This wreath together with a floral cross from the Vanier family were the only flowers placed in the Chamber. The Administrator and the Gentleman Usher were followed by the two Speakers of Parliament, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly, the Opposition House Leader and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. At approximately 7:00 p.m. the first of a large crowd that had formed outside the Centre Block was admitted into the building and the Senate Chamber. Until 11:00 p.m. that night the public was allowed to file past the coffin, now guarded by a member of each of the three services and the R.C.M.P.

The lying-in-state continued throughout Tuesday the 7th, the public procession resuming at 11:00 a.m. and carrying on until midnight. That night Madame Vanier and her family paid their last private respects. Members of the diplomatic corps had paid their respects from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

On Wednesday the 8th at 10:15 a.m., a gun carriage on which had been placed the coffin was drawn from Parliament Hill to Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica by 50 sailors. It was followed by a riderless black horse. Men of the Royal 22nd Regiment, the late Governor General's Regiment, formed an honour guard. More than two thousand servicemen from all branches of the armed forces slow-marched to muffled drums as they escorted General Vanier's body through the streets of the capital, while a 78-gun salute was being fired from Nepean Point. Another thousand military men lined the route of the funeral cortege through the heart of downtown Ottawa.

Inside the Basilica twelve hundred dignitaries were in attendance. They included the Administrator, who represented the Queen, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, several Lieutenant-Governors (Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Alta.), provincial Premiers (N.B., Que., Ont.), other representatives of the provinces, Members of Parliament, Senators, representatives of the judiciary and the clergy, and members of the diplomatic corps. Hubert Humphrey, Vice-President of the United States, represented the American President and General Claude Hettier de Boislambert represented the President of France. Sir Saville Garner, former United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada and then Permanent Under Secretary of the Commonwealth Office represented the British Government.

The funeral service consisted of a Pontifical High Mass of Requiem celebrated by Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, Archbishop of Montreal, and eleven other priests. The latter group was composed of a bishop from each of the provinces and one of General Vanier's sons, a Trappist monk. At the request of the Vanier family representatives of other churches took part in the prayer ceremony which

followed the Roman Catholic mass. English, French and Latin were used during the funeral service. The entire funeral was broadcast over the C.B.C. and privately-owned radio and television networks.

Upon the conclusion of the funeral service the coffin was borne by motor hearse to Ottawa's Union Station where it was placed on a special train for the journey to Quebec City where interment was to take place. Accompanying the Vanier family to Quebec City were the Administrator, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, several members of the Cabinet and the Leader of the Opposition and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The train left at 1:00 p.m. and arrived in Quebec City at 7:00 p.m. that evening. On arrival it was met by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Premier of Quebec, the Leader of the Opposition of Quebec, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, former Prime Minister of Canada, and the Mayor of Quebec City.

On arrival in Quebec City the coffin was again placed on a gun carriage and escorted through the streets over the one and a half mile distance to Quebec's Basilica where a short evening service took place. The coffin remained in the Basilica overnight with a military honour guard composed of officers of the Royal 22nd Regiment. On Thursday morning, the 9th of March, Quebec Archbishop Maurice Cardinal Roy celebrated a Requiem High Mass for the late Governor General. The coffin was afterwards placed in a crypt behind the Basilica where it remained until a special memorial tomb at the Citadel in Quebec City could be completed.

On Thursday, the 4th of May, 1967, the remains of the late Governor General were buried with full military honours beneath the floor of a grey stone memorial hall in the Citadel, the home of the Royal 22nd Regiment. Arrangements for the final interment proceeded under the direction of the Regiment.

The military ceremony began at noon with eight members of the Royal 22nd Regiment carrying the coffin to the memorial hall following the celebration of a mass in the Citadel's chapel by Maurice Cardinal Roy, a Bishop Ordinary of the armed forces. Among the mourners in the chapel were Madame Vanier and her family, the new Governor General, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent and the Premier of Quebec. The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, had a wreath placed near the coffin with a note—"From the Queen"—attached. On the coffin rested the late Governor General's military cap, sword and golden aiguillettes. There was also a bouquet of red and white roses from his family. After the coffin had been laid in the memorial hall a 21-gun salute was fired and the regimental band played "God Save the Queen". The last post and reveille were sounded. The band then played "O Canada" which was sung in French by members of the Royal 22nd Regiment assembled in the square.

Details of the State Funeral of Former Governor General of Canada

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, former Governor General of Canada, died on Saturday, December 30, 1967 in London, England, while on a private visit. Word of his death was received in Ottawa on the same day and a press release containing the Prime Minister's tribute immediately issued by his office.

Mr. Massey's body was returned to Ottawa by R.C.A.F. aircraft on Wednesday, January 3, 1968, where it was met at the airport by the Acting Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and government officials. The arrival was marked with a 19-gun salute and with a 50-man guard of honour standing at attention while an R.C.A.F. band played a general salute. The coffin was transferred from the aircraft to a waiting motor hearse by eight R.C.M.P. officers. The procession of limousines then left the airfield for Christ Church Cathedral in Ottawa where arrangements had been made for a lying-in-state.

The lying-in-state was in the Cathedral during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, January 3 and in the morning of January 4. The coffin was placed in the chancel of the church attended by a guard of honour made up of army, navy, air force and R.C.M.P. personnel. First to pay their respects were members of the family. They were followed by the Governor General who placed the Queen's wreath at the foot of the steps below the coffin. This was the only floral tribute present. The Acting Prime Minister (representing the Prime Minister who was returning from abroad for the funeral), the Secretary of State, the Minister of Agriculture, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Members of Parliament and other officials then paid their respects before the doors were opened to the public.

The State funeral was held in the Cathedral in the late forenoon of Thursday, January 4, with the Anglican Bishop of Ottawa and the Dean of the Cathedral officiating at the service which was attended by representatives of other denominations. The bilingual funeral address was given by the Anglican Primate of Canada. Present at the service were the Governor General and his wife, the Prime Minister, two former Prime Ministers, twelve Cabinet ministers, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, members of Parliament and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Lieutenant-Governors of Newfoundland, Quebec and Manitoba were also present and six other provinces were represented by provincial ministers.

After the church service the funeral cortege, which in addition to the above mourners included two thousand members of the Armed Forces, assembled and proceeded to Confederation Square along Wellington Street. The street was lined by Armed Forces personnel. The coffin which was draped with the Canadian flag, rested on a gun carriage pulled by 60 naval ratings. A 19-gun salute was fired as the procession made its way to Confederation Square. A planned R.C.A.F. flypast was cancelled because of poor visibility. Upon reaching the Square, the coffin was transferred to a hearse for the motorcade to the Ottawa railway station

where it was placed in a special six-car train for the journey to Port Hope, Ontario, for burial. As the train left the station, a 19-gun salute was fired.

The funeral train arrived in Port Hope in the evening of January 4 and the coffin was taken to Batterwood House, the former Governor General's residence, where it remained overnight. A church service and the burial were held the next day. The Governor General was present. The Government was not officially represented although the President of the Privy Council attended in a private capacity.

The funeral ceremonies in Ottawa on January 4 were televised by the C.B.C. and private networks.

Arrangements for State Funeral for Former Prime Minister

**ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
STATE FUNERAL
OF
THE LATE**

Right Honourable

**WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
P.C., O.M.**

FUNERAL SERVICE

Wednesday, July 26, 1950 at Ottawa

INTERMENT

Thursday, July 27, 1950 at Toronto

**THE RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
P.C., O.M.**

Former Prime Minister of Canada,
Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,
Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada,
Member of the Order of Merit.

**Born at Berlin (now Kitchener) Ontario, December 17, 1874
Died at Kingsmere, P.Q., July 22, 1950**

**BRIEF OUTLINE
of
ARRANGEMENTS IN OTTAWA**

Tuesday, July 25

Wednesday, July 26

Lying-in-State

Tuesday, July 25 from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

Wednesday, July 26 from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

In the Hall of Fame, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Funeral Processions

From the Parliament Buildings (on foot) on Wednesday, July 26 at 3.30 p.m. to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and afterwards to the Union Station. (Dress: Morning dress.)

Funeral Service

Wednesday July 26 at 4.15 p.m. at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Special Train

Leaves Ottawa Union Station for Toronto at approximately 6.00 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, leaving Toronto on the return journey at 1.00 p.m. Thursday, July 27.

BRIEF OUTLINE of ARRANGEMENTS IN TORONTO Thursday, July 27

Special train from Ottawa to Toronto

Train arrives Toronto Union Station at 9.45 a.m., EDT.
Procession in automobiles to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Interment

At Mount Pleasant Cemetery on arrival of cortège.

After Interment

Mourners re-enter automobiles, returning to Union Station.
Special train leaves Toronto for Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.

Flowers

Floral tributes will be sent by the florists to the Hall of Fame.
After the Lying-in-State, flowers will be conveyed by the funeral director from the Parliament Buildings to the train.

Lying-in-State

The Remains will be conveyed by the funeral director, without official ceremony, from Laurier House to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings at approximately 8.45 p.m., Monday, July 24, and will be placed in the Hall of Fame at the intersection of the north corridor. The Remains will Lie-in-State from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 25, and from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Wednesday, July 26. The Library of Parliament will be closed.

Four Guards representing each of the Defence Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be on duty during the Lying-in-State.

Persons desiring to pay their last respects may enter the Parliament Buildings during the above periods at the Main Entrance under the Peace Tower.

The Staff of the Senate and of the House of Commons will assist in making arrangements for the movement of persons in and out of the Parliament Buildings until 2.00 p.m., July 26.

The Carillon

The carillon will play during the Lying-in-State on Tuesday from 10.00 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 8.00 to 9.00 p.m., and on Wednesday from 10.00 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 3.00 to 3.30 p.m.

Funeral Processions, Wednesday, July 26

(Dress: Morning Dress)

Parliamentary, Diplomatic and other official representatives taking part in the procession are requested to enter at the Senate Speaker's Entrance on the East side of the Parliament Buildings not later than 3.00 p.m.

Admission to the Parliament Buildings will be by the Church admission card which will be distributed by the Office of the Under Secretary of State, West Block.

Official representatives will be directed, on arrival at the Senate Speaker's Entrance, to the rooms assigned for marshalling, as follows:

This list of categories also constitutes the order of the funeral processions.

Category	Marshalling Room
Honorary pallbearers	Office of the Speaker of the Senate
Members of the Family and of the Household	Office of the Speaker of the House of Commons
Special Representatives of foreign Heads of State	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
The Cabinet, other than Honorary pallbearers	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
Lieutenant Governors	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
Heads of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions	Room Sixteen, House of Commons
Archbishops and Bishops	Room Sixteen

Category	Marshalling Room
Privy Councillors, not of the Cabinet	Room Sixteen
Premiers of the Provinces	Room Sixteen
Mayor of Ottawa	Room Sixteen
Chief Justices of the Provinces	Room Sixteen
Consuls General	Room Sixteen
Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court	Room Sixteen
President and Puisne Judges of the Exchequer Court	Room Sixteen
Members of the Senate	The Senate Chamber
Puisne Judges of the Provinces	Senate Reading Room
Members of the House of Commons	House of Commons Chamber
The Chiefs of Staff and Dr. Solandt	House of Commons Reading Room
Members of the Provincial Governments	House of Commons Reading Room
Members of the Provincial Legislatures	House of Commons Reading Room
Mayors and City Councillors of Ottawa	House of Commons Reading Room
Chief Officers of the Public Service and Deputy Ministers	Front Corridor on Senate side
This will include Members (but not the staff) of Federal Commissions, Boards and Agencies or the Presidents of the Federal Corporations including:	
Air Transport Board	
Canadian Arsenals Ltd.	
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	
Canadian Commercial Corporation	
Canadian Farm Loan Board	
Canadian Maritime Commission	
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation	
Dominion Coal Board	
Income Tax Appeal Board	
National Film Board	
National Gallery of Canada	
National Harbours Board	
Tariff Board	

Category**Marshalling Room**

The Royal Commission on Railway
Transport

The Royal Commission on National Devel-
opment in the Arts, Letters and Sciences

Front Corridor on Commons
side

Executive Officers of the Press Gallery	
Members of the National Executive and Executive Director of the National Liberal Federation	"
The President of the Young Liberal Federation	"
The Canadian University Liberal Federation	"
Any Provincial or major Liberal Organization	"
Active or retired Senior officers of the Armed Services in uniform	"
Representatives of national organizations	"
Particular friends and members of the personal staff of Mr. King	"

HONORARY PALLBEARERS

Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that he wished the following persons to be invited to be honorary pallbearers at his funeral:

Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada

Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture
(Unable to be present as in Alaska)

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister without Portfolio

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour

Hon. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works
(Unable to be present as in Europe)

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport

Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare

Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance

Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Hon. W. McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate

Hon. Milton Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs

Hon. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Solicitor General

Rt. Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada
(Unable to be present as in Europe)

Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Duff, former Chief Justice of Canada
Hon. Sir Allen Aylesworth
(Unable to be present)
Hon. J. H. King, former Minister and Speaker of the Senate
Rt. Hon. Chief Justice J. L. Ilesley, former Minister of Finance
General the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton
Hon. Elie Beauregard, Speaker of the Senate
Hon. W. Ross Macdonald, Speaker of the House of Commons
Hon. Charles Bishop
Louis Breithaupt, Esq., M.P., of Kitchener, Ont.
N. A. Robertson, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council
Major General H. F. G. Letson, Secretary to the Governor General
A. D. P. Heeney, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
John D. Rockefeller, Esq.
J. W. McConnell, Esq.
L. W. Brockington, Esq., C.M.G., K.C.
Duncan K. MacTavish, Esq.
(Unable to be present as abroad)
Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University
(Unable to be present as abroad)
Dr. G. R. Brow, Physician in Chief, Royal Victoria Hospital
F. A. McGregor, Esq., former Private Secretary to Mr. King
J. W. Pickersgill, Esq.
J. E. Handy, Esq.
Paul Tassé, Esq.

The Honorary Pallbearers meet in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate and are conducted to their places on opposite sides of the Hall of Fame, follow the Remains out of the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings and walk on either side of the Hearse in the processions to the Church and, after the Service, to the Station. In the Church they take their places in pews numbers 31, 32, 36 and 37.

Departure from Parliament Buildings

Members of the staffs of the Senate and House of Commons conduct the various categories of persons from the marshalling rooms to the Hall of Fame where, in the order shown above, they take their places four abreast in the procession.

Eight members of the R.C.M.P. will bear the casket from the Hall of Fame to the Hearse in front of the Peace Tower. They will also carry out a similar duty at the Church and the Ottawa Station and in Toronto.

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police form up in front of the Peace Tower and constitute a mounted escort party preceding the Hearse,

followed by the bands of the R.C.M.P. and R.C.A.F. and the Guard of Honour of R.C.N., Army and R.C.A.F.

The Honour Guard of the Royal Canadian Navy, Army and R.C.M.P. salute by presenting arms as the Remains are borne out of the Parliament Buildings, on arrival at and departure from the Church, and also as the Remains are placed in the railway car at the Station and as the train departs.

Order of Funeral Processions, Ottawa

The order is as shown in the marshalling order as listed above under the heading "Funeral Processions, Wednesday, July 26".

Route of Funeral Processions, Ottawa

In front of the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings
East of West Block
Centre Gate
Wellington Street
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Wellington Street
South of the National War Memorial
The Plaza
Little Sussex Street
Ottawa Union Station

The streets will be lined with personnel of the Defence Services and the Canadian Legion.

Funeral Service, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Owing to the limited accommodation in the Church, only persons holding tickets of admission distributed by the Office of the Under Secretary of State can be accommodated in the Church.

The Service will begin at approximately 4.15 p.m. on arrival of the cortège, and will be conducted by the Reverend A. I. Burnett, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, who will meet the Remains at the Church entrance. Copies of the Church Service will be placed in the pews.

Elders of the Church will assist in directing the seating in the Church which will be as indicated on the tickets of admission issued to persons arriving in the procession.

At the conclusion of the Service the members of the congregation are requested to leave the Church in the exact order of arrival and to take their places, four abreast, in the procession on foot to the railway station.

Arrival at the Railway Station

The casket will be taken in procession through the station concourse, lined with personnel of the Defence Services, and placed on board the railway car on track No. 4. The train will leave as soon as possible thereafter.

Special Train

Railway tickets and pullman tickets will not be required. Accommodation on board the train is assigned by the Under Secretary of State and for persons who have been so notified by him. Meals will be served on the train.

Baggage

Baggage labels identifying the train accommodation are being distributed by the Under Secretary of State. The label must be securely tied to the baggage which should be sent by the owner to the Union Station not later than 12.00 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 26, and handed there to the Assistant Baggage Master in the Union Station Baggage Room, who will distribute the baggage on the train.

TORONTO ARRANGEMENTS

The special train arrives at Toronto Union Station at 9.45 a.m. E.D.T. Thursday, July 27.

The Remains will be met by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and by Provincial and Municipal representatives.

R.C.M.P. personnel will bear the casket from the railway car to the station platform and, outside the station, into the Hearse, and also at the cemetery.

Numbered automobiles have been arranged for the funeral procession from the station to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Assignment of seats in these automobiles will be made before arrival of the train in Toronto.

The route of the procession will be:

West on Front Street;

North on University Avenue, via East Crescent;

North across Bloor Street;

North on Avenue Road to Heath Street;

East on Heath Street to Yonge Street;

North on Yonge Street to main entrance of Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

The Committal Service at the graveside will be conducted by Reverend A. I. Burnett, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa. Associated with him will be Reverend Paul Stirling, D.D., Minister of New St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and the Reverend Dr. Thomas Eakin, D.D., former Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

After the Committal Service those returning by the special train re-enter the automobiles without delay and proceed to Toronto Union Station for the return journey. The train leaves Toronto at 1.00 p.m. E.D.T., Thursday, July 27. Luncheon will be served on the train. If the train arrives in Ottawa later than 7.30 p.m. E.D.T., dinner will be served on the train.

Enquiries on the special train may be addressed to:

Mr. W. P. J. O'Meara,
Assistant Under Secretary of State,
or to:
Mr. Howard Measures,
Chief of Protocol,
Department of External Affairs.

**Arrangements for State Funeral of the Honourable Sydney Smith,
Secretary of State for External Affairs**

Mr. Smith died in office on Tuesday, March 17th, 1959. He had been appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs on September 13, 1957. As a mark of respect the House of Commons, which was sitting at the time, adjourned upon learning of the death.

The Prime Minister communicated to Mrs. Smith the offer of a State funeral which was accepted. The Director of the Special Division at Secretary of State was put in charge of the funeral arrangements. At his direction flags on federal buildings across Canada were lowered to half-mast. A wreath with a card reading "The Government of Canada/In Remembrance" was ordered and sent to the funeral home where the body rested.

Two close friends of the late Mr. Smith as well as the minister of the church attended by him joined Mrs. Smith and the Director of the Special Division in the discussion of arrangements for the funeral. The final arrangements for the service in Ottawa were discussed with an Ottawa funeral firm which in turn made arrangements with a firm in Windsor, Nova Scotia, for the funeral service and interment there.

The list of honorary pallbearers for the service in Ottawa was drawn up in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Smith and agreed upon after consultation with the Prime Minister. They included nine Cabinet Ministers, the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons, the Leader of the Opposition, the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and five personal friends of the late Mr. Smith. The active pallbearers were warrant officers or the equivalent taken from the ranks of the three Services.

The press was advised of the funeral arrangements by the Prime Minister's Office.

The service in Ottawa was held at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 19th. The body was exposed to the public at the funeral home from 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday and until 10:30 a.m. on Thursday. It was also exposed at the church from 11:00 a.m. until just prior to the service at 4:00 p.m. The Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and Ottawa officials were among those paying their respects on Wednesday evening. In the church the coffin was flanked by an honour guard of four rankers—two from the Royal Canadian Artillery and two from the R.C.A.F.

Immediately prior to the church service at 4:00 p.m. funeral music was played by an R.C.A.F. band outside the church. The service, which was simple, lasted approximately one-half hour. The Governor General represented the Queen. The Prime Minister and his ministers wore formal morning dress. Other persons invited to the service included: the Chief Justice of Canada, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Privy Councillors not of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons,

the Leader of the Opposition in the Commons, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, members of the House of Commons, high officials of the Public Service, civic officials and members of the Department of External Affairs and of the Press. The Nova Scotia Cabinet was also represented.

Parliament delayed its normal sitting until 8:00 p.m. Thursday evening.

After the church service a funeral procession was formed which then proceeded to Uplands Airport for the transfer of the body to Windsor, Nova Scotia, for interment. Automobiles were provided for the transport of the honorary pallbearers to and from the airport.

The R.C.A.F. plane carrying the body left Ottawa at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday. On board, an R.C.A.F. Officer accompanied the remains. The R.C.A.F. plane was followed by a D.O.T. Viscount carrying the official party which included the deceased Minister's immediate family, a Cabinet minister representing the Prime Minister, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, a close friend of the late Mr. Smith, the Member of Parliament for the Nova Scotia riding of Colchester-Hants, the Director of the Special Division of Secretary of State and two officials from the Department of External Affairs. Upon arrival in Nova Scotia the body was met by R.C.A.F. and R.C.M.P. personnel. An R.C.M.P. patrol car then escorted the hearse on the remaining 45-mile journey to Windsor.

A lying-in-state was held in the church in Windsor from 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Friday, March 20th. This was followed by a funeral service attended by federal, provincial and town officials, after which burial in the family plot took place. The honorary pallbearers included the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and the Cabinet minister representing the Prime Minister. R.C.M.P. personnel assisted in the arrangements for the Nova Scotia ceremonies.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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**Text of Message sent on 22 November, 1963 by the Prime Minister to
the President of the United States of America on the Occasion
of the Death of President Kennedy**

The shocking news of the death of President Kennedy has brought the deepest grief to the hearts of the people of Canada. As the neighbour and close friend of the United States, we know well what he has done for peace, freedom and progress in the world.

As you assume the heavy responsibility of the Presidency, I wish to assure you of the desire of the Government of Canada, to continue to work in close and constructive co-operation with you as we did with your predecessor.

**Statement in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister
on the Occasion of the Death of President Kennedy
on November 22, 1963**

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to express, if I may, the feelings of shock and grief felt by all of us at the news of the attack on the life of the President of the United States. I rise also to convey on your behalf, and, perhaps I may be permitted to say on this occasion, on behalf of all the people of our country, the sense of desolation and dismay which we felt on the receipt of this news, a feeling which we share with the citizens of the United States of America.

I would also like to express our sympathy and convey our prayers to the wives and families of the President and of the Governor of Texas. I am sure that when the news came over the air our first thought was for them.

I was about to add that with this sympathy went our fervent hope and prayers for his recovery. But I have just received a message that President Kennedy died at 2:00 p.m. E.S.T.

A heart-breaking tragedy has occurred. The world can ill afford at this time in our history to lose a man of his courage—a courage which he displayed both in war and in peace. It can ill afford to lose a man of his wisdom, his determination to advance the cause of freedom in his own country and in the world.

This is a tragedy not only for the President's family and for his people; it is a tragedy for all of us. No people outside the United States will share more deeply in this tragedy than the people of Canada, the neighbour of the United States.

It is difficult for me to say anything more at this time. Our hearts are filled with sadness.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

NO. 1

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, JANUARY 10, 1966.

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER,
THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ON THE DEATH OF THE LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

I am deeply shocked by the news of the death of Prime Minister Shastri a few hours ago. His death is the more tragic because it comes just as he and the President of Pakistan had begun to get relations between their two countries on a new and more hopeful course. My colleagues in the Government and the Canadian people join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences to the Indian Government and people and to his family. We will long cherish our fond memories of his visit to Canada last June.

Since becoming Prime Minister of India in June 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri has earned not only the respect and affection of his own people, but the respect and affection of statesmen and people around the world. It was not an easy time to be Prime Minister of the world's most populous democracy and Prime Minister Shastri brought to his work humility, fortitude and courage. We in Canada mourn with India in this difficult hour when for a second time in less than two years her leading son has been taken from her.

Arrangements for State Funeral for Ambassador accredited to Canada

Funeral of H. E. the Hon. Laurence Steinhardt
Ambassador of the United States of America
Thursday, March 30, 1950

- 2:15 p.m. Honorary pall-bearers arrive at U.S. Embassy
Residence, Lisgar Road, Rockcliffe Park.
(Dress: Short black coat; black fedora)
- 2:30 p.m. Funeral Service at Embassy Residence.
- 3:34 p.m. Departure of special train from Union Station.
-

- 2:15 p.m. Honorary pall-bearers arrive:

Mr. C. D. Howe	Mr. L. B. Pearson
Mr. L. Chevrier	Dean of the Diplomatic Corps
Mr. D. C. Abbott	Mr. Paul Martin

They arrive in their own cars. For the drive from the Embassy to Union Station, cars are provided by the funeral director.

After the Rt. Hon. T. Rinfret, P.C., Representative of H. M. The King, General Letson, Representative of the Governor General, and the Prime Minister of Canada arrive, their cars are directed into position for departure.

- 2:30 p.m. Funeral service, conducted by Group Captain Robert M. Frayne, R.C.A.F.
- 3:00 p.m. Funeral Director indicates to Honorary pall-bearers their duties (approx.) in accompanying remains from residence to Hearse.
- 3:10 p.m. Cortège leaves Embassy Residence. Minute guns are fired. Order of Cortège:

Honorary pall-bearers in two automobiles
The Hearse
Members of the Family
Chief Justice Rinfret, representing The King
General Letson, representing the Governor General
The Prime Minister
Mr. Julian Harrington and United States Embassy personnel
Members of the Cabinet other than pall-bearers
Heads of Mission
Others

Route

Lisgar Road, Rockcliffe Park
The Driveway
Sussex Street
Little Sussex Street

3:30 p.m. Cortège arrives Union Station, Little Sussex Street, where troops line the street.

Procession across Concourse to Track No. 7 through double ranks of troops, to Special Railway Car.

Guard of Honour, on Track 7 facing Special Train, "Presents Arms";

Band plays United States National Anthem.

Artillery Salute of 19 guns.

Mrs. Steinhardt is conducted to Car 104 by Mr. Pearson.

3:40 p.m. Special train leaves Ottawa.

Suggested assignment of accommodation on Cars 101 and 104:

Car 104	Car 101
Mrs. Steinhardt	Mr. Pearson
Miss Steinhardt	Colonel Jack C. Hodgson
Judge Irwin Untermyer	Mrs. Hodgson
Mr. Lyman Pratt	Colonel Riley F. Ennis
Mr. Richard Byrd	Captain B. S. Custer, USN
	Colonel F. E. Pillet

Friday, March 31

8:30 a.m. Arrive New York, Penn. Stn.

6:25 p.m. Cars 101 and 104 leave New York, Penn. Stn. via "The Montrealer".

Saturday, April 1

12:10 noon Arrive Ottawa, Union Station.

Actions taken on the Death in Canada of the Prime Minister of Jamaica

Sir Donald Sangster, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, died on Tuesday the 11th of April, 1967 in a Montreal hospital. He had been brought, gravely ill, to Montreal the previous February. His entry into Canada had been facilitated by the Department of External Affairs which kept the Prime Minister informed of Sir Donald's state throughout the period of the latter's hospitalization.

The Prime Minister was immediately informed when the death of Sir Donald occurred. At the beginning of the sitting of the House on that day Mr. Pearson announced the news and made a brief tribute to the late Jamaican Prime Minister. No other members spoke. Later during the day the Prime Minister sent a message of condolence on behalf of the Canadian Government and the people of Canada to the Acting Prime Minister of Jamaica. A similar message of condolence was sent by the Administrator of the Government of Canada to the Governor General of Jamaica. All flags on Federal Government buildings in Montreal and Ottawa were, on the Prime Minister's directive, ordered flown at half-mast until Sir Donald's body left Canada.

On Wednesday, the 12th of April, a lying-in-state organized by the Jamaican High Commission with the help of the Department of External Affairs was held in Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal. Throughout the lying-in-state a Canadian Armed Forces guard stood on vigil at the casket. There was also a wreath from the Government of Canada. On Wednesday evening a funeral service was held in the Cathedral. The Prime Minister was represented by a Cabinet minister; the Leader of the Government in the Senate. No other Canadian Cabinet ministers were present. Sir Donald's body was taken to Kingston, Jamaica, during the early morning of Thursday on board an R.C.A.F. aircraft.

A State funeral was held in Kingston on Monday, April 17th. The Minister of Forestry and Rural Development and the Canadian High Commissioner in Jamaica acted as representatives of the Government of Canada at the funeral. Flowers in the name of the Government of Canada had been sent by the Canadian High Commission in Jamaica.

On Sunday, the 23rd of April, a memorial service arranged by the Jamaican High Commission with the aid of the Department of External Affairs was held in St. George's Anglican Church in Ottawa. A representative of the Governor General attended the service. The Prime Minister was represented by the Minister of Transport who read one of the lessons while the Leader of the Government in the Senate delivered a eulogy. Several other Canadian Cabinet ministers were also present at the service. A wreath from the Government of Canada had been sent.

**Programme for Memorial Service held in Ottawa on Occasion of
Death of Churchill**

National Ceremony of Mourning
by the people of Canada
for
the late Right Honourable
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H.
in
The Hall of Fame, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
Saturday the thirtieth of January
nineteen hundred and sixty-five
at 11.00 a.m.
Department of the Secretary of State

ORDER OF CEREMONY

- 10.00 a.m. The Great Bell of the Carillon begins to toll and 90 minute guns commence firing.
- 10.30 a.m. Appropriate music by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals
to 10.45 a.m. Band.
- 10.40 a.m. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey arrives at the Parliament Buildings and is met by the Acting Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C.
- 10.43 a.m. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier arrive at the main entrance to Parliament Hill.
- 10.45 a.m. Royal Salute by the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Guards and the Canadian Guards Band.
- 10.50 a.m. Their Excellencies are received at the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings by the Acting Prime Minister and Mrs. Martin and escorted to Room 253S, where the Right Honourable Mr. Massey and the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly are awaiting their arrival.
Their Excellencies and party arrive at the dais.
- 11.00 a.m. O Canada—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.
Abide with Me—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.
- Eulogy — The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H.
Sentries—Rest on arms reverse.

Trumpeter—Last Post.
Signal gun.
2 minutes silence.
Signal gun.
Lament.
Trumpeter—Reveille.

His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, lays a wreath on behalf of the people of Canada.

Sentries—To attention from rest on arms reverse.

God Save the Queen—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.

Their Excellencies leave the Parliament Buildings.

His Excellency the Governor General receives a Royal Salute.

Their Excellencies leave Parliament Hill.

(Guests are requested to remain in their places until Their Excellencies have left the Parliament Buildings).

Concert — From noon to 1.00 p.m. the Carillonneur will present a concert of memorial music.

ARRANGEMENTS

Time of arrival

Persons holding cards for reserved areas are requested to be in their places by 10.30 a.m.

Dress

Morning coat or lounge suit with black tie. Afternoon dress for ladies.

ABIDE WITH ME

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;

Change and decay in all around I see;
O thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I need Thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

O CANADA

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot-love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

**Message of Condolence from the Governor General
to the Acting Head of State of Austria
on Occasion of Death of President of Austria (1965)**

I have just learned with great sorrow of the death of your President, Adolf Schaerf, whose period of office saw the forging of many close links between Austria and Canada. His courageous resistance during World War II and his devoted leadership in post war years will be long remembered by all of us in Canada who hold as he did democratic ideals in high esteem. As Vice-Chancellor, President Schaerf played a central role in bringing about the Treaty for Austrian Independence in 1955, which allowed his country to take her rightful place in the community of nations. This will surely be the most splendid monument to his name.

Please convey in my name and in that of the people of Canada our sincere condolences to the people of Austria and to President Schaerf's family.