

CHURCHILL SOCIETY

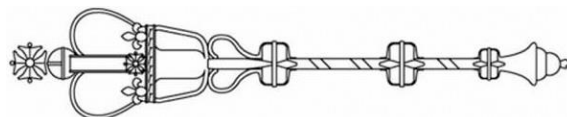
for the ADVANCEMENT of
PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY



38th Annual Award Dinner

30 November 2021, Arcadian Court

Toronto, Canada



CHURCHILL SOCIETY

GREETINGS FROM THE CHAIR



Welcome.

Tonight we honour the life of Sir Winston Churchill, born on this day 147 years ago. We also gather to recognize an extraordinary Canadian for his contribution to the survival and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in our country and beyond.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy, thank you for being here tonight. Your generous support allows the Society to pursue its mission of facilitating education, discussion and debate about Canada's parliamentary democracy. Some of our notable activities this year were:

- Marking International Women's Day with Catherine Grace Katz with her account of the "daughter diplomats" who proved to be among their fathers' (Churchill, Roosevelt and Harriman) greatest assets at the Yalta Conference;
- Examining the vision and plan for the restoration and modernization of Canada's Parliament Buildings and digitizing democracy;
- Convening a panel discussion of distinguished experts, including the Honourable Michael Chong, to appraise recent alarming events in Hong Kong and what they mean for the people of Hong Kong and for democracies throughout the world;
- Partnering with the Yorkminster Park Speakers Series to present a lecture by historian Neville Thompson about the important, but little-known, role played by Mackenzie King in bringing together Churchill and Roosevelt and in winning WWII; and
- Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter by supporting the film adaptation of the play *Mysterious Visitors* produced by Peter Russell with the support of our society, the International Churchill Society and the NATO Association of Canada.

In addition, the Society has renewed its governance and added eight new directors (see Page 4). We extend our thanks to retiring directors David Brady, Tracy Dalglish and Mitchell Davidson for their service to the Society.

Our society is dedicated to the proposition that we cannot take democratic institutions for granted. The pandemic has coincided with a rollback of democratic freedoms around the world. Less than 10 per cent of the world's population now lives in a "full democracy."

One way to further our mission is to celebrate the calibre of the people who have been part of our public life. Tonight we honour the 18th Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, both for his glowing vision for Canada and for reminding each of us that you can be engaged in partisan politics and also earn the respect of colleagues and the admiration of adversaries.

Again, thank you for making this evening possible and we hope that you enjoy yourselves.

Cameron MacKay, Chair



THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO
LA LIEUTENANTE-GOUVERNEURE DE L'ONTARIO

November 30, 2021

As Canadians, we are blessed with strong democratic traditions. Yet in these complex and changing times, democracies everywhere are under strain. Throughout the world, signs of fragility emerge and re-emerge, with public institutions appearing to be increasingly paralyzed or ignored. As members of the Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy you make a bold statement that our future resilience lies in strengthening the very democratic institutions that have sustained generations of Canadians.

I thank you for taking part in this event and I add my voice to all paying tribute to tonight's honouree, The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney. Throughout his distinguished career, he has represented the very best of what it means to be Canadian, proving that public service endures as an honourable and noble vocation. He is a role model, and I commend this esteemed society for recognizing and sharing his story.

This comes with my best wishes for an enjoyable evening.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Elizabeth Dowdeswell".

Elizabeth Dowdeswell

EVENT PROGRAM

RECEPTION (6:00 PM)

Welcome and Announcements (7:00 PM)
by Allan Williams

Singing of O Canada

Indigenous Lands Acknowledgement
by Professor Peter Russell

Invocation and Grace
by the Rev. Dr. J. Peter Holmes

Loyal Toast by Malliha Wilson

Singing of the Royal Anthem

FIRST COURSE

Roasted Garlic Caesar
*Romaine, Horseradish,
Fried Potato, Smoked Bacon*

Video greetings

MAIN COURSE

Rosemary Short Rib (or Vegetarian option)
*Roasted Pearl Onions, Green Beans,
Potato Purée, Red Wine Jus*

Toast to Sir Winston Churchill
by Robert O'Brien

Chair's Remarks by Cameron MacKay

DESSERT & COFFEE

Platter of Mini Desserts

Introduction of Award Recipient
by Erin O'Toole

Presentation of the Award to
The Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney, PC, CC, GOQ, LLD
by Cameron MacKay

Remarks of the Award Recipient
by The Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney, PC, CC, GOQ, LLD

Appreciation to the Award Recipient
by Gillian Smith

Closing Announcements
by Allan Williams

*Music provided by the Governor-General's Horse
Guard Band, sponsored by the Hon. Hal Jackman*

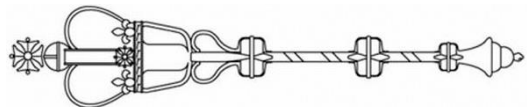
WELCOME

TO THE

38th Annual Award Dinner

of

The Churchill Society *for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy*



CHURCHILL SOCIETY

The Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy was founded in 1982 as a non-partisan, charitable organization that honours the life of Sir Winston Churchill by facilitating education, discussion and debate about Canada's parliamentary democracy.

ChurchillSociety.org

Thank you for your attendance at tonight's dinner in support of the Churchill Society.

2021—22 Board of Directors

Jim Burnett, Gordon Kaiser, Peter Large,
Cameron MacKay,* Susan Mackle,* Mike Morden,
Corinne Murray, Robert O'Brien, John Parker,*
David Pyper,* Dan Revington,* Bob Richardson,*
Gillian Smith, Harlan Tufford, Paul Tye-Ko,
Malliha Wilson,* and Allan Williams*

* indicates a member of the dinner committee

Cover photo: Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip leave 10 Downing Street after the farewell dinner on Winston Churchill's last full day as Prime Minister, April 4th 1955; Clementine Churchill at back.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BRIAN MULRONEY, PC, CC, GOQ, LLD

In September 1984, Brian Mulroney led the Progressive Conservative party to the largest victory in Canadian history, becoming Canada's eighteenth Prime Minister. He was re-elected with a majority government four years later thereby becoming the first Canadian Prime Minister in 35 years to win successive majority governments and the first Conservative Prime Minister to do so in 100 years. He resigned in June 1993, having served almost nine years as Prime Minister.

His government introduced bold new initiatives such as the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Canada-U.S. Acid Rain Treaty and the Canada-U.S. Arctic Cooperation Agreement. Prime Minister Mulroney's government also introduced a wave of privatizations, a low inflation policy, historic tax reform, extensive deregulation and expenditure reduction policies that continue to be the basis of Canada's impressive economic performance today. In an important attempt to include Quebec in Canada's amended constitution, Prime Minister Mulroney was the architect of the Meech Lake Accord. His government also created the new federal territory of Nunavut, stretching across vast spaces of the Canadian Arctic.

Mr. Mulroney also served as Co-Chairman of the United Nations World Summit for Children and his government played leading roles in the campaign against apartheid in South Africa, the creation of Le Sommet de la Francophonie, the Reunification of Germany and the first Gulf War.

Mr. Mulroney was born in Baie Comeau, Quebec in 1939, to Benedict Mulroney and Irene O'Shea, one of six children. His father was an electrician with the Quebec North Shore Paper Company. Mr. Mulroney graduated from St. Thomas College high school, Chatham, N.B., received his honours undergraduate degree from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., and a law degree from Université Laval in Quebec City.

He practised law in Montreal and served as President of the Iron Ore Company of Canada before entering politics by becoming Party Leader in 1983 and Leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Commons, to which he was first elected in 1983 and re-elected in 1984 and 1988. Upon resigning, Mr. Mulroney rejoined the Montreal law firm of Norton Rose Fulbright as Senior Partner.

Mr. Mulroney delivered a eulogy at the funeral of President Ronald Reagan at the National Cathedral in Washington (2004) and one for President George H.W. Bush in the same venue (2018) becoming the first non-American in history to be so honoured.

Mr. Mulroney was invited by the Duke of Marlborough to deliver the Memorial Lecture at Blenheim Palace, Sir Winston Churchill's birthplace, on the 50th anniversary of Mr. Churchill's death (2015).

In September 2019, St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia inaugurated the Brian Mulroney Institute of Government, a one hundred million dollar initiative designed to provide undergraduates – sustained by a large scholarship program – with degrees in public policy and government.

In 2021, The Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy honoured Mr. Mulroney with its Award for "excellence in the cause of parliamentary democracy."

In 1973, he married Mila Pivnicki and they have four children: Caroline (1974), Benedict (1976), Mark (1979) and Nicolas (1985). They reside in Montreal, Quebec.

THE THIRD MAN: CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT, MACKENZIE KING, AND THE UNTOLD FRIENDSHIPS THAT WON WWII

By Neville Thompson, published May 2021, Sutherland House Books, Toronto.

[In December 1941, after the bombing of Pearl Harbour, Churchill and Roosevelt arranged to meet at the White House over Christmas to discuss the war. Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King was invited to join them on Boxing Day and spent three days in Washington before he and Churchill departed together by train for Ottawa where Churchill was scheduled to address Parliament on December 30th. Excerpt below reproduced with kind permission of the author.]

At ten a.m. on December 29, the train reached Ottawa, forty-one years almost to the day since Churchill had first been in the city and met Mackenzie King. It was also the twentieth anniversary of the formation of King's first government. The morning newspapers had been allowed to announce the arrival and there was a vast congregation to welcome the hero many Canadians regarded as practically one of their own. King quickly introduced the dignitaries in the cold station and put Churchill into a car to Government House, noting: "He thoroughly enjoys meeting the crowds and adopting characteristic poses with cigar in mouth, hat on end of cane, making the 'V' with his 2 fingers, and generally stirring up enthusiasm like a 10-year old."

Later that morning, Churchill attended the war cabinet. [. . .]

The next afternoon was the public highlight of Churchill's visit, his speech in parliament, just four days after the one to the US Congress.



King and Churchill in Ottawa, 30 December 1941

King greeted him at the entrance to the building with a guard of honour. Side by side, the two prime ministers walked into the House of Commons, which was full of as many MPs and senators as could be assembled, along with judges, diplomats (including the Vichy minister) and other dignitaries. For the first time in the chamber, there were radio micro-



phones, a film camera, which required bright lights, and press photographers with flash bulb cameras. When King asked on Churchill's behalf if the floodlights had to be on all the time, he was told they did. Churchill spoke from the head of the clerk's table, on which he had asked for a box for his notes, as in the British house. Although it was not a meeting of parliament, Churchill addressed the speaker, who sat behind him, on this occasion unrobed, in his elevated chair. King was delighted that his introduction was greeted by loud applause and the banging of desk lids (the custom at the time), "particularly so paid in the presence of Churchill, and . . . heard over the radio in all parts of the world. It would leave no doubt as to the feeling toward myself." He carefully recorded [in his diary] that the ovation for Churchill was no greater than the one for himself and that Churchill's tribute to him as an old friend and prime minister for fifteen of the past twenty years "helped to bring that fact anew to the public mind."



Winston Churchill addresses the Canadian House of Commons, 30 December 1941.

Churchill was well aware that the broadcast and that the newsreel would draw attention all over Canada, the United States, Britain and the free world. He said to King, "what a job is was to prepare a speech, this one in particular." King thought it less effective than the one to Congress [on December 26th] and, for reasons only Dr. Wilson knew, saw "evidences of fatigue in its delivery and, in part, its matter was less clear-cut than some of his addresses." But it was, even by Churchill's high standard, a fine oration and a memorable experience for those who attended. A newspaper reporter rhapsodized that their hearts underwent "a strange indefinable transformation." When they emerged "they weren't quite the same people." They had heard "the waves beating on the coasts of England, listened to the guns of British ships, felt the scorching heat of the African deserts, heard the roar of Spitfires in the skies. They had listened to Churchill. They had heard the voice of England."¹

In characteristic fashion, Churchill ranged widely. He naturally praised Canada's magnificent war contribution, and lauded the country's imperial tie and the drawing together of the old world and the new. He extolled the sacrifice at Hong Kong, which he asserted had slowed the Japanese advance. He devoted particular attention to attracting the support of French-Canadians for the war and away from admiration of Petain's Vichy regime by dwelling on the fight as one to Liberate France and spoke a few sentences in the language. Contrasting the demoralized French government's refusal to continue the fight to the firm British resolve, he said: "When I warned them that Britain would fight on whatever they did, their generals told the Prime Minister and his divided cabinet, 'In three weeks, England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.' Some chicken! Some neck!" This unexpected sloop from high rhetoric to the demotic produced huge applause and banging of desks. [. . .]



Churchill leaving the House of Commons, 30 December 1941

[Following the speech King escorted Churchill to the speaker's apartment for tea (where Churchill had a scotch and soda), and then to an off-the-record conference with newspaper editors and publishers.]

After meeting the press leaders, Churchill was tired from the events of the day and ready for a refreshing sleep. He was far from pleased that King had arranged a photography session with a local practitioner, Yousuf Karsh. Churchill complained that plenty of pictures had been taken already but he curtly agreed to just one more. Karsh had been in the gallery of the House of Commons observing Churchill and had a good sense of the impression he wanted to capture.



When Churchill grumpily refused to remove his cigar, Karsh snatched it from his mouth, snapped the shutter and made his reputation. The glowering picture that emerged became the most famous representation of the defiant war leader. But it was not that simple. The raw print showed Churchill all too realistically, as King had described him three days earlier. Only with shading and special paper in the darkroom was the portrait transformed, as Karsh's biographer says, from "an unpromising negative of a tired, overweight, sick and slightly annoyed man into a photograph of a heroic figure who had just told the world, 'If anybody like to play rough, we can play rough too.'" It became "a visual analogue of the Augustan Language so familiar in Winston Churchill's speeches."

Instead of being angry, Churchill was amused at Karsh's boldness. [. . .] The widely reproduced photograph became an important artifact in winning the war as well as fixing Churchill's image. Karsh became an internationally fashionable photographer; everyone wanted their portraits taken by him. But neither Churchill nor his wife warmed to the famous picture. They told King two and a half years later that his expression around the mouth was really more playful.² Churchill never used this photograph in his war memoirs.

The famous photo taken by Yousuf Karsh in the Speaker's apartments following Churchill's speech to the Canadian House of Commons in Ottawa on 30 December 1941.

1. *Ottawa Morning Citizen*, December 31, 1941 in David Dilks, "The Great Dominion": *Winston Churchill in Canada 1900—1954*. Toronto: Thomas Allen, 2005.
2. Mackenzie King's Diary, May 6, 1944.

"Hats off to Neville Thompson's The Third Man for shedding new light on the relations between Churchill and Roosevelt and on the key role played by Mackenzie King and Canada in the Second World War. The result is an engrossing, highly readable story which really does make us think again about the past." Margaret MacMillan

Excerpt from *The Third Man: Churchill, Roosevelt, Mackenzie King, and the Untold Friendships that Won WWII*, by Neville Thompson and published by Sutherland House, Toronto, May 2021.



Prof. Neville Thompson

Churchill as Historian and Writer

Winston Churchill wrote 42 book-length works in 72 volumes. His four greatest books are all multi-volume works: *The World Crisis*, (his account of the First World War and its aftermath), and *The Second World War*, (which picked up where *The World Crisis* left off), were both published in six volumes; *Marlborough: His Life and Times*, and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, were both published in four volumes. Any one of these classics alone would have secured his place among the pantheon of great writers and historians.

In addition, Churchill published three well-received accounts of his personal experiences in colonial wars in India, the Sudan and South Africa, and a novel, *Savrola*, all before his thirtieth birthday! He published a critically-acclaimed, two volume biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, in 1906 and numerous other full-length works on the issues, events and personalities of his day throughout his long life. This does not include the hundreds of articles published in newspapers, magazines and journals. Nor does it include the numerous editions, abridgements, revisions, reprints and translations of his books, many of which are still in print. It is an astonishing output by any measure.

And he did all this while serving in the House of Commons for all but two years from 1900 until 1964 and being at the centre of world events for much of that time. In 1953, Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, "for his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values."

The following books were published during Churchill's lifetime. Five more compilations were published posthumously.

1898 – *STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE*

1899 – *THE RIVER WAR* (two volumes)

1899 – *SAVROLA*

1900 – *LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA*

1900 – *IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH*

1903 – *MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY*

1906 – *LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL* (two vols.)

1906 – *FOR FREE TRADE*

1908 – *MY AFRICAN JOURNEY*

1909 – *LIBERALISM AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM*

1910 – *THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS*

THE WORLD CRISIS (six volumes, 1923–1931)

1923 – *Volume I, 1911–1914*

1923 – *Volume II, 1915*

1927 – *Volume III, 1916–1918 (Part 1)*

1927 – *Volume IV, 1916–1918 (Part 2)*

1929 – *Volume V, The Aftermath*

1931 – *Volume VI, The Eastern Front*

1930 – *MY EARLY LIFE: A ROVING COMMISSION*

1931 – *INDIA*

1932 – *THOUGHTS & ADVENTURES / AMID THESE STORMS*

MARLBOROUGH: HIS LIFE & TIMES (four vols., 1933–38)

1933 – *Volume I*

1934 – *Volume II*

1936 – *Volume III*

1938 – *Volume IV*

1937 – *GREAT CONTEMPORARIES*

1938 – *ARMS & THE COVENANT / WHILE ENGLAND SLEPT*

1939 – *STEP BY STEP 1936–1939*

1941 – *INTO BATTLE / BLOOD SWEAT AND TEARS*

1942 – *THE UNRELENTING STRUGGLE*

1943 – *THE END OF THE BEGINNING*

1944 – *ONWARDS TO VICTORY*

1945 – *THE DAWN OF LIBERATION*

1946 – *VICTORY*

1946 – *WAR SPEECHES 1940–1945*

1946 – *SECRET SESSION SPEECHES*

THE SECOND WORLD WAR (six volumes, 1948–1953)

1948 – *The Gathering Storm*

1949 – *Their Finest Hour*

1950 – *The Grand Alliance*

1950 – *The Hinge of Fate*

1951 – *Closing the Ring*

1953 – *Triumph and Tragedy*

1948 – *THE SINEWS OF PEACE*

1948 – *PAINTING AS A PASTIME*

1950 – *EUROPE UNITE*

1951 – *IN THE BALANCE*

1951–52 – *THE WAR SPEECHES* (three volumes)

1953 – *STEMMING THE TIDE*

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

(four volumes, 1956–1958)

1956 – *The Birth of Britain*

1956 – *The New World*

1957 – *The Age of Revolution*

1958 – *The Great Democracies*

1961 – *THE UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE*

1962 – *FRONTIERS AND WARS*

Source : winstonchurchill.org

Winston Churchill's four great multi-volume histories

***"For my part, I consider that it will be found much better by all parties to leave the past to history, especially as I propose to write that history myself."* Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons (1948)**

"It is extraordinary to think that in a lifetime of activities as soldier, journalist, politician, painter, traveler, statesman—who has held nearly all the highest offices of state ... —he should have found time to write two historical masterpieces, each in four volumes. Any reasonably eminent historian might well be content with one masterpiece. Sir Winston has written two: *Marlborough, His Life and Times*, and *A History of the English-speaking Peoples*."

A. L. Rowse, British historian (1962)

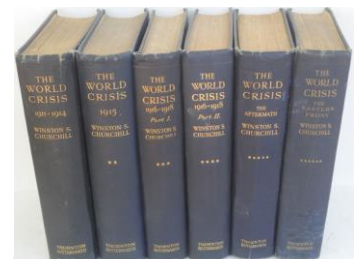
"Churchill wrote prose of an outstanding literary quality which belongs unquestionably in the canon of English literature of this century. It is a prose marked by wit, subtle human insights, pace, drama and a poetic richness and allusiveness. And it is a loss in our understanding of recent times if the near legendary achievements of the politician and statesman obscure the accomplishments of the man of letters."

Keith Alldritt, in *Churchill the Writer* (1992)

The World Crisis

"His masterpiece is *The World Crisis*, published over a period of several years, 1923 to 1931, a six-volume, 3,261-page account of the Great War, beginning with its origins in 1911 and ending with its repercussions in the 1920s. Magnificently written, it is enhanced by the presence of the author at the highest councils of war and in the trenches as a battalion commander."

William Manchester, American historian, in *The Last Lion, Alone 1932-1940* (1988)



Marlborough: His Life and Times

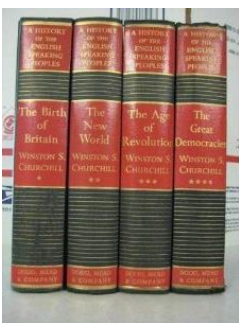
"Not a whit less important than his deeds and speeches are his writing, above all his *Marlborough*, the greatest historical work written in our Century, an inexhaustible mine of political wisdom and understanding, which should be required reading for every student of political science."

Professor Leo Strauss, classicist and philosopher, University of Chicago to his class on learning of Churchill's death (1965)

The Second World War

"If these volumes were not entirely Churchill's work, does that diminish his achievement? Not in my opinion. ... Churchill was billed as sole author, but there is a sense in which he was running a large, well-funded research group on a par with the barons of modern science. He did not do all the work personally, but he set its parameters, guided its direction and sustained its momentum – aware of the political timetable governing the whole."

David Reynolds, in *In Command of History: Churchill Fighting and Writing the Second World War* (2006)



A History of the English-Speaking Peoples

"This is a magnificent interpretation of British history from a man who had as good a claim to have a practical grasp of statesmanship as any writer who ever described it. One can learn a great deal about how Churchill interpreted his own regime by reading this book—what he thought important, and why. The idea that it is a merely personal view is ... in a sense, quite true, but in a more important sense, beside the point, which is that the views of this person, because of his experience and grasp of politics, are more deserving of our attention than those of any number of conventionally educated PhDs."

Professor James W. Muller, Churchill scholar University of Alaska, Anchorage in *The Education of Winston Churchill* (forthcoming)

***"Winston Churchill is probably the finest English language historian of the twentieth century."* Professor Tim Cook, Canadian War Museum, (2021)**

Past Churchill Award honourees, dinner speakers, and society chairs

YEAR	AWARD HONOUREE	KEYNOTE SPEAKER	SOCIETY CHAIR
1984	The Hon. Stanley Knowles	Martin Gilbert	F. Bartlett Watt
1985	The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener	Dr. J. Austin Ranney	D. McCormack Smythe
1986	The Hon. Eugene A. Forsey	Sir John Colville	Frederick C. Stinson
1987	The Hon. James A. McGrath	The Lady Soames	Norman Macleod Rogers
1988	The Hon. Paul J. Martin	Prof. M. R. D. Foot	Ernest Little
1989	The Hon. Allan E. Blakeney	Casper Weinberger	P. Michael Wilson
1990	The Rt. Hon. Brian Dickson	Sir David Hunt	Nancy Kee
1991	The Hon. Donald S. Macdonald	Prof. Reginald V. Jones	Nancy Kee
1992	The Hon. John A. Fraser	Lord Weatherill	Robert Fleming
1993	The Rt. Hon. Ellen Fairclough	The Lady Soames	P. Michael Wilson
1994	The Hon. John Crosbie	Anthony M. Browne	Peter K. Large
1995	The Hon. Barnett J. Danson	Celia Sandys	Peter K. Large
1996	The Rt. Hon. John N. W. Turner	Sir Edwin Leather	William MacKenzie
1997	The Hon. Lincoln Alexander	Prof. Christopher Andrew	William MacKenzie
1998	The Hon. Peter Lougheed	Nicholas Soames	George Kee
1999	The Hon. Frank McKenna	Prof. David Dilks	Stephen Gooderham
2000	The Hon. William G. Davis	Prof. John Lukacs	George Kee
2001	The Hon. Roy Romanow	Andrew Roberts	Peter Russell
2002	The Hon. Flora MacDonald	John Plumptre	Peter Russell
2003	The Hon. Lloyd Axworthy	Sir Martin Gilbert	Peter Russell
2004	The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark	Prof. Warren Kimball	Daniel Tisch
2005	The Hon. Allan Lawrence	Christopher Matthews	Daniel Tisch
2006	The Hon. Ed Broadbent	Prof. David Bercuson	Daniel Tisch
2007	Sean G. Conway	The Hon. Hugh Segal	Robert O'Brien
2008	The Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell	Celia Sandys	Robert O'Brien
2009	The Rt. Hon. Herb Gray	Lynne Olson	Robert O'Brien
2010	The Hon. Michael Wilson	Ambassador David Wilkins	Dr. Alex Barron
2011	The Rt. Hon. Paul Martin Jr.	Allen Packwood	Dr. Alex Barron
2012	Preston Manning	Paul Reid	Dr. Alex Barron
2013	The Hon. Jean Charest	Prof. David O'Keefe	Joel Watson
2014	The Hon. Hugh Segal	Prof. Terry Copp	Joel Watson
2015	The Hon. Bob Rae	Louise Frechette	Susan Kushneryk
2016	The Hon. Roy McMurtry	Peter Mansbridge	John Parker
2017	The Hon. John Baird	Dr. Tim Cook	John Parker
2018	The Hon. Sheila Copps	Churchill Presentation	John Parker
2019	The Hon. David Crombie	Anthony Wilson-Smith	John Parker
2020	The Hon. Ralph Goodale	David Herle	Cameron MacKay
2021	The Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney		Cameron MacKay

The Churchill Society is grateful to the following Sponsors for their support of tonight's dinner and for their ongoing support of the programs and activities of the society.

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And we are grateful for the ongoing relationship with
the Ontario Legislative Internship Program (OLIP)

**Churchill Society for the Advancement
of Parliamentary Democracy**

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