

Introducing S. June Menzies



The screenshot shows the official website of the Governor General of Canada. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the coat of arms of Canada and the text "Governor General of Canada" and "Gouverneur général du Canada". Below this are links for "Français", "Contact Us", "Help", "Canada Site", and "New site". A "Home : Honours" link and a "Print" icon are also visible.

Honours

Order of Canada

S. June Menzies, C.M., O.M., M.A., LL.D. [« New Search](#)

Full Name	Honour Received	Residence
S. June Menzies, C.M., O.M., M.A., LL.D.	C.M.	Winnipeg
Honour	Appointment	Investiture
Member of the Order of Canada	December 15, 1980	April 8, 1981

Born at Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan, she has held senior appointments in such federal agencies as the Anti- Inflation Board and the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women and is now head of the National Farm Products Marketing Council.

The Office

Search



Volume 21:4 (1975)

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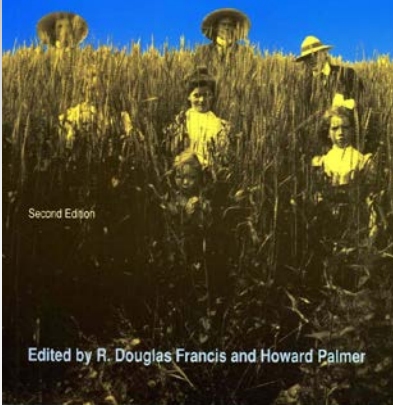
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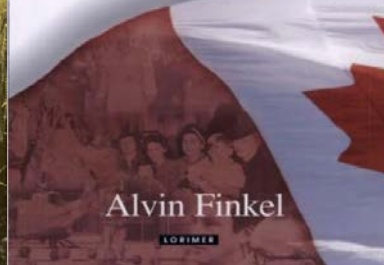
Historical Readings



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Our Lives

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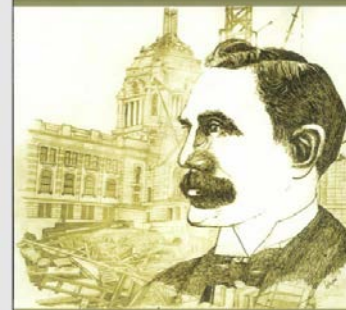


Alvin Finkel

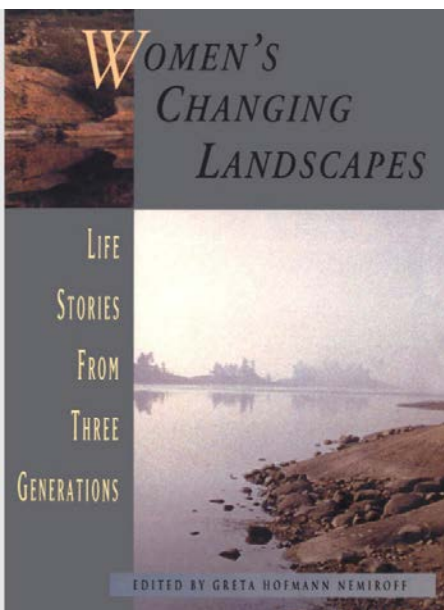
LORIMER

"Peace, Progress and Prosperity"

A biography of Saskatchewan's first premier, T. Walter Scott



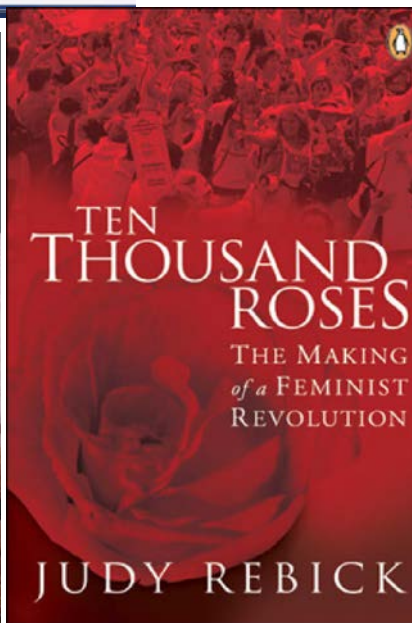
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WOMEN'S CHANGING LANDSCAPES

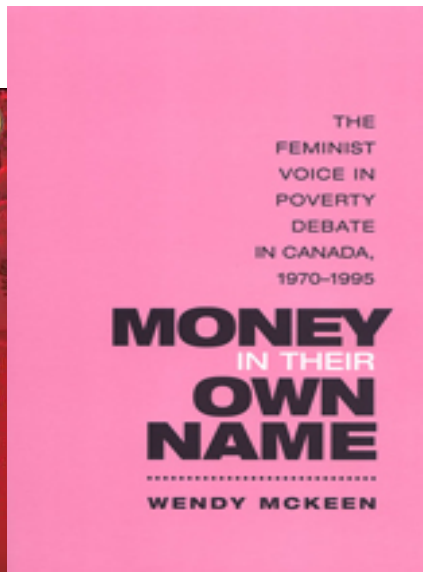
LIFE STORIES FROM THREE GENERATIONS

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TEN THOUSAND ROSES
THE MAKING OF A FEMINIST REVOLUTION

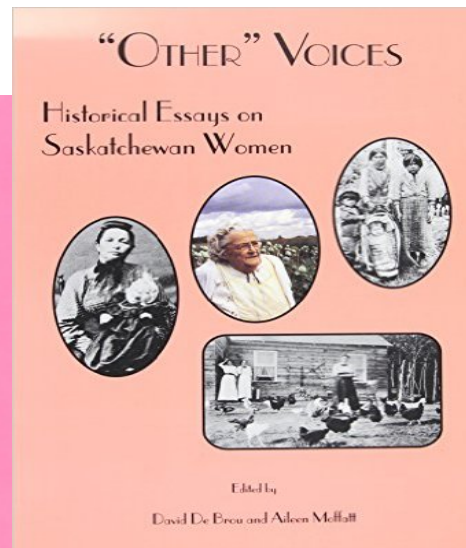
JUDY REBICK



THE FEMINIST VOICE IN POVERTY DEBATE IN CANADA, 1970-1995

MONEY IN THEIR OWN NAME

WENDY MCKEEN



"OTHER" VOICES

Historical Essays on Saskatchewan Women

Edited by

David De Bruin and Aileen McHaff

University of Saskatchewan

Honorary Degrees

N.B.: The detail displayed about each honorary degree recipient varies, as the database was compiled from a variety of sources. However, more information [may be available at the University Archives](#).

Name: Susanna June Menzies, O.C., B.A., M.A.

Convocation date: May 19, 1983

Discipline / contribution: economics

Citation / biographical information:

Mrs. Menzies has chaired the Farm Products Marketing Council since 1979 and is also its chief executive officer.

She was vice chairperson of the Anti-Inflation Board,

from 1976 to 1979, and of the Canadian Advisory

Council on the Status of Women, from 1973 to 1976.

Before that she spent seven years in the private sector

as director and economist with the M.W. Menzies Group Ltd., in Winnipeg.

She has conducted research in a voluntary capacity for women's and consumer organizations and social agencies at the local, provincial and national levels. She has been director of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, president of the Provincial Council of Women of Manitoba, and a member of the National Advisory Council of the Consumers' Association of Canada Other positions include chairperson of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Committee on the Economic and Political Status of Women.

Mrs. Menzies has written papers and articles on the economic and social imbalances experienced by women. She has also prepared and presented briefs to federal and provincial governments and commissions concerning social policy, taxation and economics.

She is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a bachelor's degree in political science and economics and a master's degree in economics. She was admitted to the Order of Canada in 1981.

[press release, 3 May 1983]



*Honorary Degree Recipient, S. June Menzies, May 19, 1983
(Photograph Collection, A-7926)*



City of Opportunity and Freedom from Discrimination

MHR *Connections*

Published by the Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Volume 10 Number 3

March 2010

Inspirational messages delivered at International Women's Day event

Beverley Goodwin and June Menzies have stood their ground and changed the lives of women in Manitoba and Canada.



Photograph by Tracey Goncalves, Government of Manitoba

Beverley Goodwin gives advice including, "If there is a problem, follow the money. Money, unfortunately, is power."

On March 8, 2010, at the Manitoba Legislature, Ms Goodwin and Ms Menzies spoke to over 500 women attending a reception in honour of International Women's Day. Ms Goodwin said that when asked to speak at this event, she revisited her dictionary for the word "feminist/feminism" and found the following definition: a doctrine or movement that advocates equal rights for women. "That makes me a feminist," she said.

It began almost fifty years ago when she wrote an article for the Winnipeg Free Press called *Dilemmas of the modern homemaker*. She described herself as a casualty of the system, having once been a deserted wife, with no income and no assets; just bill collectors and two small children. Ever since, Ms Goodwin has been involved in Family Law Reform and changes within the mental health system.



Photograph by Tracey Goncalves, Government of Manitoba

June Menzies says that restrictions on women's lives were lifted during

the second guest speaker, June Menzies, at a mother's



www.manitoba.ca/hrc

The Rights Connection by Yvonne Peters - Vice-Chairperson

Whether or not it was an act of omission or simply, as put by a Government of Canada spokesperson, an effort to edit Canada's latest Citizenship guide so it did not become encyclopedic, discrimination based on sexual orientation should be included in this important publication for newcomers to Canada.

I recently wrote a letter to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission urging it to amend the 2010 edition of the citizenship study guide, "Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship", so as to inform applicants for citizenship that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is prohibited in Canada and that same-sex couples can legally marry in Canada.

The omission of this information concerns us for a number of reasons. Some immigrants to Canada are not aware of our equality values and protections and come from countries that persecute gays and lesbians. It is especially important that these applicants for Canadian citizenship be educated about the equality values that are secured by Canadian law, including equality of opportunity for gay, lesbian and bisexual Canadians. This is essential both for the immigrant's successful integration into Canadian society and to ensure that the equality rights of gay, lesbian and bisexual Canadians are given the same promotion and protection as other equality rights.

Failing to inform new immigrants that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is prohibited in Canada may result in some discrimination on that basis that would otherwise have been avoided. It may also cause new Canadians who are gay, lesbian or bisexual to accept discriminatory treatment based on their sexual orientation, unaware that they have a right to be free of such discrimination.

The recent edition of the guide states: "Canadian citizens enjoy many rights, but Canadians also have responsibilities. They must

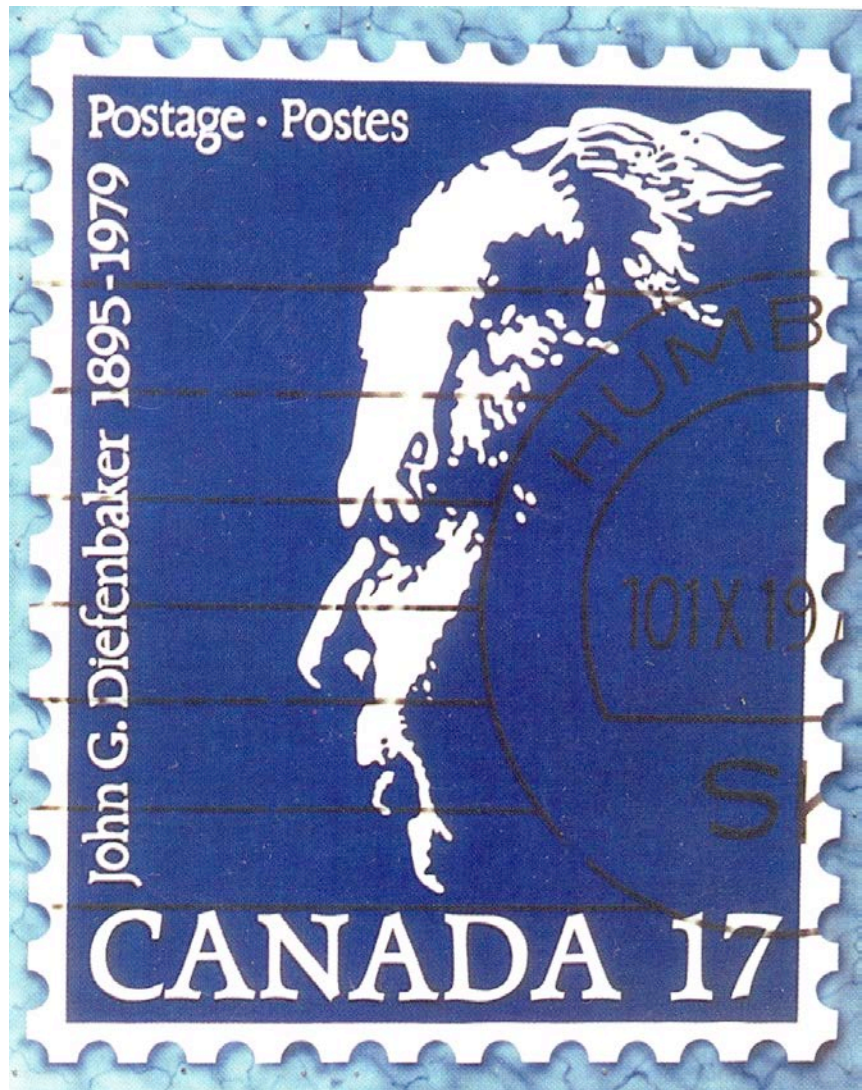


The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, just after the 1962 election.



The Diefenbaker years

Dief and Atherton
Early years
Social Justice
Bill of Rights
Commonwealth
Roads to Resources



Atherton

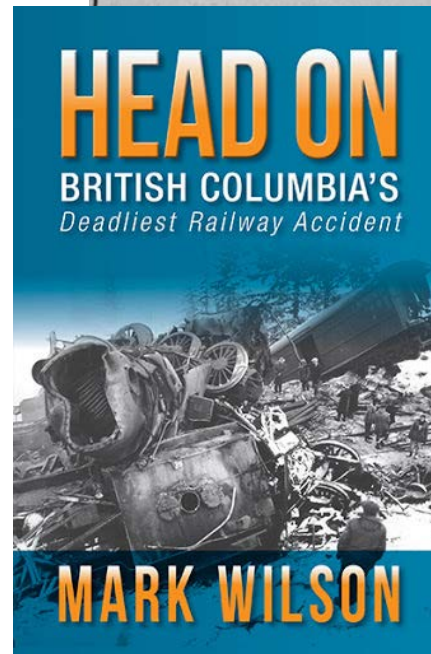
Diefenbaker was approached by the father of Alfred John "Jack" Atherton, a railway telegrapher accused of causing a crash at Canoe River, British Columbia. In 1950, two trains had collided head-on, killing four locomotive crew members and 17 soldiers bound for Korea.

In *R. v. Atherton*, known as the Canoe River case, he successfully defended Atherton, who was found not guilty of manslaughter. The case was followed nationwide and the acquittal celebrated in the press; it was "one of his major political assets."

THREE SECTIONS PRICE 5 CENTS BY CARRIER \$1.25 per month

Rail Wreck Fatal To 20

Missing Order Blamed For Mountain Crash



(Continues Pages 21 and 32)

...d' missing in Tuesday's Rocky
...a mounted to 20 today as army
...s pieced together the story of
...disaster.
...were injured, 22 seriously. A doctor

Obituary



ATHERTON - It is with sorrow that we announce the passing of our husband and father Alfred John Arthur Atherton, known to all as simply Jack, on Wednesday, February 15, 2006 at Saskatoon City Hospital I.C.U. Jack is survived by his loving wife Dolena (Del), his son Rob and wife Natalie as well as his grandson Alex, all of Ottawa ON. Jack spent 36 years with Saskatchewan Transportation Company, most of which was as an agency representative, traveling Saskatchewan 3 4 days on highways like few ever could. Jack and Dolena were married at Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Spadina Crescent, planting a tree outside the church that shades it to this day, some 49 years after they were married at Emma Lake with Del, winters working for the Commissionaire of compiling family history. Jack will be sadly missed by all who

Diefenbaker was born in southwestern Ontario in 1895. In 1903, his family migrated west to the portion of the North-West Territories which would shortly thereafter become the province of Saskatchewan.



The family moved to the Fort Carlton district in 1903 because the doctors of the era recommended the dry prairie climate to help his father's breathing problems. In 1905, the family moved to Hauge and in 1906 relocated to a homestead near Borden.

In 1910, the Diefenbaker family moved to SASKATOON so that John and his brother Elmer could attend high school. Diefenbaker graduated from what is now Nutana Collegiate in the spring of 1912, and entered the UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN as a member of the first class to be educated on the new campus.

He later lived in Wakaw and Prince Albert.





He grew up in the province, and was interested in politics from a young age.

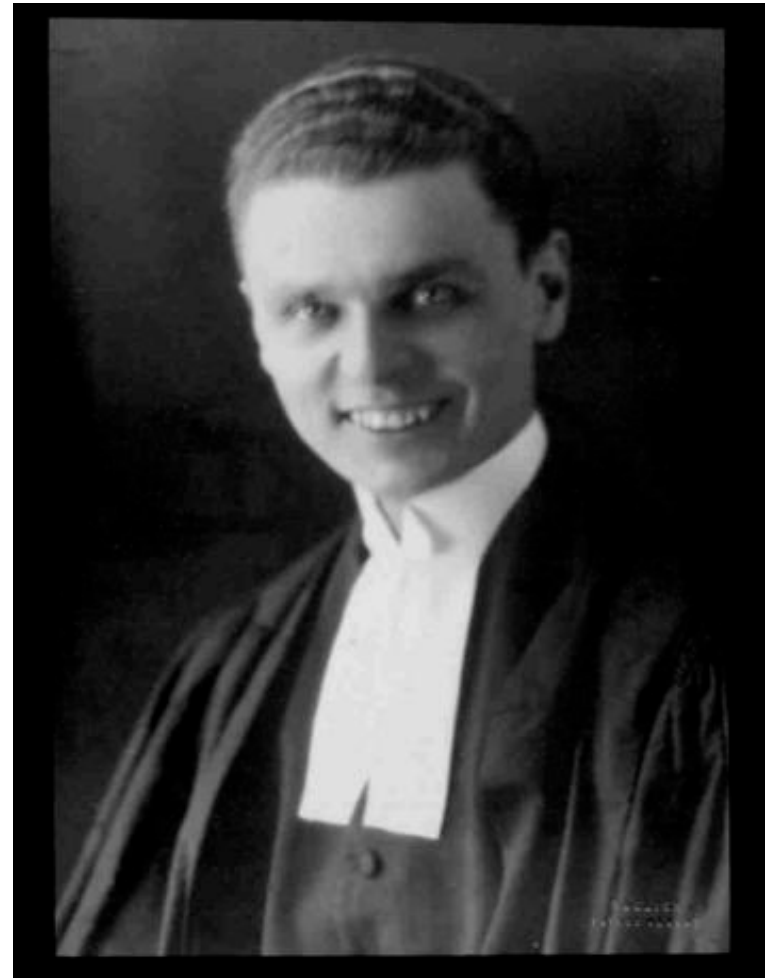
After brief service
in World War I,
Diefenbaker became a
lawyer.

Post card format photo of
John Diefenbaker
standing against a studio
background in his WWI
uniform. JGD inscription
on reverse reads: "Best
regards from Lieut. J. G.
Diefenbaker, Canadian
Officers Overseas Draft,
Regina, Aug 29/16."



He became known as a defender of minorities. In the courtroom he discovered and honed his dramatic genius. He mastered juries with his powerful and edgy voice, his penetrating stare, his waving arm and accusatory finger, his ridicule and sarcasm, and his command of evidence and the law.

He identified naturally with the dispossessed and the poor, with all those who lacked the wealth, power, and confidence of the British Canadian mainstream; and he argued his cases with passion.



John Diefenbaker in legal robes



Members of the Progressive Conservative party after Diefenbaker was nominated as candidate, 1929 provincial election, in front of the Prince Albert public library.

He contested elections through the 1920s and 1930s with little success until he was finally elected to the House of Commons in 1940.

The Liberal victor in Prince Albert resigned his seat to make way for Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, who had lost his own seat in York North. King won easily.



Electors of Prince Albert Constituency
ON SEPT. 14, 1926
Mark Your Ballot Thus:

DIEFENBAKER, John G. | X
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

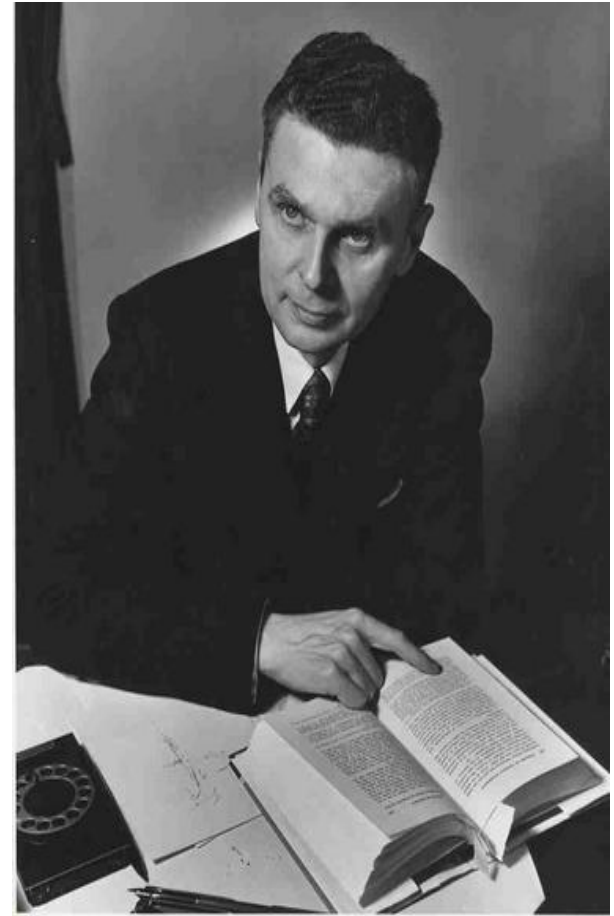
KING, W. L. Mackenzie
of OTTAWA CITY, Canada

O. B. MANVILLE
Official Agent for John G. Diefenbaker

ECHO PRINT, Blaine Lake

Civil Rights

A supporter of civil rights for all, Diefenbaker championed the Canadian Bill of Rights and the extension of the vote to First Nations; he also played an important role in the anti-apartheid statement that led to South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth in 1961.



He was re-elected for
Lake Centre in 1945
and 1949.





John and Olive Diefenbaker with Chief William Little Crow at Outlook Saskatchewan

Bill of Rights

His determination to guarantee civil rights for all led in 1960 to the Canadian Bill of Rights and to extending the federal vote to First Nations peoples in Canada (prior to that point, the Indian Act generally required First Nations to give up their treaty rights in order to be “enfranchised”).

Diefenbaker also nominated James Gladstone, a member of the Blood nation in Alberta, who became the first Aboriginal member of the Senate. In addition, he appointed Canada’s first female Cabinet minister, Ellen Fairclough.



Ellen Fairclough



James Gladstone



Prime Minister John Diefenbaker displaying the Canadian Bill of Rights, Ottawa, September 5, 1958 (came into force in August of 1960).

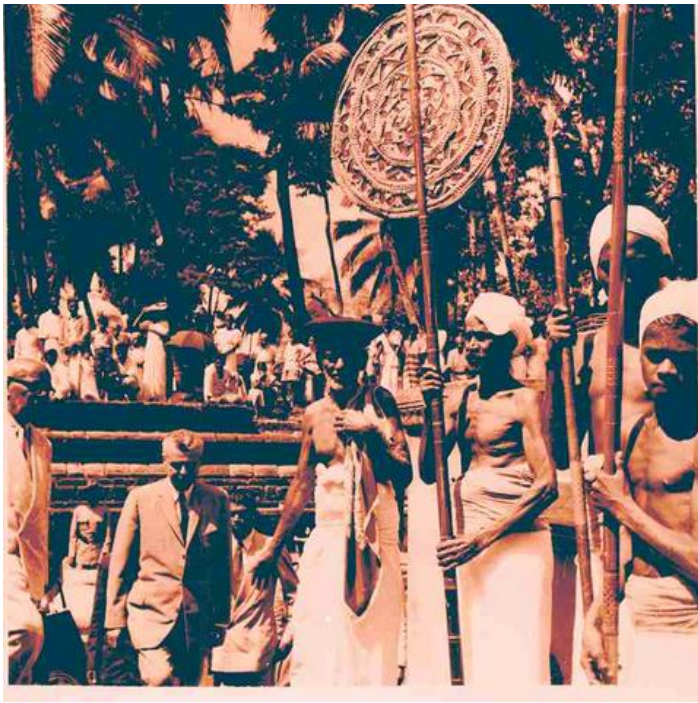


The Diefenbaker era featured the personality and the style of the "man from Prince Albert;" several things now taken for granted were initiated during his administration. Wheat sales to China and agricultural reform revitalized western agriculture.

Social Justice

Under the philosophical umbrella of "social justice," the Diefenbaker government restructured programs to provide aid to those in need. In addition to the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (1961), his government also established a Royal Commission on Health Services (1961) as well as the National Productivity Council (1963) — later named the Economic Council of Canada.

Commonwealth



A tour of the Commonwealth in 1958 reinforced Diefenbaker's belief in the value of that organization and other international bodies.

It also helped to define his role as a supporter of the non-white Commonwealth; Diefenbaker played a key role in the 1961 anti-apartheid statement that contributed to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.





Canadian delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Association



JGD in Ceylon; Photo signed by the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, who sits with John Diefenbaker; in Malaya, Singapore and Australia.



Photo of Canadian delegates attending the Empire Parliamentary Association Conference in Wellington, New Zealand. John Diefenbaker's inscription on back reads: "Nov. 1950 New Zealand--Senator Roebuck, JGD, Rene Beaudoin MP, Daniel Johnson MLA.



John Diefenbaker Senator Roebuck, Daniel Johnson and other delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference.

Roads to Resources

The "northern vision" that figured so prominently in the rhetoric of the 1957 and 1958 elections increased public awareness of the Far North and led to some economic development in that region.



John Diefenbaker standing on an outdoor platform and speaking on the telephone with President John F. Kennedy. Taken during the inauguration ceremony for the Canada-Alaska Microwave System, Whitehorse, Yukon, 22 July, 1961.



JGD speaking at the official opening of Inuvik, NWT, July 21, 1961.



John Diefenbaker opening construction of the South Saskatchewan River Dam project

“The man from PA”

Questions?