

CIVIL RIGHTS

Published by the Civil Rights Union (formerly the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights)

VOL. 1, NO. 4

23

DECEMBER 20th, 1946

CIVIL RIGHTS UNION

The members of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights have reconstituted themselves as the Civil Rights Union and have adopted a new constitution stating that the purposes of the Union will be to "set forth the basic civil rights of Canadians; to protect every Canadian from the arbitrary suspension of these rights; and to raise funds for the above purpose and for legal and technical assistance where needed".

This action was taken by the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights after reviewing the increasing number of cases where civil rights have been treated in a violent and arbitrary manner. At a meeting on October 22nd, 1946, a new constitution, which appears in this issue, was adopted, setting up the new organization on a membership basis.

The Civil Rights Union immediately began discussing the need for a Charter of Rights for Canadians which should be presented to the House of Commons at the next session of Parliament. The membership believes that the basic civil rights of Canadians must be made law and not left to the conveniences and prejudices of cabinet ministers, police officials, or even two justices of the Supreme Court.

Following is a brief resume of the formation and the activities of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights.

On April 6th, 1946, in Toronto, the Emergency Committee For Civil Rights was formed by a group of citizens following a discussion of the actions of the Federal Government and the methods of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission in the so-called espionage cases. The Committee then published a Statement of Purpose in the Toronto papers in the form of an advertisement. This statement declared:

"The basic rights of Canadians are jeopardized by the recent and continuing actions of our Federal Government and the Kellock-Taschereau Commission on espionage.

"To re-establish these rights and to secure Canadians against further infringement of them by secret order-in-council or other arbitrary means, a group of citizens have voluntarily acted together to set up an Emergency Committee for Civil Rights."

The statement then proposed the following program:

"1. . . an educational program so as to remove, as far as possible, the prejudice caused the defendants—

"(a) By the manner of their interrogation prior to trial.

"(b) By the way in which their cases have been publicly prejudged by the . . . Kellock-Taschereau Commission.

"(c) By the fact that the Commission has continued to hear witnesses in relation to matters now before the courts.

"2. To set forth the basic civil rights of Canadians and to take steps to protect every Canadian from the arbitrary suspension of these rights.

"3. To set up an Emergency Civil Rights Fund for the above purposes and for legal and technical assistance where needed."

(Continued on page 6)

NOT GUILTY!

The Kellock-Taschereau Commission and the Government which sponsored its proceedings have now been found guilty by five courts of making and publishing mis-statements concerning the loyalty of Canadian citizens.

In their verbose and inaccurate fourth report, published by the government printer, Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau state on page 318 that they are of "the opinion that Shugar not only agreed to communicate such information [secret and confidential information to a foreign power] but that the evidence before us shows that he did so communicate".

On December 7th, 1946, in Ottawa, before a judge of an Ontario County Court, Dr. David Shugar was declared not guilty of conspiring to communicate secret and confidential information to a foreign power.

Dr. Shugar had previously appeared in a magistrate's court in Ottawa on exactly the same charge following an earlier Report by the Commission, and the magistrate had thrown the case out at a preliminary hearing because of the absence of evidence. Dr. Shugar was charged the second time following the Commissioners' Fourth Report in which, on the basis of what they called new evidence, they repeated their belief that he was guilty. He has now been cleared of both charges.

On page 563 of their fourth report Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau state "on the evidence before us, there would appear to have been only four male members of the Passport Office, who, as a practical matter, could have obtained the issue of the false passport. Of these four, the evidence which we have discussed above connects only one, W. M. Pappin, with the matter."

On October 18th, before a County Court judge Mr. W. M. Pappin had two charges of conspiring to get a false passport for a Russian Agent dismissed and a third charge dropped by the Crown.

On page 226 of their fourth report Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau state: "We are satisfied on the evidence that Adams was an important unit in Zabotin's organization", and "we are of the opinion that Adams did communicate such information [secret and confidential information to a foreign power]."

On October 22nd before a judge and jury of the Supreme Court of Ontario Mr. Eric Adams was declared not guilty of conspiring to communicate secret and confidential information to a foreign power.

On page 280 of their fourth report Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau state that they are of the "opinion that Nightingale not only agreed to furnish unauthorized information to the Russians but actually did so".

On Wednesday, November 7th, before a judge and jury of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Mr. M. S. Nightingale was declared not guilty of communicating confidential information to Russia.

On page 479 of their fourth report Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau state that in their "opinion Chapman was a party to the communication by Willsher and Adams of such information [secret and confidential information to a foreign power]."

On November 27th, before a County Court judge the case against Miss Agatha Chapman was dismissed, the defence not being called upon.

These five persons who had been found guilty by Messrs. Kellock and Taschereau before any of them had appeared in court, have been freed of these charges against them. Over 150 pages of the fourth report were devoted to "proving" their guilt. Legal expenses running into thousands of dollars were forced upon them by the charges against them. In addition, as a direct result of the Commission's reports, Dr. Shugar was dismissed from his position with the Department of Health and Welfare by the Hon. Brooke Claxton before his case was heard in court. He was also refused veterans' out-of-work allowances by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie despite the fact that he was unable to find employment.

Within the past few weeks the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights has protested discriminatory acts against two coloured people in Canada; has protested the refusal of the court to grant Mr. Fred Rose, M.P., bail pending his appeal; has offered support to the Montreal Civil Liberties Association in protesting the cancellation of a liquor license because the holder provided bail for Jehovah's Witnesses; has asked the Federal government for a statement of its authority to ban books from the country, and for the titles of recent books banned; and has asked the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to devote time to civil rights issues on its networks.

Jim Crow: Case 1.

On November 29th, Mr. Leon Beard, a West Indian civil servant studying at the University of Toronto, was barred from playing in a tournament bridge game in Toronto because of his colour. The colour bar was insisted upon by an American who was directing the Toronto tournament because the rules of the American Contract Bridge Association, under which the tournament was being run, forbid coloured people taking part in tournaments with whites.

In a letter to Mr. F. D. Sheardown, President of the Toronto Whist Club, written on December 3rd, the Emergency Committee asked the Club to make a public statement repudiating the "objectionable rule . . . so as to make it clear that this rule will not be enforced in any future tournament organized by the Toronto Whist Club."

The Toronto Whist Club issued a statement to the press stating that it will not recognize any colour bar in future tournaments, and stating that if the American Contract Bridge League does not lift the bar it will sever its association with the League.

Jim Crow: Case 2.

A more flagrant abuse of the elementary rights of a citizen occurred in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, when a coloured woman was ejected from a theatre when she refused to sit in a Jim Crow section, was jailed for 12 hours and tried and convicted by a magistrate of defrauding the federal government of one cent and fined \$20.00 and \$6.00 costs.

According to the Toronto Star of November 30th, Mrs. Viola Desmond of Halifax, entered a New Glasgow Theatre to purchase a ticket. Describing what happened in her own words she said:

"I entered the theatre and gave the cashier a \$1 bill, saying, 'One down, please'. She gave me a ticket and some change. I gave the ticket-taker my ticket and passed in downstairs."

"After I had gone a short distance the ticket-taker called me back saying: 'This is an upstairs ticket and you will have to go upstairs.'"

"The cashier must have made a mistake," I said, "I asked for a downstairs ticket. I will have this exchanged."

"I returned to the wicket and asked the cashier to exchange my ticket. She refused. I asked why. She said: 'I'm sorry but I'm not permitted to sell downstairs tickets to you people.'"

"As the downstairs auditorium was just partially filled with people I could see no reason for her refusal so I went inside and sat down. The ticket-taker called the manager, Mr. McNeill, and he demanded I go upstairs."

"I told him I never sit upstairs because I can't see well from that dis-

tance. He said: 'Don't you know we have the right to refuse admission to any objectionable person?'"

"He left and returned a short time later with a policeman. They carried me bodily from the theatre out into the street."

"I was put in a cell which had a bunk and blankets. I was jailed for 12 hours and next morning I was tried and convicted by the magistrate of defrauding the federal government of one cent, this being the difference in the amusement tax on an upstairs ticket of two cents and a downstairs ticket of three cents."

Mrs. Desmond appeared in court on November 8th. It wasn't until three weeks later that the story appeared in the press.

The Nova Scotia Association for the advancement of Coloured People has announced that it has taken out a writ against the theatre manager charging false arrest, false imprisonment, assault and malicious persecution.

The Emergency Committee wrote to the president of the Odeon Theatres of Canada, J. Earl Lawson, K.C., asking him to issue a public statement "to the effect that the Odeon theatres do not support any policy of segregation of the audience by colour or 'race' . . ."

Mr. Lawson replied: "We have already taken action to avoid a recurrence of the unfortunate incident which happened in one of our theatres in New Glasgow."

"From information in our possession we are led to believe that the report of the incident in the public press was not accurate in all its details as the occurrence was complicated by an alleged assault on the policeman."

(No charge of assault was reported laid by the policeman in the case against Mrs. Desmond.)

"The policy of this company has always been and will be that there shall be no discrimination against any race, colour or creed in our theatres, or in any of our business transactions."

Refusal of Bail

On November 19th the Emergency Committee sent a second letter to the Minister of Justice, protesting the refusal to grant bail to Mr. Fred Rose, M.P. The Committee pointed out to the Minister of Justice that the granting of bail was strongly opposed by the prosecution acting on instructions from the Justice Department.

A reply to this protest was received from F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, in which he stated: "Mr. Brals (the Prosecutor) informs me that he followed strictly my instructions that he should adopt an attitude of strict impartiality on the application made on behalf of Mr. Rose for bail pending the hearing of the appeal. He did, however, as was his duty, place before the presiding judge a police report which showed that during the war the police were searching for Rose and were unable to find him during the course of two years. I understand that it was this report which persuaded the judge to refuse the application."

During the time the police were searching for Mr. Rose he was not under bail. Mr. Brals also used this argument in attempting to prevent bail in Mr. Rose's trial but it was granted.

The Emergency Committee reaffirms the statement in its second letter that "it seems to us that the Crown is taking both an unusual and unreasonable attitude in its opposition to the granting of bail. We are also informed that Mr.

which probably will not be available until some time in January.

"As we said before, it seems important to us that any appearance of partiality or political prejudice in connection with these cases should be avoided and we therefore urge that the instructions to Crown Counsel be modified."

Banned Books

The Emergency Committee has asked the Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue, to provide it with the following information concerning the entry of books into Canada: who exercises the power which is given by the Customs Act to prevent the entry of books; what appeal can be made against such decisions; what books in English have been prohibited entry into Canada since the end of the war, with some indication of the grounds on which they have been banned.

A reply has been received from the minister's private secretary quoting the sections of the Customs Tariff (Section 13 and Schedule C, item 1201) which prohibit the importation of printed matter "of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character," and give the Minister power to have it "destroyed or otherwise dealt with".

The reply continues:

"The departmental procedure is that the Examiner of Publications, to whom books are forwarded if the Customs Officer at the port of entry has any doubt as to their admissibility, examines and makes a recommendation based on the material submitted to him. His recommendation goes to the Deputy Minister."

"You ask what appeal can be made against a decision by this official. You could appeal to the Deputy Minister, the Minister, or to the Government."

"It is not possible for me to send you a complete list (sic) of the books which have been prohibited entry. If there is any particular book in which your organization is interested, we could, of course, give you the information."

We doubt if those who are interested in freedom of the press will accept this procedure as satisfactory in view of some of its recent results. We would draw attention also to the refusal to send a list of the English-language books banned since the end of the war.

The Witnesses of Injustice

Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec has cancelled the beer and spirits license of Frank Roncarelli, restaurant owner, because Roncarelli provided bail for members of the Witnesses of Jehovah who have been arrested in Quebec. Arrests have been made on charges of distributing circulars without a license and of seditious conspiracy.

Mr. Roncarelli told the press that Premier Duplessis cancelled his license on the ground that "posting bond for the persecuted Witnesses of Jehovah constituted a provocation against public order, against the administration of justice in the province of Quebec."

Provincial officials are reported to have removed several thousand dollars worth of beer and spirits from Mr. Roncarelli's restaurant.

The Emergency Committee has offered its support to the Montreal Civil Liberties association in protesting the "undoubted right of an individual to meet bail or help in the defence of accused persons freely and without any intimidation".

A Civil Rights Conference

As the statement of the Montreal Civil Liberties Association reprinted in this Bulletin from the Montreal Gazette, indicates, there is an urgent need in Canada today for co-operative action to defend civil rights.

In its conduct of the so-called espionage affair the federal government and the Kellock-Taschereau Commission set an example of disregard for civil rights which others across Canada have been quick to follow. Many trade unionists have been arrested under obsolete sections of Federal laws; discriminatory acts have been committed against persons because of their colour; bail has been denied arrested persons in the most high-handed manner; the fourth report of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission, despite the fact that five persons named in it have been acquitted in courts, is still being distributed in Canada, the United States and Great Britain; Japanese-Canadians have been refused equitable settlement for their seized property; the families of Chinese in Canada are denied entry to Canada by the Chinese Immigration Act.

To restore respect for civil rights several new organizations have formed within recent months. Existing organizations are becoming more active. In Toronto there are three civil rights groups—The Toronto Civil Liberties Association, the Civil Rights Union and the Ontario Committee for the Defence of Trade Union Rights. In Montreal there are two civil rights organizations—the Montreal Civil Liberties Association and the Quebec Committee for the Defence of Trade Union Rights. An Ottawa Civil Liberties Association was formed this year and there are established associations in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Interest is active in other western cities.

From these facts it would seem that the time has come for all civil liberties organizations, and other bodies which are concerned about particular civil rights, to meet in a national conference, or at least a re-

Draft Statement of Principles For A National Civil Liberties Organization

1. The aims, policies and activities of a civil liberties organization should be such that membership in it will be open and acceptable to all persons of whatever political or religious persuasion, who desire to uphold and extend human rights and liberties.

2. The first aim of such an organization should be the defense of those civil rights already recognized by law, wherever and whenever attacked or threatened.

Active defence in a given case will, in practice, rest upon the decision of the organization or its elected officers, but this decision should be unaffected by (a) the guilt or innocence of persons accused or suspected, (b) the fact that the abrogation of rights has been legalized (e.g. by Orders in Council re Japanese Canadians, Quebec Padlock Act).

3. The second aim of such an organization should be the recognition and establishment of civil rights in areas where they are at present poorly defined or inadequately protected.

A civil liberties organization whose aims were limited to the defence of legally recognized rights would be seriously restricted in scope and might ultimately become reactionary. Such a body, for instance, would be unable to protest against the recent exclusion of a Trinidad student from a Toronto bridge tournament; if formed a hundred years ago, it would still be defending the right of parents to exploit their children's labour. In a changing society, the areas in which civil rights need to be defined will also change.

Thus a civil liberties organization must be prepared, when issues arise in such areas, to undertake public education as to the changes it deems desirable, by means of public protest, study and discussion. In some matters a change in public opinion and attitudes will be the main objective; in others a further objective will be changes in the law.

In pursuit of these objectives a civil liberties organization might be expected to seek such changes as the following:

- Wider public and legal recognition of the rights of racial, cultural and religious minorities where such recognition is now insufficient;
- Amendments to legislation which unfairly handicaps accused or suspected persons (e.g. Canada Evidence Act, Officials Secrets Act);
- Removal of abuses permitted by existing statutes e.g. application of Shipping Act clause on desertion to striking crews on lake vessels, of "watching and besetting" clause to peaceful pickets);
- A comprehensive Bill of Rights which will define civil liberties in various fields and make it more difficult for governments to abrogate them at will.

4. It is recognized that efforts to define and defend civil rights in new areas are likely to reveal honest differences of opinion among the members of the organization, as in the community at large. Any specific program of activity should, therefore, be fully discussed by the members in advance, and be adopted or rejected by vote of the majority. Discussion of such matters will be of great educative value, both within the organization and outside it.

gional one, to co-ordinate their work and so strengthen the fight for civil rights. The Civil Rights Union would welcome exchanges of opinion on the subject of a conference and the matters with which it

could effectively deal. One of the matters on which this conference could act is a Charter of Rights for Canadians for presentation to the House of Commons at the next session of Parliament.

Constitution of the Civil Rights Union

Adopted October 22, 1946.

Article 1. NAME.—The name of this association shall be the Civil Rights Union.

Article 2. PURPOSES.—The purposes of the association shall be: to set forth the basic civil rights of Canadians; to take steps to protect every Canadian from the arbitrary suspension of these rights; and to raise funds for the above purposes and for legal and technical assistance where needed.

Article 3. MEMBERSHIP.—(1) Membership in the association shall be open to all persons who subscribe to its purposes and pay the required fees.

(2) Ordinary members shall be those members able to take an active part in the association. They shall pay a minimum annual fee of \$3.00 and be entitled to receive notification and agenda of meetings and to vote.

(3) Associate members shall be those who are unable to take active part in the work of the association. They shall pay a minimum annual fee of \$2.00, shall be entitled to vote but shall not be entitled to receive notification of meetings.

(4) Affiliated members, as defined in Article 4, shall be entitled to receive notification

and agenda of meetings and to vote.

Article 4. AFFILIATION.—Affiliated organizations shall be entitled to nominate representatives to the association in such proportion to the membership of the affiliating body as the Executive of the Civil Rights Union may determine, and shall pay such fee as the Executive shall determine. The representatives of affiliated organizations shall be affiliated members.

Article 5. EXECUTIVE.—(1) The executive shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer and from five to ten other members, all to be elected annually by the members at a general membership meeting.

(2) The executive may appoint an Executive Secretary from time to time.

(3) The executive shall carry out the policies of the association as set out in Article 2 and as determined at the general membership meetings, and shall have the responsibility for applying such policy when in the opinion of the executive, immediate action is required.

Article 6. MEETINGS.—(1) There shall be a general membership meeting at least once every three months.

(2) On the request of 10 members of the association, deposited in writing with the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Secretary, that officer shall have a general membership meeting called for a date not later than one week after the receipt of the request.

Article 7. AMENDMENTS.—This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of those members present and voting at any general membership meeting.

Article 8. COMING INTO FORCE.—(1) This constitution shall come into force when passed by a vote of two-thirds of those members of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights present and voting at a general meeting.

(2) The Executive of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights shall serve as the Executive of the Civil Rights Union under this Constitution until the first general membership meeting of the Civil Rights Union.

(Note: The Constitution was passed at the general meeting of the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights on October 22, 1946, in accordance with the requirements of Article 8.)

Freedom Is Your Affair

Do These Facts
Alarm You?

The following is an advertisement placed in the Montreal Gazette of November 12th, 1946, by the Montreal Civil Liberties Association and signed by the members of the Executive: Rev. Angus de M. Cameron, Chairman; Therese F. Casgrain, Robert Charbonneau, Rev. Claude de Mestral, Secretary-Treasurer; Very Rev. K. C. Evans, Constance Garneau, Vice-Chairman; Roma Goodwin, Gwethalyn Graham, Francois Hertel, Claude Hurtubise, Prof. B. S. Keirstead, Bernard S. Mergler, Rev. Wm. Orr Mulligan, Roger Oulmet, K.C., Jacques Ferrault, LL.D., Leslie Roberts, Prof. F. R. Scott.

"A number of fellow citizens, of Japanese stock, are forbidden to travel and settle freely in their own country—because of their race. This is the ghetto principle. Canada is a country of minorities. This might happen some day to the minority group to which you belong.

An order-in-council authorized the making of an order "for the interrogation and/or the detention of persons in such place and under such conditions as the Minister of Justice might from time to time determine, if the Minister were satisfied that it was necessary so to do." Another order-in-council created a Royal Commission which, pursuant to special power thereby granted, brands such persons, in a public report, as guilty of crimes either before any charges had been laid in a court of law, or while the trials were actually pending. This endangers the fundamental principle of justice designed to permit the accused to have access to counsel and to secure a fair trial. This also violates the principle that every individual must be presumed innocent until found guilty in a court of law.

The members of the Royal Commission were two justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, before which court may come an appeal from sentences laid on the basis of trials wherein the evidence adduced may take its roots in the Commission's findings. Without in the least questioning their integrity and honesty, it may be inferred that they have been placed in an awkward position and that the confidence of the public in the courts of justice is being shaken by this apparent failure to preserve the primary aims of the judicial process.

In many parts of Canada injunctions have been taken in the courts, sometimes on doubtful charges, against labour leaders, picketers, and trade unions, in an effort to break strikes. This is the Labour Injunction, which is never granted in England and which has been outlawed in the United States. The Attorney-General of this Province has publicly attributed political leanings to labour leaders, and, on the strength of his own convictions has given orders that they be arrested and detained without bail.

Canada has just emerged from the most appalling war in history, fought fundamentally to secure to free men the very rights and principles which are now being challenged in our own country. Apathy on the part of the "good" citizen can lead to the destruction of his own rights. A right unasserted lapses. It has happened before; it can happen here. FREEDOM IS YOUR

The Montreal Civil Liberties Association has been formed in order to strive to correct these and similar abuses. It is an agency through which all citizens, no matter what their racial origins, religious creeds

(Continued on page 8)

"Liberty Can Be Destroyed"

"Human liberty was achieved by a slow, painstaking and often bloody march from precedent to precedent. Liberty can be destroyed in a day by the writing of precedents in the opposite direction. The tragedy of the decline of democratic thought and sentiment has been that those most interested in the preservation of their liberty have been the last to bestir themselves in their own behalf. This lethargy, this ineptitude in the face of repeated attacks on their most sacred rights, has been an incentive and an encouragement to the enemy of democracy. We have been too busy with our own individual concerns, with our own material interests, to perform our plain civic duty . . . The responsibility for democracy, our freedom, is yours and mine."

In these words, at a mass meeting in Montreal on Dec. 12, the Hon. G. C. Power underlined the threat to liberty and democracy so apparent in the trend of government actions, federal and provincial, during the past year. The meeting, in the Monument National, was called by the Montreal Civil Liberties Association primarily to protest the invasion of civil rights by Premier Duplessis in his actions against the Jehovah's Witnesses. The Rev. Angus Cameron and Mme. G. Garneau, chairman and vice-chairman of the Association, chaired the meeting jointly. Other speakers were Jean Marie Bedard, William Archer, Guy Desautels, Roger Oulmet, Patrick Walsh, Leslie Roberts.

Mr. Power pointed to the growth of an arbitrary spirit and practice in both the Dominion and Quebec governments. In Ottawa "we have abandoned the age-old tradition of the liberty and security of the subject and have substituted therefor the Bourbon and Gestapo systems of lettres de cachet, of incarceration without trial, of inquisition without counsel, or solitary confinement. What remains of democracy here?"

In Quebec "our prime minister has publicly in the newspapers tried and condemned for no less a crime than sedition, one of the gravest in the Criminal Code, a fanatical religious sect with whose views few of us have any sympathy, but whose rights to fair trial for the crimes of which they are accused we all of us maintain, not so much for the accused themselves, but on our own account as citizens of a country still presumed to be free.

"We have within the past ten days seen a citizen of this province deprived of his livelihood, merely because in the exercise of his undoubted legal right and privilege he has run counter to the views of a political attorney-general.

"In the first case the accused have been haled before the courts, not on the charge which the chief law officer of the crown lays against them in the newspapers, but merely on the count of having committed a minor municipal misdemeanour in that they distributed pamphlets without a licence to do so. In the second case no opportunity whatsoever was given to the accused person to defend himself when action was taken — and insofar as I am aware, none has been given him yet. This is sheer abrogation of the whole democratic process by which we live . . ."

Besides the speakers, others on the platform were Judge Gordon Nicholson, Col. Irving Rexford, Senator Hugessen, Mme. Casgrain, Paul Emile Lafontaine, C. Papineau-Couture, Gwethalyn Graham, William Power, Campbell Carroll, James Paterson, Marcus M. Sperber, Francois Hertel, Bernard S. Mergler and Canon P. S. C. Powles.

Labour's Civil Rights

Two provincial committees of trade unionists have been set up in the past two months to defend the civil rights of trade unionists. The Quebec Committee for Defense of Trade Union Rights, formed in Montreal in October, has as its aims: "To conduct a campaign against outmoded and discriminatory labor legislation; to fight against the abuse of technicalities in the law by the Provincial Government in order to break strikes and destroy unions; to collect funds for the legal defense of arrested union leaders".

The Ontario Committee for the Defense of Trade Union Rights was formed in Toronto in November, with similar aims, and is to co-ordinate its work with that of the Quebec Committee. It now includes representatives of the following unions: Canadian Seamen's Union; International Chemical Workers; Painters and Decorators; Restaurant and Hotel Employees' Union; Sheet Metal Workers' Union; Toronto Typographical Union; United Auto Workers; United Electrical Workers; United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; United Rubber Workers; United Textile Workers.

The formation of these committees has resulted from the number of unusual actions taken by provincial Attorney Generals against trade union organizers and leaders in strikes. Arrests have been made under

(Continued on page 8)

Students Protest

University students at McGill and Toronto are showing increasing awareness of the need to protest invasions of civil rights. It was reported on December 10th that more than 500 McGill students had signed a petition protesting the actions taken by Premier Duplessis against the Witnesses of Jehovah and against Frank Roncarelli who had provided bail for many of the Witnesses.

"Although we do not support this particular sect or its methods," the petition says, "we recognize that the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and of worship must be observed in a democratic society."

"Premier Duplessis in jailing the Witnesses and in particular depriving Mr. Roncarelli of his commercial license has indicated these rights are not to be observed in Quebec."

By December 12, 1,200 students had signed the petition and a resolution in similar terms was passed at a mass meeting of McGill students held the same day to protest the Premier's actions.

At the University of Toronto a mass meeting sponsored by the Students' Administrative Council was held in Convocation Hall on December 10th to protest racial and religious discrimination. The student meeting went further than protesting the discrimination against the coloured student

(Continued on page 8)

R.C.M.P. Interrogation Methods

The methods of detention and interrogation employed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acting on orders from the Minister of Justice were revealed further during the trial of Matt Simons Nightingale in the Supreme Court of Ontario on a charge of conspiring to communicate secret and confidential information to a foreign power. Nightingale was acquitted by a jury.

The following testimony by Nightingale is taken from pages 411 to 417 of his trial record for Wednesday, November 6th, 1946:

Q. Was it on the fourth day following your detention you said you were interviewed by someone? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. What was his name? A. He introduced himself as Detective Inspector Anthony.

Q. And what did Detective Anthony have to say, and what did you say to him? A. I was waiting there to find out what it was all about, and another constable came in and he and my constable took me across to another building. On the way over my sort of personal guard, locking his arm in mine, to make sure I did not run—although there was a constable every hundred feet outside every building, and they were all armed—so they took me across to that other building about one hundred feet from the one I was in. And then when I got there I was taken into this office and met Detective Inspector Anthony.

Q. Do you recall at what time of day it was? A. It was in the afternoon.

Q. In the afternoon? A. Yes; I remember I was lying down and trying to get some sleep when they came in and woke me up and took me across. And when I got there Detective Inspector Anthony said, "You know, Nightingale, we know a lot about you. We have a record of you since Pointe Claire". A. I said, "Well, I remember when I was in Pointe Claire I was in a sort of adult education group, or study group, and someone reported the fact that we had a communist member to speak to us. I said that the RCMP had come up to find out about it, and investigated and told one of our members that the party who had reported it must have been crazy, because there was nothing to it, at all. I told that to Inspector Anthony. He then said, "Well, now we have direct evidence that you have been conveying secret information to the Russians," in contravention of the Official Secrets Act, or something of that sort. So I told him I did not see how that could be, how they could have evidence of that, because I never had done anything of that sort. Then he showed me a document which he said he had obtained from the Russian Embassy. He said that they had an independent witness to testify that the information contained in the document was true. He only showed me the first part of it, incidentally—one filed in this case. Then he said, "I would strongly advise you, for your protection, that you go back to your room and write a complete story of what you have done and what you have given to the Russians." I said, "I cannot, I have given them nothing." So he said, "Well, go back to your room and think it over." I was then taken back to my room and left there until the following day. On the following day some constable came in and I was again taken across to interview Mr. Anthony in the same manner. He asked me if I had written anything, as he had asked, and I said, "No, I have nothing to write because there was nothing done about giving information to the Russians." Then he started to show me a few more items; he showed me a picture of Sam Carr.

Well, I was beginning to think that I had better get someone who will protect me. I asked him at that particular time if I could have counsel, and he said I was not allowed a lawyer. He said all I had to do was to just tell the truth, that the evidence they had showed that I was on the outside circle, in any event, of what was going on. And he also showed me a newspaper saying, "Fifty spies arrested" — or "Forty spies arrested" — something of that kind. Then he again told me that for my own protection I should go back and write a report of what I knew about anything — any contact I had had with the Russian Embassy. He told me that there was a commission sitting. He did not go into it, and I did not ask much about it, because I sort of thought it was court of law — and that as soon as I had written this it would be taken before the Commission, and the Commission would, I think he said if I wrote this and it was as he had expected it to be, all would be all right before the Commission.

Q. Did he say anything else at that time? A. Oh, yes, he did say something else.

Q. Yes, what was it? A. He showed me a picture of Sam Carr and he explained the fact that Sam Carr had been involved in a gigantic conspiracy against the security of Canada; and then he said that as a good Canadian it was up to me to help them send these damned Jews back where they came from. I said, "I am sorry there is nothing I can tell you which will help you to do anything of that sort." So I was then taken back to my room.

(Since the trial a formal statement has been issued by Inspector Anthony denying that he made this statement regarding Jews, quoted above by Nightingale.)

CANADIAN JAPANESE PROPERTIES

The low prices at which the seized properties of Canadian Japanese have been sold by Canadian government officials have led to much complaint. The following extracts from correspondence on one case indicate what possibility there is that redress can be had in any cases. After the sale of certain property of Dr. M. Uchida, a letter was sent on his behalf on June 24, 1946, to the Minister of Justice, asking to know how the sale price had been set. This letter was referred to the Office of the Custodian, in the Secretary of State's Department, Ottawa, and in reply the Counsel to the Custodian wrote, July 17:

"The Deputy Custodian obtained a report as to the sale of this particular property from Mr. F. G. Shears, Director, Office of the Custodian, 506 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, which discloses that sale was effected following receipt of a recommendation from our Vancouver Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Smith. Independent valuations were obtained from established real estate brokers and the accepted offer exceeded the valuation.

"It is suggested that if you desire further particulars it would be advisable to arrange an appointment with Mr. Shears as all information pertaining to the sale is on the file in our Vancouver office."

Following this suggestion, on August 8 a Vancouver legal firm wrote to the Director of the Office of the Custodian, Vancouver, making the following request on behalf of Dr. Uchida:

"We are instructed to request from you a copy of the recommendation made by your Advisory Committee and copies of the independent valuations referred to in that letter [of July 17].

"It is desired to have this information so that we may assure Dr. Uchida if possible that everything has been done to obtain the best price for his property."

The Director of the Vancouver Office of the Custodian, on August 14, made the following answer to this request:

"We note your request for copies of the recommendation made by our Advisory Committee and for independent valuations concerning the above property. The advice supplied to us by the Advisory Committee is given for the confidential information of the Custodian and under the policy laid down by the Committee, this information is not to be disclosed. The same applies to the actual valuation reports which are obtained from our appraisers. In am not in a position, therefore, to supply you with the information asked for."

The Director adds, perhaps by way of extenuation:

"You may be aware that all Japanese properties were advertised for sale and tenders called for and the general public were well aware that such properties were available and that sales would only be made where it was considered that satisfactory prices were obtained."

One may ask: considered by whom? and satisfactory to whom?

CONTRASTS

Ronald George Sears was arrested at five in the morning by five police officers on suspicion of having committed several murders. He was taken to gaol, his father was refused permission to see him and he was questioned until nine o'clock at which time he became ill and a doctor was called. During the course of his examination by the police, after first denying any connection with the crimes, he finally signed a statement implicating himself. After a trial he was found guilty on the basis of his "confession". On appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal his conviction was quashed.

Edward Mazerall was arrested at six in the morning by the R.C.M.P. on suspicion of communicating information to a foreign power. He was held incommunicado for seventeen days at Rockcliffe barracks, interrogated by the R.C.M.P. and later by a Royal Commission sitting in secret, denied access to counsel and not allowed to see his wife. Lights were kept burning all nights in his room for several nights. He was not warned that what he said could be used against him and he was convicted at his trial on the basis of evidence he gave under oath (after being sworn to secrecy) to the Commissioners. On appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal his conviction was affirmed.

In the Sears case the Chief Justice is reported as saying "there are several things that disturb me. There was the formidable force that went to arrest the boy at his home, the handcuffs used, his condition of collapse. Other things seem odd to me. Why did the police drag a type-writer into the office when they questioned the boy, when neither of the detectives knew how to operate one?"

In the Sears case Mr. Justice Henderson is reported as saying, "Why wouldn't they let the boy's father see him? It indicates a rather aggressive attitude," and, he added, "how this can be called a voluntary statement is beyond me at the moment".

In the Sears case the Crown Counsel argued unsuccessfully on the appeal that the accused had made no complaint of ill treatment or pressure from the officers. The Chief Justice commented "it is not enough to say that the boy made no complaint".

In the Sears case, during cross examination at the trial the accused was asked by crown counsel "if you did say it, is it true"? That, said the Chief Justice was "a confused and hypothetical question".

In the Sears case the accused was questioned in an office at the gaol by police officers, who had refused to tell the accused what he was charged with.

In the Sears case the Chief Justice is reported as saying "what is important in this sort of case, is that the statements were not obtained by undue influence. It is not a matter of what the accused remembers".

There is a sensational difference in the treatment by the Court of Appeal of these two cases. In the Sears case the Court correctly attacked the acts of the police in trying to get a confession. In the Mazerall case it was not necessary to discuss what was done.

It might be suggested to the Court that it is always necessary for them to comment on police action (or even action by Royal Commissioners who happen to be members of the Supreme Court of Canada) when that action is calculated to deprive

In the Mazerall case the Chief Justice said "it is not necessary for the disposition of this appeal that we should consider or have any opinion upon, the wisdom or propriety of the action of the government of Canada in passing the order in council authorizing the detention of the appellant, nor of what was done under the authority of that order in council".

In the Mazerall case the Chief Justice said "the detention of the appellant was not by the authority of the commissioners nor had they power to release him. In examining the appellant under oath they were simply carrying out the purpose of their appointment. The retaining of counsel for the appellant was entirely a matter for him."

In the Mazerall case, one of the reasons for rejecting Mazerall's appeal was that he had not objected to answering certain questions and that it did not appear that he expressed any desire to have counsel.

In the Mazerall case, during cross examination at the trial the accused was asked by Crown counsel whether or not his answers to the Commission were true. He said that he had tried to tell the truth but that following one question "I might be asked several leading questions to make me answer what was not in fact, actually true". The Chief Justice commented that "it is fair to assume that there was nothing of substance to correct or explain".

In the Mazerall case two secret orders in council had been passed which purported to legalize the procedure to be adopted. Mazerall was questioned both by R.C.M.P. officers, and, under oath, after being sworn to secrecy, by two members of the Supreme Court of Canada and their legal aides.

In the Mazerall case the Chief Justice said "the statement attributed by (Mazerall) to the police officer was that (Mazerall) would appear before the Royal commission, and that if (Mazerall) were to make a clean breast of it, he felt the Commission would take a more lenient view. No question of the appellant having been influenced to forego his right to answer was raised at the trial and there is nothing to support it now except the ingenious suggestions of counsel".

NO STAFF, NO TIME, NO MONEY

On October 10th, 1946, the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights wrote to A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, asking that consideration be given to a series of broadcasts on civil rights.

On October 23rd, the following reply was received from Mr. Dunton:

"I have your letter of October 10th suggesting a series of radio talks on civil rights in Canada.

"There are a number of worthwhile broadcasting projects which we should like to carry out. The limiting factors are those of broadcast time, money and staff. The CBC has to try to allot the amounts of all these available among the different interests of the listeners. Among the projects we have not been able to carry out on our schedule so far is that of a series of talks on civil rights although we have been broadcasting a series of programs on the "Four Freedoms". The idea however is still very much in mind.

"A. D. DUNTON."

Experience indicates that the only way to move an idea out of the minds of public officials into the form of action, is by public pressure. The Civil Rights Union, therefore, urges civil liberties groups, trade unions, citizens' forums, and interested individuals to write the chairman of the CBC concerning the importance of such a series of broadcasts. Civil rights issues should be widely discussed throughout Canada so that when a Charter of Rights is introduced in the House of Commons the public will be sufficiently informed on the subject to make a mature judgment of its contents.

CIVIL RIGHTS UNION

(Continued from page 1)

Following the publication of this statement the Emergency Committee published three full-page advertisements in Toronto newspapers protesting the procedure of the government and asking the public for financial support. The response was immediate and gratifying. Since its first advertisement the Emergency Committee has received contributions totalling \$8,703.67. The Committee has received financial support and endorsement from many trade unions and from other civil rights groups across Canada.

On August 15th, the Emergency Committee published the first issue of "Civil Rights" and the Civil Rights Union is continuing the monthly publication.

an accused person of the rights which British Justice is supposed to guarantee him. As a leading editorial in the Toronto Star pointed out, "it is impossible to say to what extent the Ottawa proceedings may have encouraged such treatment of prisoners as apparently took place in the Sears case".

It is perhaps not too much to hope that in a subsequent case the Court of Appeal can find the opportunity to comment on the procedure in the espionage cases.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A monthly bulletin issued in a press run of 4,500. Copy for this Bulletin is approved by an editorial committee of Civil Rights Union. Members of the Executive are: Mrs. M. H. Spaulding, Chairman; C. A. Ashley; A. T. DeLury; Martyn Estall; Jefferson Hurley; Leopold Infeld; A. Y. Jackson; J. D. Ketchum and C. B. Macpherson. Any portion of this bulletin may be reprinted without permission. Forty-five hundred copies are distributed to the press, M.P.'s, Trade Unions and organizations interested in civil rights. Address all copy and correspondence to Secretary, Civil Rights Union, 54 Huntley St., Toronto, Ontario.

"Fraudulent Rumour"

The fourth report of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission is enjoying a shoddy popularity in newspapers in Canada, United States and Great Britain. It has become the basis of the wildest speculation and the most fraudulent rumour. It is a favorite source of misinformation for those concerned, not with facts, but with political sensationalism.

The Times of London on September 3rd ran a lengthy article from its Ottawa correspondent in which it was assumed that all persons named in the report are guilty, and in which the report itself is by implication held up as a model of accuracy.

The Sunday Despatch of London on September 22nd began a series of stories based on the report. "Document of 733 pages of Evidence reads like a detective novel," says a Despatch headline. It is difficult to determine whether this is intended as a compliment or a complaint. It is significant that the Despatch began this series just when the British newspapers, temporarily freed from restrictions on paper supply and circulation, were beginning a sensational circulation war in the knowledge that the circulations they achieved in the next three months would be the basis for new newspaper quotas.

In each case newspapers are careful to give full credit to the Canadian government and to Commissioners Kellock and Taschereau for the publication of the report. The English libel laws are much stricter than those in Canada, and for this reason it is necessary to establish clearly that the Fourth Report is a privileged document.

Exactly how many copies of this report have been distributed by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Justice is not known. The British Government has ordered two thousand copies, according to Mr. Attlee. It is disgraceful that the Canadian government should continue to circulate this discredited report. It contains a minimum of information in regard to the unauthorized transmission of information. Much of the report consists of irrelevant and extraordinary immature comment on international affairs. It contains the names of some individuals who have been found guilty in court of offences against the official secrets act. It also contains the names of five other persons who are branded as guilty but who have been acquitted after a trial in open court.

The Plight of Chinese in Canada

The Committee for the Repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act, recently formed in Toronto by seventy-eight leading citizens, including many members of the Canadian Chinese community, is bringing to public attention a long-standing denial of civil rights in Canada. The Committee has presented a brief to the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of External Affairs urging the repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act at the next session of Parliament in order to bring to an end the racial discrimination which this Act has imposed on Canada for twenty-three years. We reprint here selections from the brief.

I. THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT CONFLICTS WITH CANADA'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND CANADA'S PLEDGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

Under the terms of the Charter, Canada has agreed to "promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" and to "practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours."

Only two weeks ago, on November 20th, Canada pledged before the United Nations General Assembly and joined in the following resolutions: "The General Assembly of the United Nations declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecutions and discriminations, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end."

If Canada means to honour the United Nations Charter and live up to its pledge before the United Nations General Assembly, then it must repeal the Chinese Immigration Act because the Act clearly discriminates against the Chinese as a race.

II. THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT IS THE GREATEST SINGLE DISTURBING INFLUENCE IN GOOD NEIGHBOUR RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND CHINA.

Everyone agrees that it is desirable to have the friendliest possible relations with China. No one in his right mind, knowing the implications of the atomic bomb, wants to see another war. War atmospheres are bred on the very things for which the Chinese Immigration Act stands. It was precisely this type of propaganda that was fed to the Japanese people in the recent Great War. If any other country passed a law prohibiting Canadians from entering it, our people would deeply resent it and be antagonistic towards that country. Why should we expect the Chinese to feel differently?

III. THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT IS A MAJOR BARRIER TO BIGGER AND BETTER TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF CHINA AND THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

China constitutes an unlimited market for Canadian goods . . . The development of trade, however, between China and Canada is dependent on the willingness of the two countries to trade with each other. How willing do you think Canadians would be to trade with China if China had a Canadian exclusion law? . . .

IV. THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT IS CONTRARY TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY, MORALITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

According to the 1941 census statistics, there were 30,713 male Chinese in Canada and 3,914 female. Of the males, 23,556 were listed as married, and of the females, 1,177. The greater portion of the males have their wives and families in China. What else but inhuman is it to allow these men to come into Canada and at the same time deprive them of the society of their wives and children?

One does not have to be a sociologist to recognize the meaning in human terms of the above statistics; a home without a wife and family for the average Chinese Canadian male; an abnormal sex life; limited opportunities for female companionship and any kind of satisfactory personal existence.

V. THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT IS FOUNDED, NAMELY, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACIAL EXCLUSION, ARE CONTRARY TO THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF CANADIAN DEMOCRACY AND THOSE HELD BY THE MAJORITY OF CANADIANS.

While this statement does not require further elaboration, nevertheless it should not be forgotten that one of the prime reasons why Great War II was fought was to combat such Nazi doctrines as racialism and racial superiority."

It contains the names of individuals who committed no offence, even by the standards of the Commission, but who are described as persons who "would have done so if required".

The continued circulation of the report cannot be defended. The Canadian government is ignoring the decisions of courts,

the protests of the public, and the admission of the Commissioners themselves that some of the persons named by them have committed no crimes. It is a gross misuse of the privileges and immunities of the Crown and a shocking injustice to the individuals concerned, to continue to print this inaccurate document.

JOIN THE CIVIL RIGHTS UNION

Office: 54 HUNTLEY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I agree with the aims and purposes of the Civil Rights Union and I wish to be enrolled as a member and receive the monthly Civil Rights bulletin.

I enclose \$3 (three dollars) for annual membership fee.

Name _____

Occupation _____ Phone _____

Address _____

THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The editor of the Fortnightly Law Journal, in the December 16th issue, after commending the work of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Canadian Bar Association and the Association's adoption at its annual meeting of the Committee's recommendations, draws attention to the need for continued action by the Association. At the annual meeting of the Association, the Civil Liberties Committee "was erected into a Section of the Association in recognition of the importance of the work that it has done and was doing. Unfortunately this promotion has had the effect of bringing that work to an end, because until a chairman of the Section is appointed the Section cannot even get organized. This seems to be a poor reward, as we are quite sure that the members of the Association had no intention, when they voted for the creation of the Section, of simply kicking the Committee upstairs. Already four months of the year, in which the Section has to prepare for the next annual meeting, has gone by and when it is realized that in addition to preparing for the annual meeting the Section has to organize itself it must be apparent that already too much valuable time has been lost. It must also be apparent from the packed audiences that attended the wind-up meeting at Winnipeg that the Association takes a lively and sincere interest in this matter of civil liberties and the failure to appoint a chairman cannot arise from any lack of suitable man to take over the job. We would hesitate to suggest that the nature of the Committee's report at Winnipeg had anything to do with the delay in making the appointment, but we are afraid that if there is much further delay there will be those who will put this interpretation on the otherwise inexplicable delay."

P.C. 6444

From the editorial page of the Fortnightly Law Journal of December 16th, 1946, we reprint the following comment on Order in Council P.C. 6444 and the work of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission.

"Perhaps the outstanding feature of the year has been the example of the excesses to which the totalitarian power of legislation by order-in-council can be carried. The best example of this was the mare's nest of the Ottawa spy inquisition. We are not sure what the record of convictions and acquittals is but it is not good enough to warrant the thought that the great plot was any serious threat to the national life of Canada. This appears particularly so when it is remembered that one of the unfortunates who was incarcerated under the iniquitous P.C. 6444 and who was found guilty in so many words by the inquisition was twice acquitted, once when the magistrate refused to commit him for trial and once later when the Crown—the poor old Crown again—succeeded in making out a prima facie case and he was committed but acquitted in the County Judge's Criminal Court. Of course in extenuation it must be pointed out that the Commission found him guilty not on evidence but because it did not like the colour of his tie or some equally cogent reason. Remembering that some of those convicted were not among those deprived of their liberty and third degree under P.C. 6444, it would seem that the acquittal of even one of those thus incarcerated against the constitutional rights of the subject would be enough to condemn the resort to extraordinary measures under the circumstances and as the number of acquittals grows so grows the weight of that condemnation. So also grows the thought that this was one of the cases where hysteria was mistaken for emergency."

Labour's Civil Rights

(Continued from page 4)

sections of the law which were obviously never meant to be used for the purpose of such arrests, bail has been refused for men awaiting trial, or unusually high bail been set, and charges of conspiracy to do an illegal act (which sometimes carry a heavier penalty than does the illegal act itself) have been brought against union leaders instead of simple charges of committing an offence.

The Ontario Committee is preparing a brief for presentation to the Attorney-General of the province, listing a great number of such cases and protesting against this new trend in prosecution. It protests also against discriminatory use of legal procedure during strikes, pointing to the difficulties encountered by unions in their efforts to have charges laid against employers, in contrast to the ease with which employers have had charges laid against unionists.

Students Protest

(Continued from page 4)

who was barred from a Toronto bridge tournament, though this was the immediate occasion for the rally. Besides passing a motion asking the Students' Administrative Council to set up a committee to make public protest in any future case of racial or religious discrimination, the meeting pressed for action on two special sorts of discrimination affecting university students. An amended motion requested that fraternities include an anti-discrimination clause in their constitutions and notify the Council when this was done. Then, following the reading of a letter protesting alleged discrimination by the Toronto Ski Club, a motion was passed that the Students' Council should sever connections with the Toronto Ski Club if the Ski Club has any discriminatory clauses in its constitution or if it practices discrimination.

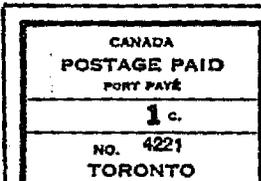
Freedom Is Your Affair

(Continued from page 4)

or political faiths, can fight for the preservation and extension of the fundamental rights of Canadian citizens. These rights include the protection of minorities against social, cultural or racial discrimination. These rights include Freedom of Speech and of Assembly, Freedom of Worship, the right of the citizen not to be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law and our right to choose and change governments by the democratic process.

The Association will promote these aims in cooperation with similar groups throughout Canada by means of public education, legal assistance in specific cases, investigations of, and reports on, violations of civil liberties and by other appropriate and constitutional means.

You are invited to apply for information regarding membership in this Association. Address your enquiries to the Secretary, Claude de Mestral, 268 May Avenue, Montreal 19."



Return address: Civil Rights Union,
54 Huntley St., Toronto, Ont.