

Pamphlets containing the speeches of Major A. S. Hooper of London, England delivered before the Military Institute of Canada at Victoria.

A projector for slides and film strips.

Four thousand letterheads of the World Committee of Friends of the Soviet Union, and some of its envelopes.

Reports of the 1936 and 1937 congresses of peace and friendship in London, England.

A framed coloured view of the city of Tiflis, and another of a cathedral at Leningrad.

In addition, they took the trousers and small change of the unfortunate secretary.

In Montreal in February the community hall of the Church of all Nations, United Church of Canada, was visited by four detectives who seized publicity material relating to a concert. It was stated then that they intended to close up what they called "Katsunoff's International Brigade," by which they evidently meant the International Brotherhood, one of the religious activities of the church under the superintendence of the Rev. R. G. Katsunoff, D.D. Now that is the direct application of the law.

It has not been directed only at those suspected of communistic activities. May I indicate a few of the trade union officials whose homes have been raided under this act: Among others, the Jewish cultural centre and the Young Communist League; A. Perrault, E. Coté and Victor Larouche, president, secretary and officer of the Quebec Federation of the Unemployed; Alex. Gault, delegate of the Plumbers' Union to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Sidney Sarkin, business agent of local 116 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Abraham Rosenberg, official of the same union and delegate to the Jewish Congress of Culture in Paris, 1937; and E. Mitchell, financial secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. All these were between January 11 and 14. Others were: C. Perry member of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, provincial council and organizer for the Montreal district; Adelard Duval; Paul Gauthier; Napoleon Nadeau; L. Vallières; L. Shaip; Berthe Caron; Georges Caron; Willibrod Couturier, president of the Butchers' Union; the Jewish Workers' Library; E. Robert, and Lucien Dufour, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and business agent for the Committee of Industrial Organization. So I might submit a long list indicating how trade union officials have had their homes invaded without due process of law.

There has been a further form of intimidation which has made it difficult for proprietors of public halls to permit ordinary meetings to be held. On February 10, Reverend R. B. Y. Scott, professor of the United Church theological college, was informed that a meeting which he was to have addressed, on *The Perils of Fascism in Quebec*, had been cancelled because the proprietors of the Jewish Educational Institution, where it was to have been held, had been visited by an investigator, apparently from the provincial police, and they feared that their building might be padlocked. A week earlier a similar meeting which was to have been addressed by Mr. J. K. Meigler, counsel for the Civic Liberties Union, also had been cancelled on similar grounds. Doctor Scott, on behalf of the Civil Liberties Union, also applied for permission to use the hall of the Montreal high school for a meeting of members of the union. The principal gave her consent, but the assistant superintendent referred the matter to the officials of the Protestant board of school commissioners. Permission ultimately was rejected on the ground that the high school might be padlocked.

As hon. members are aware, two months ago the McGill university social problems club arranged a series of meetings at which representatives of all parties were to present their views. Mr. Arcand, leader of the fascist party, had spoken. Mr. Tim Buck of the communist party was to be next. The students' council, however, refused the use of McGill Union for fear it would be padlocked. The student body has since voted unanimously for the repeal or disallowance of the "padlock" act and has requested the university authorities to restore freedom of discussion on the campus. It has been contended by Mr. Duplessis and others that this law is similar to the padlocking of disorderly houses. They have omitted to add, however, that disorderly houses can be padlocked only if their owners are convicted, in open court, of a defined offence.

I wish to direct attention to the character of the men who have courageously led the opposition to this infamous law. As the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) has mentioned, Doctor Lighthall is president of the union. I wish to refer also to Mr. R. L. Calder, K.C., who has publicly declared his intention to devote the balance of his career to the fight in defence of civil liberties. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Calder years ago and heard him make an eloquent and impressive plea before one of the largest gatherings of ex-service men ever held in the