

of conscience and religion, of thought, opinion and expression, of peaceful assembly and of association.

14. The Bill of Rights should include a provision requiring fair and equitable representation in the House of Commons and in the Provincial Legislatures.
15. The right to citizenship, once legally acquired, should be made inalienable under the Bill of Rights.
16. The individual person should be constitutionally protected in his life, liberty and the security of his person so as not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.
17. The individual person should be constitutionally protected against the arbitrary seizure of his property, except for the public good and for just compensation.
18. The Constitution should prohibit discrimination by reason of sex, race, ethnic origin, colour or religion by proclaiming the right of the individual to equal treatment by law.
19. Discrimination in employment, or in membership in professional, trade or other occupational associations, or in obtaining public accommodation and services, or in owning, renting or holding property should also be declared contrary to the Bill of Rights.
20. Other provisions already contained in the Canadian Bill of Rights (1960) protecting legal rights should also be included in the Constitutional Bill of Rights: protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, the right to be informed promptly of the reason for arrest, the right to counsel, the right to habeas corpus, protection against self-crimination, the right to a fair hearing, the right to be presumed innocent and not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause, the right to an interpreter, the proscribing of retroactive penal laws or punishments, and the right not to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment.
21. The rights and freedoms recognized by the Bill of Rights should not be interpreted as absolute and unlimited, but should rather be exercisable to the extent that they are reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

Chapter 10—Language Rights

22. French and English should be constitutionally entrenched as the two official languages of Canada.
23. The Constitution should recognize:
 - (a) the right of any person to use either official language in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures and the Territorial Councils;
 - (b) the right to have access in both official languages to the legislative records, journals, and enactments of Canada, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and the Territories;
 - (c) the right to use either official language in dealing with judicial or quasi-judicial Federal bodies or

with courts in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and the Territories;

- (d) the right to communicate in either official language with Federal departments and agencies and with provincial departmental head offices or agency head offices in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and the Territories.
24. All of the rights in recommendation 23 (b) (c) and (d) should also be exercisable in:
 - (a) any Province where each language is the mother tongue of ten per cent of the population;
 - (b) in any Province where the legislature declares French and English the official languages of the province.
25. The Constitution should recognize parents' right to have English or French provided as their child's main language of instruction in publicly supported schools in areas where the language of their choice is chosen by a sufficient number of persons to justify the provision of the necessary facilities.
26. We support the general objective of making French the working language in Quebec. We hope that through the studies being carried out in Quebec on this matter, this objective can be reached with due respect for certain Quebec Anglophone institutions, and taking into account the North American and world reality.
27. The preamble to the Constitution should formally recognize that Canada is a multicultural country.
28. The Constitution should explicitly recognize the right of Provincial Legislatures to confer equivalent status with the English and French languages on other languages. Federal financial assistance to support the teaching or use of other languages would be appropriate.

Chapter 11—Regional Disparities

29. The equitable distribution of income should be recognized in the preamble of the Constitution as a dynamic and humane objective of our social policy. Consequently, we agree with the principle stated in the Victoria Charter that:

The Parliament and Government of Canada and the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces are committed to . . . the promotion of equality of opportunity and well-being for all individuals in Canada.

30. We agree with the statement in the Victoria Charter that:

The Parliament and Government of Canada and the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces are committed to . . . the assurance, as nearly as possible, that essential public services of reasonable quality are available to all individuals in Canada.

This objective should be recognized in the preamble of the Constitution.