refused admission because her parents may be unlawfully in Canada. The Canadian Council for Refugees [illegible]

[illegible] Ministry [illegible] complying [illegible] board's [illegible] forward and speak to school board trustees? More importantly, how is this a response in fulfillment of our [illegible]

The next time [illegible] squeegee youth invades your space and asks to wash your window, let her. Give her a buck. That's [illegible]

- The Federal Court of Canada has ruled that the convention has no applicability to Canadian law, including the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. That court has rejected the convention as having any [illegible] upheld that conclusion. The court said that while the convention has no direct [illegible] Canadian law, it is an international human rights law and its values may help "inform the contextual [illegible] one decision since the Supreme Court's ruling, the Federal Court has repeated the assertion that children have no charter or other rights of action when their parent is subject to a deportation proceeding. Would [illegible] any reading, would suggest otherwise?

- Under the convention, children are to be spared the rod. Provincial child protection laws and measures taken by school boards throughout Canada rid the use of corporal punishment from the measures of appropriate discipline to be invoked by a parent or teacher. Nonetheless, Canada clings to Section 43 of the Criminal Code. Under that section, a mother who struck her 11-year-old child so [illegible] causing contusions and swelling on her buttocks received an absolute discharge in 1992. The presiding judge said that, "Parents are entitled to use a belt ... far be it from this court to say when a parent can and cannot use a belt. There are welts, but I guess you expect to find welts when you use a belt."

- Children, under the convention, are to be spared economic exploitation. A Canadian anti-slavery group located in Burns Lake, B.C., thought this was important enough to warrant a 1995 letter to the government about the importation into Canada of carpets made with child slave labour, pointing out the Canadian law that, if invoked, could stop this. Our government's response was to ignore the convention, applaud the group's initiative, and conclude nothing would be done under that section of the Customs tariff so as to prohibit the importation of goods into Canada that were the product of exploitative and forced labour.

- Children, under the convention, are to be spared cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. Can you imagine, if you might, the young Chinese children recently plastered on the pages of our newspapers and whose hands were shackled when removed from the boat that illegally harboured and left them in Canada.

- Most authorities are unaware of the convention. Immigration officials put forward by the Minister of Immigration in court cases in 1992 and 1997 involving the interests of children had no knowledge of the fact, let alone the content of the document. This, in spite of Article 41 which requires Canada "... to make the principles and provisions of the convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike."

The imbalance between the interests of children and adults is best portrayed by the fact that there is no remedy under the convention when its provisions are contravened or ignored.