

is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world," and declares that "disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind."

The Declaration enunciates the right of all to life, liberty and security of person, the right to equal treatment before the law; to fair trial; to freedom from arbitrary interference with one's privacy; family; home and correspondence; to freedom of movement; to a nationality; to marry and found a family, to own property; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to freedom of opinion and expression; to peaceful assembly and association; to take part in the government of one's country directly or through chosen representatives; to periodic and genuine elections by universal and equal suffrage.

United Nations Covenant.

The Preamble of the Universal Declaration speaks of measures to be taken, both internationally and nationally, to secure recognition and observance of human rights, and accordingly the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations is now drafting and developing a proposed covenant to take the form of an international treaty imposing on those nations which enter into it precise legal obligations. While the terms of the proposed covenant are not yet finally settled, your committee regards with sympathetic approval this effort to bring about in the world at large a fuller recognition of human rights and a more universal practice of fundamental freedoms.

The action of the Senate of Canada in constituting this Special Committee with authority to enquire into and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is in keeping, expressed in the national field, with the Preamble of the Universal Declaration. Your committee finds the Canadian nation deeply interested in rights and freedoms both internationally and nationally.

Entry Into Nationhood.

Canada is just commencing her life as a Nation. The British North America Act gave to the Colonies which it federated a limited autonomy. The Imperial Parliament remained in control and our external relations were retained completely in the hands of the United Kingdom authorities at Westminster. Gradually, however, over the years, the statesmen of Canada have cast off, step by step, Canada's Colonial limitations, so that Canada has in the fullness of time achieved a complete and unfettered national status, together with a high place in international affairs. Just recently we have given final appellate jurisdiction to our own Courts, and the Dominion Parliament has assumed control of the Canadian Constitution in matters within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. At the present time representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments are endeavouring to work out an agreed procedure for control of the Constitution in all respects. This is the final step in the legalistic recognition of Canada as a Nation of equal status with all other nations within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Land of the Free.

This is then the very time for Canada to decide the basis upon which this new Nation is founded. With an astounding unanimity, Canadians have individually decided that Canada shall be a land of the free. That here men shall live in the rule of law, in security of person, and that none shall oppress. Equality of right is basic in Canadian thought and must be assured in Canadian law, so that men may live confidently in self respect associating freely and expressing their thoughts without fear. This is the free, self-respecting, manly nation which Canadians have envisaged, and this is the time to nail the emblems