

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 7

(1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

(2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.

(3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

He said: Honourable senators, I presume that I need not read the motion, for the subject of it is thoroughly known to all members of this house. I would, however, call attention to the third-last and second-last paragraphs of article 18:

The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood.

Hon. Mr. Haig: Honourable senators, before the matter proceeds further I would ask that my name be dropped from the list of those composing the committee. I am a member of so many committees now that I could not possibly attend the meetings of this one.