

in strikes of this class unlawful means would be intended to be applied. Sometimes it has a deterring effect upon people's minds by exposing them to have their motions watched, and to encounter black looks."

The last couple of lines show the possibilities of the word "terrorism."

The words "force" and "terrorism" should be struck out of the section.

That gives in brief form the basis of the objection of the trades union movement in this country.

May I call attention to one of the results of legislation of this character, and that is the panicky fear engendered in the minds of a good many of our officials placed in anything like a responsible position, and no doubt passed on to the general public. The hon. member for Toronto West Centre (Mr. Factor) the other night referred to an incident that occurred recently in Toronto in connection with one of the collegiate institutes, and in this connection I think it is worth while to read from a news item in the Toronto Star of February 17, 1933. It is headed:

Police end boys' meeting to discuss world crisis. Jarvis Collegiate Institute students tried to form group for economic study. Principal calls officers. Youths questioned on economic beliefs.

I give a few excerpts from the article:

For the second time in two weeks policemen have been pitted against school children. The latest victims of these tactics are Barney and John Meyers, 326 Queen St. E., pupils of Jarvis Collegiate, whose interest in current economic questions brought five plainclothesmen upon them when they attempted to organize a study group to discuss the subject of "The Student and His Importance in Solving the Economic Crisis."

The two brothers distributed circulars among their fellow students on Tuesday morning, inviting all those interested to attend an open forum the following night. For this purpose they had rented a hall at 177 Berkeley St.

"While I was handing out the cards," stated John Meyers to The Star, "Mr. Jeffries, who is principal of Jarvis Collegiate, came up to me, took one of the cards and said to me: 'You are treading on very dangerous ground.' But I couldn't see that I was doing wrong by getting together a bunch of young people to talk about the economic situation. Neither my brother nor I are communists, we are not affiliated with any party, but we are just interested in current events."

"I told the principal that I didn't think I was doing anything wrong and went on distributing the cards."

Called from Classroom

"He didn't say anything, but shortly after I was called out of class and ordered to the principal's office, where two big men who seemed to be plainclothes policemen started to question me. They asked me if I was a communist, or if I was connected with any political organization and I told them I wasn't." . . .

" . . . After I had talked for a while the men seemed convinced that everything was all right,

and that there was nothing wrong with the meeting we wanted to call."

"After I went back to my room I thought the matter was closed and everything was all right for the meeting, because the men had seemed satisfied that we weren't intending to overthrow the government, by violent means."

"Nothing else happened after that until Wednesday night about eight o'clock. As we were arranging the hall at 177 Berkeley St., for the meeting we heard some men talking to the caretaker outside. We heard just enough to know that they were talking about the meeting, so we went outside to speak to them. There were three of them altogether—one of them, who did most of the talking, said he was from the attorney-general's department, and the other two said they were city police plainclothesmen."

"We asked them what they were doing there, so the man from the attorney-general's department said: 'We got a 'phone call to come down here to-night because trouble was expected.' My brother Barney told them we were not trying to make trouble, but that we merely wanted to organize a study group to talk about economic questions. Barney quoted to them part of section 98, which says that no one must advocate the overthrow of the government by force and explained to the policemen that we weren't breaking the law."

"Barney told them that there was no possible chance of trouble, that we were opposed to any form of revolution, and that we did not have communistic ideals. Finally the plainclothesmen decided to let the meeting proceed, but by this time the people who own the hall heard that policemen were on the premises and they were so frightened of trouble that they wouldn't let us go on with the meeting. . . .

" . . . It's a pretty sad state of affairs when young people, 15, 16 and 17 are not permitted to come together to discuss something of vital importance to them and their parents, without being suspected of communism."

I believe nothing could better indicate the situation in which we find ourselves because of this kind of legislation.

May I point out again, as I did on the introduction of the bill, that the men in Kingston penitentiary are not convicted of having advocated force; they are not convicted of having used force. They are convicted of belonging to an organization affiliated with certain organizations in Russia, and it is alleged that these organizations in Russia, according to the thesis given, are in favour of the use of force. It is not fair, then, in presenting the case before the House of Commons, to say that these men have been convicted because they advocated force. They were convicted because of certain beliefs they held; that is all. I would not have had a word to say, had they been convicted of using force—not a word. They are convicted under section 98 of the criminal code, which has reference to persons belonging to an organization which advocates the use of force. But I say these men, as individuals, were not convicted either of using force them-