

(Orillia case); are not to be allowed to celebrate the Lord's supper (Reg. 39C (3a)); nor to meet for prayer or praise to Almighty God (Reg. 39C (3a)); nor may they preach the gospel as the scriptures command (Reg. 39C (3b)); Rex. v. Ford et al, London, 1940); nor obey the laws of God if they conflict with this Order in council or other laws, because man-made law is superior to God's (Reg. 39C (2)); see every case tried - probably 500 in all).

BY MR. HANELL:

Q. Before you go any further, the title of this particular portion of your brief is, "Jehovah's witnesses the only group out-lawed for scriptural convictions"; now, that is a pretty bold statement. I really do not think that could be verified. I do not think they are out-lawed because of their scriptural convictions.

A. Then I should like to show you a letter which is in another part of my brief, it will be found on page 23.

THE CHAIRMAN: We all have scriptural convictions.

WITNESS: My point is really by way of contrast with the other organizations which are political organizations, and that when you come to an organization whose acts, principles and policies are contained in the word of God you get a very unusual situation because the order in council says they cannot practice their acts, principles and policies; which in the case of Jehovah's witnesses means they can't use their Bibles which contain the acts, principles and policies of Jehovah's witnesses.

BY MR. HANSELL:

Q. Of course, that only has its basis in the fact that they are out-lawed; if they were not out-lawed, of course, they could do that.

A. Yes; still, as I say, the order in council went at least 90 per cent further than it ought to have gone, because it wiped out the whole right of