

# THE WORLD

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.. WEEK ENDING SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1962 ..

## THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms  
Statutes of Canada 1960, c. 44 Elizabeth II, Chapter 44, assented to 10<sup>th</sup> August 1960.

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family as a society of free men and free institutions;

affirming also that every individual owes duties to God and his fellow men, and that the rights and freedoms of each individual are best preserved by moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

and being desirous of expressing these principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of Parliament for democratic institutions and which shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada;

ENACTS THESE HERETOFORE that the title and content of the Statute and Order in Council of Canada, passed as follows:

### PART I SHORT TITLE

1. It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, place of birth, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely:

(a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the

right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;

(b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;

(c) freedom of religion;

(d) freedom of speech;

(e) freedom of assembly and associations and freedom of the press;

2. Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, diminish or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, diminution or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein provided and declared in this Part of the Bill of Rights, and shall be construed and applied as if it were subject to the provisions of this Part of the Bill of Rights;

3. No law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights, be so construed and applied as to:

(a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, arrest, search or seizure of any person;

(b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;

(c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained of the right to be informed promptly of the reasons for his arrest or detention;

(d) deprive a person of the right to be tried without delay or to be tried by a court of law;

(e) deprive a person of the right to be tried by a court of law or to be tried by a court of law or to be tried by a court of law;

(f) deprive a person of the right to be tried by a court of law or to be tried by a court of law;

(g) deprive a person of the right to be tried by a court of law or to be tried by a court of law;

4. Where a person of the right of life, liberty, security of the person or of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

5. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

6. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

7. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

8. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

9. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

10. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

11. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

12. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

13. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

14. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

15. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

16. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

17. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;

18. Where a person of the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law is deprived a person shall, within a reasonable time, be given the right to be heard by an independent and impartial tribunal, and the right to make a full answer and defence;



## Canadian premier honours Vundla

Johannesburg.— Mr. P. Q. Vundla (on left), chairman of Western Township Advisory Board, has been honoured by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, who has sent him a scroll of the Canadian Bill of Rights (above). It is signed by the Prime Minister personally.

The gift arrived on the eve of Mr. Vundla's departure for Japan to attend a conference, and a day after he delivered a punchy address to members of the Progressive Party on disabilities and restrictions meted out to Africans in this country.

In that address Mr. Vundla dwelt on the need for freedom — and the document from the Canadian Prime Minister lays empha-

sis on human rights. The document declares among other things:

"It is hereby recognised and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely, (a) The right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law; (b) The right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;

(c) Freedom of religion; freedom of speech; freedom of assembly and association; and freedom of the press.