

FREEDOM FLYER

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE FREEDOM PARTY OF ONTARIO

DECEMBER 1992

Freedom Party says

'NO' - to Charlottetown Accord

'NO' - to Censorship

'NO' - to Discrimination

'NO' - to Prohibition

and

'YES!' - to FREEDOM!

Crossing the line...

MANDATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS TASK FORCE TO VIOLATE RIGHTS, SAYS METZ

LONDON (Apr. 13, 1992) - In a day-long session of discussion and formal presentations, FP leader Robert Metz and FP provincial secretary Robert Vaughan found themselves virtually dominating the day's agenda of the Ontario Human Rights Code Review Task Force.

Despite receiving front-page attention in the *London Free Press* and plans to have attendees break up into various informal groups to discuss the contentious issue of prohibiting systemic discrimination, there were not even enough attendees to form one discussion group. At most times throughout the day, members of the task force and the Human Rights Commission and their entourage outnumbered those in attendance.

The lack of public interest and citizen input illustrated by the poor participation level is indicative of the actual significance most Ontarians ascribe to issues of racism, discrimination, and prejudice. As a result, many may soon find themselves victims of its policies.

☛ YOU COULD BE GUILTY OF 'SYSTEMIC DISCRIMINATION' --- WITHOUT EVEN TRYING!

At the heart of the Ontario government's task force on systemic discrimination is its political desire to be able to convict employers, landlords, and service providers of discrimination --- without the necessity of having to produce objective evidence, or without having to deal with discrimination complaints in an objective court of law. Ironically, the government recognizes that anti-discrimination laws are virtually unenforceable, since basic principles of justice require *evidence and proof* before convicting someone of breaking the law.

Instead, the Ontario Human Rights Commission has chosen to investigate the enforceability of systemic discrimination --- discrimination based on *statistics*, not on the intent or actual behaviour of a particular employer or landlord in a specific case.

As a consequence, employers or landlords could find themselves subject to investigation and charges that are irrelevant

to their own behaviour. For example, an employer may be found guilty of discrimination because the percentage ratio of minority workers he/she has hired is much lower than the percentage ratio of such minorities within the community from which they were hired. Therefore, according to the philosophy of the task force, this employer could be declared guilty of **systemic discrimination**, and face fines and penalties that would be prescribed by a tribunal, and which would be generally immune from any recourse in an objective court of law.

☛ DISCRIMINATION? --- OR CHOICE?

In his opening comments to the task force, Metz made it clear that "Discrimination is, after all, just another word for *choosing*. Those denied the right of choice, or those who are forced to make choices against their will are those who are having their dignity and fundamental freedoms violated."

Metz charged that the Task Force's mandate was to attack Ontarian's freedom of association as it is outlined in Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It is government (not private individuals) which should be prevented from discriminating along certain criteria, argued Metz, and yet it is the government that is doing the discriminating.

☛ HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IS PREJUDICED

In his condemnation of **systemic discrimination**, Metz made it clear why such a law is prejudicial by its very nature. Citing the Task Force's definition that "discrimination is not only a matter of intentional incidents against individuals, but also of unintentional systemic patterns of discrimination against groups of people," Metz declared: "Personally, I just do not understand how such a notion could even be entertained --- even as a joke."

The task force's mandate is a perfect illustration of how, through a complete and subjective re-writing of basic definitions, governments repeatedly get away with totali-

tarian legislation and trample upon individual rights and justice.

"So extreme is the avoidance of individual justice," argued Metz, "that you would actually entertain the question: 'Should statistical evidence be accepted as proof of systemic discrimination without proof of an individual case?' I really have to ask myself how an effort supposedly dedicated to the reduction of prejudice would be so willing to entertain such a prejudicial point of view.

"Prejudice, as defined by the dictionary, is described as 'a judgement or opinion held in disregard of the facts that contradict it.' It is clear that by this definition, both the concepts of **systemic discrimination** and **statistical evidence**, which both explicitly deny the relevance of facts in individual cases, are blatantly prejudicial. That is the definition of 'systemic' --- a prejudiced way of approaching an individual problem."

Worse, the Task Force's 'Issues Paper' defined the word **equality** as: "recognizing and accepting differences between people."

☛ NOT ABOUT EQUALITY

"This is simply not true!" charged Metz. "Pick up a dictionary. 'Accepting differences between people' is not equality but tolerance. The significance of this definition's focus on differences being used to describe equality, when the dictionary defines equality as *'evenness, uniformity, the state or quality of being equal'* is evidence of an intentional contradiction of meaning.

"It is particularly ironic, and somehow self-defeating, that it would be suggested we expend extra energy to 'recognize and accept differences' when, from the view of trying to minimize discrimination, we should be doing the exact opposite.

"We shouldn't be preoccupying ourselves with our differences since that is natural, but people choose to associate on common grounds, common interests, similar interests, parallel objectives --- not on their differences. You don't see people getting together and forming a club because they all believe in something different; they get together because of their similarities."

(TASK FORCE... con'd next pg)

FORMULA FOR DIVISION:

"We have only to look at the tragic divided state of Canada today with French against English, English against French, each of those against Aboriginal groups, East against West, to witness what this preoccupation with the enforcement of recognizing differences will do to any society," concluded Metz.

GET THE DETAILS!

Copies of the Task Force's report, *Achieving Equality*, can be obtained from the address listed under 'Highlights of the Ontario Human Rights Code Review Task Force'. Transcripts of the comments made by Metz and Vaughan are available to FP members and supporters through Freedom Party. Please call or write. See green box on back cover for details.

Highlights of Freedom Party's Address to the Ontario Human Rights Code Review Task Force:

(The following comments and recommendations have been excerpted from the minutes of the Task Force's transcripts of proceedings as they took place on April 13, 1992 at the Sheraton Hotel in London, Ontario. Representing Freedom Party at the day-long event were FP leader Robert Metz and FP Ontario Secretary Robert Vaughan.)

Vaughan:

* "As a private citizen, I would feel more secure and at ease having a judge who has experience in making such crucial decisions and who has been chosen for his objectivity. I would be more secure in dealing with a judge than with the (Tribunal) Commissioners because I am not sure of their qualifications and why they were chosen by the government."

* "I believe children are inherently non-discriminatory when it comes to things like race, colour, or creed, and things of that nature. To start talking about discrimination at such a young age I think would confuse the children, to say the least."

* "If you were to develop a program of education or communication with children regarding discrimination, I think that the political overtones of things like human rights -- and it is a political issue, and an ideological one when it comes to our government -- well, this belongs in the area of political discussion and these things should be kept for those attending, if not university, then the senior grades in high schools."

Metz:

* "Repeatedly we see the term 'human rights' used (by the task force), although it is never defined in terms of what I would call rights -- what we typically know as freedom of association, speech, conscience and religion, and the basic fundamental freedoms we are accustomed to knowing are our rights. Instead, the term 'human rights' within the context of (the task force) is being used to describe one thing only, and that is the denial of one particular right (freedom of association) when it is applied to certain criteria, namely, the denial of the right to discriminate on the 15 prescribed criteria that are listed here."

* "If I were to go by these (15) basis of discrimination, I would argue that the government does all the discriminating. I am not saying whether any of these criteria are right or wrong -- some are right, some are wrong -- but I am saying that governments do discriminate on the basis of the criteria (being prohibited)."

**TORONTO DOMINION BANK
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY QUESTIONNAIRE**

This information is held in the strictest confidence by the Bank's Employment Equity Department. It is only reported in summary form so that no individual employee is identified.

* PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH PART A AND PART B *

PART A: RACIAL HERITAGE	PART B: DISABILITY
<p>The term "race" refers to a group of persons connected by common descent. Colour is often a distinguishing feature. "Race" does not refer to country of birth, citizenship or religious affiliation. Examples of possible racial groups in the Canadian population are listed below.</p> <p>QUESTION 1: PLEASE CHECK THE BOX BESIDE THE GROUP THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR RACIAL ORIGIN: (Note: Examples of nationalities are to assist you in identifying your racial origin)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal people of Canada (Examples: Status Indians, Non-Status Indians, Metis, Inuit).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black (Examples: African, Caribbean, American, other).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> East Asian (Examples: Chinese, Fijian, Japanese, Korean, Polynesian, Indonesian, Pacific Islanders).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern (Examples: Arab, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Lebanese, Syrian, Turkish, Afghani, North African).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Heritage (including at least two racial groups).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> South Asian (Examples: Bangladeshi, East Indian, Caribbean, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, East-African, other South Asians).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> South-East Asian (Examples: Burmese, Cambodian or Kampuchean, Laotian, Malaysian, Thai, Vietnamese, other South-East Asians, Caribbean, Filipino).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White (Examples: British, French, European, Greek, Russian, Ukrainian, Latin or South American).</p>	<p>Examples of many disabilities are listed below. Some of these conditions may be medically controlled but are still considered disabilities because they are persistent or recurring.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><u>Please read the list carefully before answering the questions</u></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"><u>Examples of Disabilities</u></p> <p>Visual (Examples: legally blind or partially sighted). If you wear corrective lenses, this is not normally considered a disability.</p> <p>Co-ordination, dexterity, or mobility (Examples: polio, spinal cord injury, severe back problems, difficulty with fine motor skills, amputation, need for a cane, crutches, braces, wheelchair, prosthesis or other assistive mechanical devices).</p> <p>Social or Emotional (Examples: schizophrenia, depression, severe phobias, severe stress).</p> <p>Speech (Examples: difficulty speaking, speech impairment, difficulty being understood, muteness).</p> <p>Developmental (Examples: retardation, Down's syndrome or other developmental delay).</p> <p>Learning (Examples: dyslexia, reading or writing with difficulty).</p> <p>Hearing (Examples: deaf, hard of hearing).</p> <p>Other physical or medical conditions (Examples: diabetes, epilepsy, arthritis, cardiovascular conditions, haemophilia, asthma, cancer, etc.).</p> <p>QUESTION 2:</p> <p>A. DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">If you answered yes to question 2A, please complete the following:</p> <p>B. DO YOU BELIEVE YOUR PROSPECTS FOR CAREER ADVANCEMENT ARE LIMITED BY YOUR DISABILITY?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">If you answered yes to question 2B, please explain (this is optional)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Please return completed questionnaire to your Manager or Department Head in the envelope provided.

Thank you for helping to make "EE" count at TD

At Left: An example of what many companies will have to do to protect themselves from charges of systemic discrimination. The Toronto-Dominion Bank describes its "Employment Equity Questionnaire" as being "critical to TD's ability to manage employment equity" and adds: "Government legislation requires the identification of employees into racial groups based on their ancestry of heritage." Racism in Ontario has officially arrived.

* "For example, let us take **citizenship**. Did you know that 1985 was the last time that non-citizens were allowed to vote in Ontario?..."

* "Respecting **creed**, it is well-known that various established churches and religions receive tax-free status..."

* "Regarding **marital and family status**, they are routinely taken into account when talking about family law and tax rules that affect both the outcome of court settlements and the determination of taxes payable."

* "Regarding **records of offences**, courts routinely use them to determine the sentencing of repeat offenders..."

* "We can talk about (government discrimination on the basis of) **race, ancestry, place of origin**: from our immigration restrictions to the establishment of our native reservations and to the forced collection of racial statistics and the enforcement of quotas."

* "When it comes to **colour**, it is always governments that are constantly preoccupied with the term "**visible minority**" and it is government that is using this particular criteria of discrimination in its enforcement of **systemic discrimination**."

* "Sexual Orientation? I cannot count

how many times in Canada I have seen magazines and literature catering to **homosexual** interests routinely seized by Customs Authorities and by police. Places where homosexuals have voluntarily associated have, over the years, been raided by the police many times. It is government that is doing the discriminating --- and the persecution."

* "Regarding (discrimination against those in) **receipt of public assistance**, Canadian and provincial law routinely affords special privileges to such recipients. Somehow, someone who is receiving public assis-

tance is not subject to the same rules as the rest of us."

* "Regarding **age**: Ontarians under 18 **cannot vote**, even though they may know more about the issues than those over 18. Ontarians under 19 cannot legally consume alcohol, even though they may be fully responsible. Ontarians under 16 cannot obtain a driver's license even though they may be able to drive."

* "Let's not start on a path of **reverse discrimination** that cannot be stopped until it is too late."

<END>

Selected Recommendations of the Ontario Human Rights Code Review Task Force:

(The following recommendations have been excerpted from the Ontario Human Rights Code Review Task Force's June 26, 1992 report on human rights reform: Achieving Equality. Including its index and appendix, the entire report is over 250 pages long and consists of 88 broad recommendations designed to give it virtually absolute powers to prosecute employers, landlords, and service providers with charges of "discrimination", which it also gets to define. Those interested in obtaining a full copy of the report should write to the Policy Services Branch, Ministry of Citizenship, 5th Floor - 77 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., M7A 2R9.)

(5) "The Preamble to the *Code* should be amended to include the following: * Whereas historic **systemic discrimination** has been practised against members of certain groups in Ontario because of their **race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, record of offences, marital status, family status, disability, or receipt of public assistance.**" (CODE REVIEW... cont'd next pg)

Rae wants appointees to disclose race

MAR 8 1992



BOB RAE: Premier's office issued survey asking about ethnic origin, race.

By Matt Maychak
TORONTO STAR

Premier Bob Rae's office is ordering provincial appointees to provide information on their racial and ethnic background, The Star has learned.

The survey of members of Ontario agencies, boards and commissions is part of a plan to appoint more women, disabled people, francophones, visible minorities and natives.

"While we have been making some progress in this area, it is difficult if not impossible to measure our progress unless adequate information is available," Rae's appointments director says in a confidential letter sent to hundreds of provincial appointees.

Carol Phillips goes on to assure the appointees that the information will be kept confidential "and used solely for the purpose of developing and implementing appropriate planning initiatives."

The chairmen of police commissions, liquor boards and other provincial agencies are "required" to return the information by the end of this month, she adds.

A copy of the letter the accompanying questionnaire were obtained by The Star.

Appointees are asked to provide their name, address, position and gender and answer four questions:

1. Are you a First Nations person?

2. Please indicate your ethnic group: Black, East Asian, South Asian, Southeast Asian, West Asian and Arab, white or other.

3. Are you a person with a disability?

4. Are you a francophone? The document provides some examples to help appointees determine their ethnicity.

"If you were born in Canada but are of Egyptian descent, you would select West Asian and Arab," it says.

"If you are of European descent but were born and brought up in the Middle East, you would select white."

☞ **Above:** Bob Rae --- a racist? Though the March 8, 1992 Toronto Star article suggests that racial information is only being collected to "measure our progress", in light of the government's plans to make systemic discrimination illegal, the answer to our question should be self-evident.

(...CODE REVIEW from previous pg)

(8) "The new Commission, 'Human Rights Ontario', should:

* maintain its strong, **public interest mandate** to advance human rights in Ontario; to act on the side of equality and against discrimination **as the public conscience**;

* **no longer have a mandate to process**, investigate, or settle **individual human rights complaints**;

* where necessary, investigate and then **initiate** key, **systemic cases** and seek broad remedies to ensure compliance by those responsible for providing equality;"

(18) "The Task Force recommends that the Ontario government negotiate with the federal government to make a **Criminal Code offence** malicious acts of discrimination against persons the *Human Rights Code* is designed to protect..."

(28) "The new **enforcement system** requires a **permanent expert Tribunal**."

(29) "The Task Force recommends that a permanent, full-time **Equality Rights Tribunal** be established to deal with human rights, **pay equity** and **employment equity** cases."

(35) "The Tribunal should make use, where appropriate, of modern technology including **computers**, **video-conferencing** and **teleconferencing** in order to maximize accessibility and minimize cost."

(37) "The Tribunal must have the **power to make rules and procedures**..."

(38) "The Tribunal should be required to base its decision on the real merits and justice of the case. It **will not be bound to follow strict legal precedent** but shall give a full opportunity for a hearing."

(38) "The Tribunal Officer or other authorized person should have the power (to):

* **enter any place** at any reasonable time and post any notice at such place; * request the production for **inspection of documents or things** that may be relevant to the carrying out of the duties; * question a person on matters that are or may be relevant... subject to the person's right to have counsel or some other representative present..."

(38) "**Failure to comply** with this requirement should have **consequences**."

(38) "The Tribunal adjudicator should have the **power to compel evidence**..."

(45) "The Tribunal should have the **exclusive jurisdiction** to exercise its power to **determine all questions of fact or law** that arise in any matter before it."

(46) "The Tribunal should be able to accept any evidence which it believes is reliable and relevant **whether it is allowed as evidence in a court or not**."

(48) "The Code should ensure that, where a business is sold, the Tribunal **have the discretion to add successor businesses as necessary parties and to make any necessary order against them**."

(49) "The Tribunal should also have the **power to amend claims** so that the case is heard on its merits."

(52) "In light of informality of the process, and the **elimination of a full appeal right**, there should be **no requirement to record evidence**."

(54) "**Compensation for mental anguish** should be provided to victims of discrimination."

(55) "The **\$10,000 limit for an award for mental anguish** should be removed, allowing the amount of the award to depend on the facts of the case."

(56) "The *Code* should specify that **among the remedies that may be ordered** are **accommodation equity and service equity plans, audit plans, and employment equity plans** for those groups not covered by the *Employment Equity Act*."

(57) "The Tribunal should **have the power to reconsider any decision** and to **vary, revoke, or substitute a new decision**."

(57) "Apart from the power to reconsider, the Tribunal's **decision should be final and protected from review from the courts** except where the decision is patently unreasonable."

(60) "The *Code* should be amended to **increase fines** for obstruction of the Tribunal process or failure to comply with a Tribunal order to a level that is consistent with environmental protection legislation, that is, a **minimum fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$200,000**."

(60) "The money collected by the Treasurer of Ontario from the fines imposed under this section should be paid into an **Enforcement Fund** that could be called upon when extra funds are needed for the new human rights enforcement system."

(63) "**Each year** the Legislature should have a **day of debate on equality rights**..."

(67) "A public body against whom a human rights claim has been filed should be required to make public how much money it is spending on the case."

(73/74) "**Landlords (and Service providers)** should be **required to be informed** about their human rights responsibilities relating to providing accommodation (or to the provision of their service). *Human Rights Ontario* would assist in **providing information kits for which a fee would be charged**."

(77) "Effective human rights material should be developed and included in the regular **school curriculum at every level from the earliest years**."

(77) "The *Ontario Ministry of Education* should... **require it to be taught throughout the Ontario school system**."

(79) "Teacher training courses should include **training in human rights as a requirement for certification as a teacher**."

(80) "**School boards, colleges, and universities** should be **required to implement a clear, effective plan** to overcome discriminatory employment practices so that **teachers and administrators at all levels reflect the full community**."

(88) "**No later than the Spring Session, 1993, the Government** should work with the Leaders of the Opposition to ensure that the bill is passed."

(88) "**By SEPTEMBER 30, 1993** the new enforcement system should be reasonably operational."

<END>

As party of principle...

WE SAY 'NO' TO CENSORSHIP!

TORONTO (July, 1992) - In a written submission to the **Ontario Law Reform Commission, Freedom Party** responded to the issues being raised in a review of the **Ontario Film Review Board**, formerly known as the *Ontario Board of Censors*. Despite its name change, the current board still classifies, approves, and *prohibits* films and videos in the province of Ontario.

The Reform Commission was primarily concerned with three basic areas of discussion; their questions as posed have all been reproduced, along with our responses, at right.

Also accompanying our response to the Commission was a copy of Freedom Party's 1986 publication, **Censorship Alert!**, a 24-page newsletter highlighting many of the censorship laws in Canada and around the world. The newsletter discusses virtually all aspects of censorship from the days when Elvis Presley could only be shown on TV from the waist up, to the current and on-going debates about pornography, rock videos, hate literature, political ideologies, and even "crime" comics.

REFORM COMMISSION SAYS 'NO' TO CENSORSHIP TOO!

Surprisingly, in its 134-page **Report On The Powers Of The Ontario Film Review Board**, the commission acknowledged the futility of censorship, though unfortunately it did not condemn censorship as a matter of principle:

"The Commission concludes in the Report that censorship is neither a desirable nor an effective method for the regulation of targeted materials. Changing technology makes it increasingly easy to avoid controls that attempt to ban images. The Commission does recommend that controls on advertising be instituted and strictly enforced."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Among the *Law Reform Commission's* eleven key recommendations regarding the *Ontario Film Review Board*, were the following:

* "Ontario should work with the other

provinces to develop, by agreement, one **uniform set of classification categories** with guidelines."

* "A **sticker system...** should be instituted so that the classification accorded to each videofilm is clearly displayed on the video box and on the video cassette itself. Illegal videos... will then be readily identifiable to both inspectors under the Act and to

consumers."

* "The Board should **no longer have the power** to require eliminations or to disapprove or **prohibit** completely the exhibition of films and videos in Ontario."

* "The Board's name should be changed to the **Ontario Film Classification Board.**"

(CENSOR... con't next pg)

SUBMISSION TO THE ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION PROJECT ON THE FILM REVIEW BOARD

(in response to its advertised request for written submissions relating to the powers of the Ontario Film Review Board, following are Freedom Party's official responses to the questions as published by the Law Reform Commission.)

1. How can the law governing films and videos best balance freedom of expression with the need to limit the potentially adverse effects of exposure to such material?

The moment "freedom of expression" becomes "balanced" with so-called "limits" which are imposed by a state-empowered board, freedom of expression ceases to exist in any meaningful social context whatsoever. Thus, this question is ambiguous at best, or contradictory and misleading at worst. Taken at face-value, the appropriate response is: The law cannot accomplish any such "balance" without tipping the scales of justice entirely in one direction or another.

Furthermore, the question as posed, exists in a complete intellectual, legal, and moral vacuum. Which "adverse effects" are being referred to? The only explicitly-mentioned "effect" in the *Law Reform Commission's* published mandate is "sexual gratification." Since sexual gratification can be obtained from any number of given stimulants, its description as an "adverse effect" becomes moot, to say the least. Whether a particular individual is capable of achieving sexual gratification from "depictions" (not realities) of "violence, torture, horror, human degradation, and physical abuse or humiliation" requires specific knowledge of the viewer, not of the material being viewed. (In this context, the obvious issue of those who view such "depictions" merely as casual "entertainment" or drama, and who may in

no way find such material sexually arousing, is one that must consequently be evaded by censor advocates.)

If the term "adverse effect" as used by the *Law Reform Commission* is meant to refer to the initiation of violence on the part of one citizen towards another, then whatever ideas, beliefs, or motivations lie behind any initiation of violence are secondary to the concern of the law, which should be delegated to the administration of justice based on the nature of the action taken by a perpetrator. To be sure, two different individuals may share many of the same ideas and beliefs (i.e., religious) or even share similar "sexually gratifying" stimulants, but this can in no way be used as a barometer to determine which of the two is prone to the initiation of violence, or which is incapable of such action.

To complicate matters even further, a discussion of limiting "potentially" adverse effects introduces an unhealthy dose of subjectivism into the enforcement of what should otherwise be -- in any free society -- objective laws. Anyone, by definition, is a "potential" murderer, thief, etc. To assume that the law should have the power to restrict and limit individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms in the absence of any evidence of their wrongdoing is possibly the most degrading and undignified act any government can direct at its supposedly free and responsible citizens.

(RESPONSES... cont'd next pg)

(...CENSOR from previous pg)

☛ **STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION:**

The Commission's recommendation that the *Ontario Film Review Board* no longer have the power to censor film or video in Ontario is a welcome change of direction in terms of government powers to control expression. However, serious difficulties could be encountered with its proposed "sticker system" which could effectively render all videos directly imported by consumers from outside the province technically illegal.

Even though a particular video title may have been "classified" by the new board, any copies of that title not purchased or rented in Ontario could be subject to charges by the government. Indeed, "censorship" could take on a new form: any film or video awaiting "classification" could be prohibited from the marketplace until its classification was obtained.

<END>

Drug Laws...

PROHIBITION A FAILURE

TORONTO (July 19, 1992) - In a speech to those who attended **N.O.R.M.L. Canada's** (*National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws in Canada*) 'Marijuana MardiGras' on the grounds of city hall's *Nathan-Phillips Square*, **FP leader Robert Metz** discussed the failure of **hemp** (cannabis, marijuana) **prohibition**, and questioned whether it was ever worth the cost.

"The only winners with hemp prohibition are the type of people such laws are supposed to protect us from," warned Metz. "On the one hand, criminal activity is encouraged by laws that create artificial illegal underground markets in the trade of a relatively benign and

highly-in-demand substance. On the other hand, prohibition laws compel our law enforcement agencies and police officers to expend a great deal of futile and counterproductive effort --- at taxpayer expense and at the expense of public safety --- in what amounts to little more than maintaining a tax-free monopoly for those who unduly profit by its legal enforcement."

Metz's comments came at a time when a surprisingly unprecedented number of education and lobby groups favouring either decriminalization, legalization, or commercialization of hemp have resurfaced or come into being. In the wake of dramatic new information that has only recently become available to the general public in the United States (thanks to freedom of information legislation) and in Canada (thanks to the non-enforcement of government censorship), the movement to have hemp stricken from the government's list of prohibited substances is gaining the support of legal professionals, environmental groups, and entrepreneurs who see hemp as a tremendous economic, social, and environmental benefit.

☛ **A NEW LOOK**

Ironically, as a renewed look at the history of hemp prohibition now reveals, it is precisely because of its commercial value --- not its use as a recreational drug --- that hemp, a plant that was commercially grown and harvested the world over for at least two thousand years, was ever prohibited in the first place. Thanks to the research provided by American author and lecturer **Jack Herer** in his book **The Emperor Wears No Clothes**, the public now has an opportunity to review the actual goings-on behind the legendary 'reefer madness' period that led to 'marijuana' prohibition (1938) in both the United States and Canada.

Herer has issued a "\$10,000 Challenge to the World to Prove Us Wrong" to all the readers of his book, and after sales of over a

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☛ **GET THE DETAILS!**

Copies of Freedom Party's 1986 publication, Censorship Alert! are available to FP members and supporters on request. Please call or write. See green box on back cover for details.

local governments and their agencies are frequently in conflict with each other. Not only do specific enforcement powers differ, but the standards of censorship may also be widely different, often leaving those charged under censorship laws totally confused and unable to depend upon any objective criteria for defence in a court of law.

Since censorship is unjustifiable in a free society, the "need" for yet another "body to censor or prohibit" is a "need" visible only to those who have no respect for the fundamental rights of free citizens. It is those who fail to respect the rights of others that the law should be protecting its citizens from. What the public truly needs is protection from censor boards.

3. Is the Board the appropriate body to which to delegate the discretion to determine the public availability of these images?

No. In a free society, individual citizens are accorded the right to make their own choices. It is this right of choice, when responsibly exercised through the proper enforcement of private property rights, that makes it possible for all citizens to protect themselves from the unwanted or undesired choices of others. Thus, individual freedom has its own "built-in" limits, rendering any issues of "balancing" freedom of expression with government-imposed limits completely irrelevant.

<END>

(...RESPONSES from previous pg)

By its very nature, objective law is a recursive instrument. Consequently, the law is objectively capable only of dealing with individuals' actions. In a free society, thought, belief, opinion, and expression are well beyond the jurisdiction of any legal regulation or prohibition. Any attempt to bring these fundamental freedoms under the control of any government regulation, or agency of regulation, is a direct violation of those freedoms and can properly be regarded as the initiation of an act of violence on the part of government.

Censorship is the initiation of legal force, which in the case of the *Ontario Film Review Board*, is exercised through its "powers to classify, regulate and prohibit the exhibition and distribution of films and videos in Ontario." The right to initiate such force belongs to no citizen, and therefore cannot justifiably belong to any agency of government.

2. How does the Ontario Film Review Board's role interact with other existing or proposed measures that regulate the availability and distribution of these images, including federal obscenity legislation and customs regulations, zoning by-laws and specific human rights legislation? Is there a need for a separate body to censor or prohibit the exhibition or distribution of films or parts of films?

It cannot be denied that the censorship powers of various federal, provincial, and

(...FAILURE from previous pg)

quarter million, has yet to find a challenger. After completing the documentation and research for his book (which is all reproduced in its index), Herer has concluded that "There is only one known renewable natural resource able to provide the overall majority of our paper, textiles and food, meet all the world's transportation, home and industrial energy needs, reduce pollution, rebuild the soil and clean the atmosphere --- all at the same time --- our old stand-by that did it all before: Cannabis Hemp!"

☞ WHY PROHIBITION?

It is because of these qualities, contends Herer, that hemp is illegal today. Among those who lobbied for its initial prohibition in the 1930s was Hearst's newspaper empire which had just acquired lumber rights in the western U.S. The mid-1930s mechanical automation of hemp harvesting posed a direct threat to those lumber rights since hemp can produce up to 4.5 times as much paper per acre. Another lobbyist was the *Dupont* corporation, which had just patented nylon in 1937 and produced other products which were similarly threatened by the prospect of hemp competition.

Together, groups like these conspired to eliminate their competition by fabricating the whole 'reefer madness' mythology which in many subtle ways is still widely believed and supported by many today --- particularly our governments.

☞ INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Meanwhile, otherwise law-abiding citizens who choose to use a substance whose health risks and social consequences dwarf those of many legal substances, are finding themselves caught in the web of drug prohibition laws. Countless others are discouraged or prevented from exploiting the hemp plant for textiles, fabrics, fiber, pulp paper, rope, twine, cordage, art canvas, paints, varnishes, lighting oil, biomass energy, medicine, food oils, protein, building materials, and housing. And of course, taxpayers and the public continue to pay a price for hemp prohibition through higher taxes, an artificial increase in criminal activity, and through a general decline in respect for objective laws.

In an effort to bring an end to the glaring injustices created by hemp prohibition, **Freedom Party** has joined the efforts of many education and lobby groups to provide the information the public needs to make an informed judgement on the issue. The party

has already produced a pamphlet titled '*Prohibition Is A Crime*', but is running late on the production of its promised follow-up publication, '*Just Say 'Know' To Cannabis Prohibition*'.

As a result of the unexpected referendum campaign in which **Freedom Party** was involved, production of the prohibition publication was delayed and is now expected to be ready by the end of December. We

Election Reform...

ALTERNATIVE PARTIES CHALLENGE ELECTIONS COMMISSION

TORONTO (May 27, 1992) - In a rare display of solidarity on a number of issues which all relate to how Ontario political parties are regulated in Ontario, representatives of Ontario's alternative parties met with their regulatory agency, the **Commission on Election Finances**, to voice concerns that the commission, being made up of members from the major three parties, has been less than objective, fair, or consistent in its regulation of the smaller parties.

Present at the first meeting of its kind were representatives from the following officially-registered Ontario political parties: the **Green Party of Ontario**, the **Ontario Confederation of Regions Party (COR)**, the **Family Coalition Party of Ontario**, the **Communist Party of Canada (Ontario)**, the **Ontario Libertarian Party**, and the **Freedom Party of Ontario**. Issues discussed included representation on the commission, contribution sources, party funding, third-party advertising, all-candidates meetings, leadership debates, and a number of administrative issues.

☞ KEY ISSUES

Among the alternative parties, some of the following agreements were reached: (1) Since corporations and unions have no vote, only individuals --- citizens and landed immigrants --- should be permitted to contribute to political parties; (2) While the *Libertarian Party* and **Freedom Party** objected to political party subsidies, it was agreed by all that while such subsidies continue to exist, then they must be fairly applied to all; (3) Third-party advertising is not harmful, but is rather

apologize to those of you who are still waiting for your requested copies; rest assured that when ready, they will be mailed out asap.

<END>

☞ GET THE DETAILS!

Copies of our literature on hemp prohibition are available to FP members and supporters on request. Please call or write. See green box on back cover

part of the public information system; (4) All-candidates meetings must include all candidates when public (i.e., government-owned) facilities are used. Private meetings should not be restricted in any way.

One of the key issues raised by **Greg Vezina** of the *Green Party* related to the *CRTC* guidelines on "equitable" availability of media time on leadership debates. Vezina contended that these guidelines were violated during the 1990 provincial election, and that the Elections Commission failed to investigate the violations. Vezina made it clear that a court challenge would be launched if the commission failed to react.

☞ POSITIVE DECISION, NEGATIVE REACTION

After receiving requests from each of the alternative parties to make a ruling on the 1990 violation of the *CRTC* election guidelines, the *CRTC* found, on October 27, 1992, that "Because there was a (leadership) debate and the leaders of registered parties not in the debate were not provided with some type of accommodating time, the Commission finds that there has been a breach of its guidelines." The *CRTC* went on to say that "if this type of broadcast takes place, all parties and candidates should be accommodated, even if doing so requires that more than one program be broadcast."

Unfortunately, despite the *CRTC* ruling, the *Ontario Elections Commission* has failed to act to correct the situation, which would effectively continue to leave the alternate parties out of the critical election debates

(CHALLENGE... cont'd next pg)

Author Speaks...

'WHO WILL SAVE CANADA?'

LONDON (June 24, 1992) - Forty Freedom Party members and supporters were treated to an entertaining and informative presentation by William Trench, author of *Only You Can Save Canada*, at a \$50 per plate dinner hosted by the party. Trench's book was previously reviewed in the pages of *Freedom Flyer*; and has received the endorsements of other authors, journalists, and high-profile personalities.

"The bad news is that this country is in a far worse condition --- and I'm not kidding you --- than anybody in this room even suspects," warned Trench, "and that includes me. Every single day I hear a new horror story. The good news is that at last the public seems to be becoming aware that there's something not quite right and maybe, just maybe, we can do something about it. But that really is up to you."

With that, Trench took his listeners on a tour through the highlights of his book, (WHO?... cont'd next pg)

(...CHALLENGE from previous pg) that could very well make or break their election efforts.

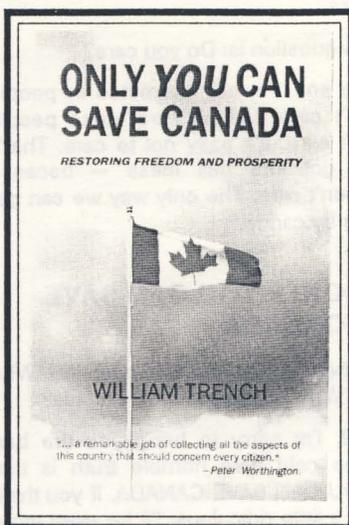
COURT CHALLENGE LAUNCHED

As a result of its refusal to rectify the situation, a court challenge was launched on November 16, 1992 to try to force the *Elections Commission* to carry out its responsibility to initiate a prosecution against the Broadcasting Networks and others, based on the 1990 election violations.

A win on this issue would mean that, perhaps as soon as the next provincial election, smaller parties like Freedom Party will find their leaders given "equal" time during elections to compete for voter support. With support for the major Ontario political parties steadily declining, and alternate parties showing a significant increase in support, voters are entitled to know just what their full range of choices at the polls are.

We'll keep you informed as developments take place.

<END>



'ONLY YOU CAN SAVE CANADA!'

says author William Trench

PETER WORTHINGTON, Author, Columnist:

"It is a reflection of the sorry state of Canada today that it should need a book like this. William Trench has an enviable faculty for getting to the heart of an issue quickly, reasonably, clearly, and concisely, and has done a remarkable job of collecting all the aspects of this country that should concern every citizen. He seems to have a better understanding than many native-born of what Canada is, could be, and should be."

DAVID SOMERVILLE, President, National Citizens' Coalition:

"This book is an act of good citizenship by someone who cares deeply about Canada and about freedom. Blessed with libertarian instincts, sound traditional values, and a lot of common sense, William Trench has addressed many of the challenges facing our country, supplied some of the solutions, and issued a call to arms. I hope tens of thousands of Canadians read his book and heed its call."

KENNETH MCDONALD, Author of Keeping Canada Together:

"I'm urging everyone I meet to buy the book so that they, in their thousands and I hope hundreds of thousands, can be moved to save their wonderful country from that curse of the twentieth century --- the professional politicians."

ROBERT METZ, Leader, Freedom Party of Ontario:

"William Trench's *Only You Can Save Canada* may be your key to the salvation of your country. It may also be the key for Canadians everywhere. Together, armed with understanding, foresight, and experience, we can reverse the Canadian tragedy to embark instead upon the Canadian adventure."

Get your FREE COPY of William Trench's new book (paperback, 140 pgs, \$8.95 cover value) with any tax-creditable contribution to Freedom Party of \$50 or more accompanying the enclosed remittance form.

OR

Order your copy now by sending \$8.95 + 7% GST payable to Freedom Party. All orders will be processed immediately; postage and handling included. VISA and MASTERCARD orders are welcomed either by mail or phone.

(519) 433-8612

(...WHO? from previous pg)

bringing all up-to-date with developments and additional observations relating to the many political, economic, and social issues discussed in his book.

After reviewing many of the problems and concluding that current political trends are responsible for the deterioration of Canada's social environment, Trench offered the following suggestion: "Now to get the country we need we require two things: (1) we need an informed citizenry that demands changes and (2) we need a government that is responsive to the citizen's wishes. We need a government that protects our freedoms to make our own choices in life."

To help point the way to a possible means of achieving this goal, Trench elaborated on some of the obstacles and opportunities that will be faced on the road to a free society:

☞ **IGNORANCE AND APATHY**

"You know, they did a survey here on the street, one of these radio stations in Toronto the other day, and they walked around with a microphone and they said to some guy (a typical Canadian), 'Tell us,' they said, 'which do you think is the greatest

problem Canada faces today: ignorance or apathy?' And the guy says: 'I don't know and I don't care.'

"The question is: Do you care?"

"You see, I'm not interested in people who don't care. I don't care about people who don't care. It's easy not to care. That's how we got into this mess -- because people didn't care. The only way we can get out of it is by caring."

☞ **ONLY YOU CAN SAVE CANADA**

"So here comes the \$64 question. Who will do it? Who is going to save Canada?"

"Well, I'm sorry to bring you the bad news. The cold hard horrible truth is that **ONLY YOU CAN SAVE CANADA**. If you think I'm being a little ridiculous, I'll be even more ridiculous: I'll make some other suggestions as to who's going to save Canada. Brian Mulroney? Joe Clark? ("Mr. Canada" they called him.) Sheila Copps maybe?"

You see, you can hear how ridiculous it sounds.

It's only the individual citizens who can do something about it. Personally."

☞ **FREEDOM'S BIRTH?**

"If you want to be different from the majority of Canadians," continued Trench, "it's easy. Just don't be apathetic. Because what will you say when your children or grandchildren come up to you and ask: 'What did you do to try to save Canada?'"

"Maybe you'll be able to answer: 'I gave \$25 a year to **Freedom Party**.' Because the question you'll ask yourself then, is 'Could I have done anything more?' You know, I'm getting on in years and I'm beginning to realize that the only regrets I have in life are the things I didn't do. So don't let yourself have those regrets because then it will be too late.

"This is critical: We are living in the most incredibly exciting time in the last, probably, couple of hundred years. Certainly, these are the most exciting times in Canada, and probably in the world. There is change taking place daily, monthly. Become part of this. Get involved. Don't sit on the outside watching it. Be a part of it. You can make a difference. You really can. It's the most amazing time in human history. I think it may be the birth of freedom -- the final breakthrough. Let's hope it is. Because nothing else works. And it's becoming more and more obvious."

<END>

FREEDOM 200 PINS AWARDED

LONDON (June 24, 1990) - Another fourteen people were added to the list of recipients of **Freedom Party's 'Freedom 200 Pins'**, gold-plated pins which bear the party's official icon.

Only 200 such pins will ever be awarded. To qualify, an FP supporter must have (1) supported the party for no less than one year, (2) contributed more than the minimum level required, and (3) attended an FP public event or dinner where the pin was awarded. In this case, the event in question was FP's dinner featuring author and guest speaker **William Trench**.

Our continuous thanks and appreciation is extended to all the following members and supporters who have been added to the list of *'Freedom 200 Pin'* recipients: **Ann Cronyn, Hume Cronyn, Dan Lenart, Lou Lumani, Danielle Metz, Frances Metz, Kathy Metz, Tony Metz, Jim Montag, Paul Needham, Dorothy Nother, Patti Plant, Louise Spanics, and Craig Stevens.**

To date, 55 of the 200 available pins have been awarded. Only 145 to go!

<END>

CRTC rules fringe parties deserve equal TV time

Canadian Press

TORONTO — The political stage could become crowded in future television debates after the federal broadcast regulator ruled that fringe parties were not given equal air time in the 1990 Ontario election.

The ruling this week was touted by the environmentalist Green Party as evidence of collusion between the television networks and the three main political parties to keep the public uninformed.

"Had they not conspired to keep the alternative parties off the debates, it may have had an effect on the election," Green Party adviser Greg Vezina said yesterday.

"Who is to say the leader of the Family Coalition Party or the Freedom Party of Ontario might not have captured the public's imagination if he had been able to participate in the debate?"

Mr. Vezina brought his complaint of bias against the three Toronto tele-

vision stations — Global, CBLT and CFTO — to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

The commission agreed that three of Ontario's nine registered parties — the NDP, Liberals and Conservatives — received special treatment in the debate the stations co-produced on Aug. 20, 1990.

The commission acknowledged it may have been impractical to have all rival parties take part in the 90-minute debate but said its guidelines were breached when "leaders of registered parties not in the debate were not provided with some type of accommodating time."

It wasn't immediately apparent how the ruling would affect the future of televised leaders' debates — whether networks would be required to have all registered parties present during a debate or if smaller parties would have to receive compensating time elsewhere.

☞ **Above: Globe & Mail report on the CRTC ruling on "equal air time". (See pages 8-9 for related coverage.)**

Charlottetown Accord...

FREEDOM PARTY ENCOURAGES 'NO' VOTE TO REFERENDUM QUESTION

ONTARIO (September 21, 1992) - **Freedom Party** launched an independent information campaign to encourage Ontarians to vote 'NO' in the **October 26 federal referendum** on the **Charlottetown accord**.

The campaign consisted of three main components: (1) the door-to-door distribution of an **Ontario Information Bulletin** containing a personal message from FP leader **Robert Metz**, along with summary comments outlining the weaknesses of the August 28 Charlottetown agreement; (2) the production and distribution of a Constitution 'handbook' featuring (a) a complete reprint of the Aug. 28 agreement, (b) a reprint of Canada's current **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**, (c) a transcript of **Freedom Party's** 1991 address (made by **William Frampton**) to the federal government on the process for amending the Constitution, and (d) several commentaries and articles analysing the agreement and fundamental purposes of a free nation's constitution; (3) public forums to discuss the agreement and to encourage citizen input and involvement.

"To ask that Canadians accept an all-or-nothing package of such magnitude is a

tactic that smacks of gross manipulation," said FP leader **Robert Metz** in reference to the sixty complex clauses contained in the August 28 agreement. "Worse, the limited time to make an informed decision, coupled with the scare tactics and emotional manipulation of those promoting the 'YES' vote, clearly illustrates that promoters of the agreement are appealing to desperation, ignorance, and fear to win their case. Canadians should be making their decisions based on knowledge and reason."

In our effort to provide the public with such information, **Freedom Party** distributed over 10,000 **Ontario Information Bulletins** door-to-door and managed to circulate hundreds of copies of its 28-page handbook on the constitution, most to the media.

NOT ABOUT UNITY

"The October 26 referendum is fraudulently being sold to Canadians as a unity package, when in fact it has nothing to do with unity," said Metz. "The agreement commits our politicians to restructuring Canada on a factional basis, one that will surely

divide Canada on a scale previously unimaginable. Canadians need a mandate for freedom, and the entrenchment of inalienable individual rights and freedoms which are the cornerstone of any free, unified, and prosperous country."

CANADIANS VOTE 'NO'

Fortunately, a majority of Canadians voted 'NO' to the question: "Do you agree that the Constitution of Canada should be renewed on the basis of the agreement reached on August 28, 1992?". Thus Canadians were spared the entrenchment of even more power in the hands of politicians and left the way open to negotiate a Canadian constitution that might be drafted for the people, instead of for the politicians.

<END>

GET THE DETAILS!

Copies of Freedom Party's 'For the People' and our related literature are available to FP members and supporters on request. Simply call or write. See green box on back cover for details.

TAKING SIDES

NO

The London-based Freedom party of Ontario has come out on the "no" side of the constitutional debate.

Leader Robert Metz said Monday his party — which has about 2,000 members — opposes the constitutional agreement, primarily because it encroaches on individual rights and freedoms.

"Canadians need a mandate for freedom and the entrenchment of inalienable individual rights and freedoms which are the cornerstone of any free, unified, and prosperous country," Metz said. "Sadly, regardless of the vote outcome, Canadians will still be left at the mercy of their various governments, with no protection of fundamental freedoms, property rights or freedom of choice."

The Freedom party will distribute informational pamphlets on the referendum, Metz said, and will also make available reprints of the agreement for those who request it.

YES

The National Council of Jewish Women of Canada will support the "yes" side of the referendum debate.

The council, with about 150 members in its London section, said "these (constitutional) proposals are intended to serve as a reasonable compromise and as the basis for a renewed federalism that will secure our future together."

Executive director Eleanor Appleby said the national organization is encouraging sections across Canada to mount a campaign for the "yes" side. "What they (members) do as individuals is up to them, but we do recommend that they follow the guidelines."

NO

The National Citizens' Coalition is urging Canadians to vote "no" in the Oct. 26 referendum, saying the proposed constitutional deal will lead to less freedom and more

government.

David Somerville, president of the right-wing lobby group, says the social charter included in the accord would bind future governments to costly economic policies.

"This charter is just an attempt by Canada's socialists to entrench a failing welfare state in our constitution. If they succeed, it will corrupt the very philosophical foundations of this country."

The coalition also says the deal grants an unacceptable special status to Quebec, which would be guaranteed 25 per cent of seats in the Commons — its current level — even if its population drops in future.

"Such special status would cause a wave of resentment against Quebec across Canada — especially in Alberta and British Columbia," he said.

The coalition, which claims 40,000 supporters across the country, says passing this deal will not end constitutional wrangling.

— Staff/news services

Above: September 22, 1992, part of the ongoing coverage of the referendum debate in the *London Free Press*.

**A REFERENDUM?
NO.**

The October 26 "referendum" is, in fact, a public opinion poll --- paid for by the very people who are being polled. It is not legally binding and is not national. (Quebec is conducting its own "referendum".)

**AN AGREEMENT?
NO.**

The August 28 "agreement" is not a final agreement. It is a **BASIS** on which future constitutional discussions and further negotiations will continue.

**A UNITY QUESTION?
NO.**

The August 28 proposals have nothing to do with unity. They are a blueprint for guaranteed disunity.

DEMOCRATIC? NO.

A democracy demands an informed and unintimidated electorate. Canadians were given a remarkably short period of time to read and analyse a 22-page, 60-clause proposal for further constitutional negotiations. Details surrounding the proposals and the "referendum" itself are being manipulated and withheld while those conducting campaigns on the issue must report their activities to the very government that is promoting the 'YES' side of the issue.

FAIR? NO.

Canadians are being intimidated and subjected to scare tactics to get them to vote 'YES'.

**FOR THE PEOPLE?
NO.**

The August 28 proposals represent an exclusive deal made for politicians by politicians. Individual rights and private property rights are not protected under the proposals.

FREEDOM? NO.

"It cannot be repeated too often that (a) Constitution is a limitation on the government, not on private individuals --- that it does not prescribe the conduct of private individuals, only the conduct of the government --- that it is not a charter for government power, but a charter of the citizens' protection against the government." --- Ayn Rand

EQUALITY? NO.

The August 28 proposals grant unequal privileges to certain provinces, groups, and elected representatives. Even parliamentary representation is not equal under the proposals. Quotas based on sex or heritage would be allowable.

✉ Above: A partial summary of our position supporting the 'NO' side of the referendum, as it appeared on the back cover of our publication, **For The People**, and on our door-to-door referendum pamphlet. Copies of both are available to **FP** members and supporters on request. Simply call or write. See box below for details.

FREEDOM FLYER

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FREEDOM PARTY OF ONTARIO

Freedom Party of Ontario is a fully-registered Ontario political party. Contributions are tax-creditable. **Statement of Principle:** Freedom Party is founded on the principle that: *Every individual, in the peaceful pursuit of personal fulfillment, has an absolute right to his or her own life, liberty, and property.* **Platform:** that the *purpose of governments* to protect individual freedom of choice, *not* to restrict it. **Annual Membership & Support Level:** \$25 minimum (tax-creditable); **Provincial Executive:** Ontario President: Robert Metz; Vice-president, Ontario: Lloyd Walker; Ontario Secretary: Robert Vaughan; Chief Financial Officer: Patti Plant; **Executive Officers:** Barry Malcolm, Barry Fitzgerald; **Party Leader:** Robert Metz.

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