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Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Introduction: A "Canadian" Bill of Rights -- Civil Liberties and Civil Libertarians from the Depression to World War II, 1929-42 -- A Change in Strategy: The First Demands for a National Bill of Rights, 1943-47 -- Canada and the United Nations International Bill of Rights -- Expansion and Contraction: The Frustration of the Bill of Rights Movement, 1948-52 -- The Decade of Human Rights and the Bill of Rights Movement -- Success of a Sort: The Diefenbaker Bill of Rights -- Conclusion: "A Mere Scrap of Paper"? -- Appendices -- An Act to Amend the British North America Act, 1867, drafted by the Committee for a Bill of Rights, 1947-48 -- Canadian Membership on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and Its Commissions, 1945-60 -- Arthur Roebuck's Canadian Bill of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 3 November 1949 -- An Act for the Protection of Civil Rights, Prepared by the Department of Justice, 1947 (Revised 1951-52) -- An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Bill c-60, (5 September 1958) -- An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1960 -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The important roles played by parliamentarians such as John Diefenbaker and academics such as F.R. Scott are placed alongside

those of trade unionists, women, and a long list of individuals representing Canada's multicultural groups to reveal the diversity of the bill of rights movement. At the same time MacLennan weaves Canadian-made arguments for a bill of rights with ideas from the international human rights movement led by the United Nations to show that the Canadian experience can only be understood within a wider, global context.

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