

JCCF Activities and Achievements in 2012

Introduction

The Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms (JCCF) is a registered charity, founded in 2010, which issues official tax receipts to donors.

The JCCF's mission is to defend the constitutional freedoms of Canadians through education and litigation.

This report summarizes the JCCF's court actions, publications, media interviews, published columns, and speaking engagements in 2012.

The JCCF is funded entirely by voluntary contributions, and does not ask for or receive any funding from government.

The JCCF's litigation clients do not pay for the legal representation they receive in defence of their constitutional freedoms. Using in-house counsel, the JCCF provides *pro bono* legal representation to clients at a cost that is between one-half and one-third of what it would otherwise cost to pay lawyers in private practice for doing the same legal work. Through in-house legal counsel, every donation received by the JCCF is leveraged to provide legal representation which has a market value that is at least twice as much as the amount of the donation. Therefore, all donors receive a great return on their investment.

With the support of over 800 donors across Canada, the JCCF in 2012 has:

- secured hearing dates for two constitutional challenges in support of access to health care (Darcy Allen and Richard Cross), to extend the Supreme Court's ruling in *Chaoulli v. Quebec*. The Alberta Court of Queen's Bench will hear these on June 25, 2013.
- researched and released the *2012 Campus Freedom Index*, ranking 35 Canadian universities on how well (or not) they uphold campus free speech.
- released "*From Bad to Worse*," a report ranking Canada's federal and provincial human rights laws as to their impact on free expression, as well as procedural fairness for accused persons.
- launched an on-line Petition for Free Expression in Canada to urge the governments of Alberta, BC, and Saskatchewan to change their human rights laws to respect free speech, thereby joining all other Canadian jurisdictions.
- assisted in securing a victory for free speech in *Pridgen v. University of Calgary*, in which the Alberta Court of Appeal upheld a lower court ruling that "the University is not a *Charter*-free zone."
- defended the campus free speech rights of university students across Canada, including the *Wilson v. University of Calgary* court action, to be heard on April 17, 2013.
- secured a victory for Oliver Capko's free speech rights and freedom of association rights against the Kwantlen Students' Association in Surrey. Faced with the JCCF's

threatened court action, the student association reversed its decision that discriminated against Oliver Capko by denying his application to start a campus pro-life club.

- celebrated the House of Commons repealing the infamous Section 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, which for years empowered “kangaroo courts” to censor speech. The JCCF is one of several citizens’ groups involved in this effort to restore free expression to Canada’s human rights laws.
- celebrated the Alberta Court of Appeal ruling in *Boissoin v. Lund*, another victory for free expression. John Carpay became involved in *Boissoin v. Lund* after a “human rights” panel ordered a pastor to pay \$5,000 to someone who felt offended by the pastor’s letter-to-the-editor in which he expressed his opinion against teaching homosexuality to children in public schools. Carpay argued for free speech in the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench, of which the favourable decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

“The price of liberty is eternal vigilance”

It has often been said that “*the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.*” The rapid growth of government in Canada in recent decades makes it more important than ever for citizens to be educated about the nature, purpose, and foundations of their political and economic freedom. Canada’s federal and provincial governments have restricted free speech, monopolized health care, undermined religious freedom, and rejected constitutional protection for private property rights.

A key part of this “*eternal vigilance*” is educating the Canadian public – including politicians and judges. Thanks to the support of donors, the JCCF fights to preserve Canada’s proud heritage of freedom and the rule of law. As a voice for freedom in Canada’s courtrooms, the JCCF seeks to expand its work by taking on more and more cases in defence of constitutional freedoms.

Campus Freedom Index – substantive results in policy change

As Dr. Michael Walker frequently says: “If it matters, measure it.” The JCCF released the 2011 *Campus Freedom Index*, the first study of its kind in Canada, in December of 2011. The report measures the state of free speech at Canadian public universities.

The 2012 *Campus Freedom Index*, using more detailed and specific ranking criteria, assigned a letter grade (A, B, C, D, or F) to 35 of Canada’s largest public universities, and a letter grade to the student unions as well. Both the 2011 and 2012 reports garnered significant media coverage, generating public debate about the state of free speech at Canadian universities, and the importance of free expression to a free and democratic society.

More than 30 university students have been involved in researching the 2011 and 2012 reports, with students writing a report about their own university. The criteria for the Campus Freedom Index were developed with input from a diverse group of individuals, including people affiliated

with the Society for Academic Freedom and Scholarship, the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the Sheldon Chumir Foundation for Ethics in Leadership, and the Frontier Centre for Public Policy.

By evaluating the state of free speech at Canadian universities, the Campus Freedom Index serves as a valuable tool for students, parents, policy-makers, the media, academics, other think tanks, and the general public.

The 2012 *Campus Freedom Index* generated significant newspaper, radio and internet media coverage, raising public awareness about the importance of free expression to democracy, and providing an accountability tool to taxpayers who provide the majority of universities' funding.

JCCF's 2012 *Campus Freedom Index* report also prompted the student union at Carleton University to improve the state of free speech on their campus. CUSA's *Discrimination on Campus Policy* stated that CUSA would not support "any campaign, distribution, solicitation, lobbying effort, display, event etc. that seeks to limit or remove a woman's right to choose her options in the case of pregnancy" such that "no CUSA resources, space, or funding will be allocated for the purpose of promoting these actions." The *Policy* further bans groups that CUSA deems to incite hate, and includes in that list a prominent and well-respected U.S. Think Tank, the Heritage Foundation. CUSA has used this *Policy* to deny club status to Carleton Lifeline, the campus pro-life club. Such blatant examples of censorship are why CUSA scores double 'F' grades in the 2012 *Campus Freedom Index* for deliberately silencing students whose viewpoints the elected representatives disagreed with.

On 12 December 2012, however, CUSA voted to support campus free speech by removing Section 5 of the *Discrimination on Campus Policy*, thereby ending CUSA's refusal to equip pro-life groups with the same resources accessible to other student groups. The motion was presented by student representatives who felt compelled to improve CUSA's reputation as an open forum for discussion of all topics, including controversial ones.

The motion, which explicitly mentions the 2012 *Campus Freedom Index* report as a catalyst for these changes, reads:

Whereas Carleton University and CUSA received failing grades for restricting free and fair dialogue, in a recent [***Campus***] ***Freedom Index*** report conducted by the ***Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms***...

... ***Whereas*** item 2 should explicitly state that CUSA will not discriminate in the provision of resources or facilities based on a group's political, religious, or philosophical views

Whereas CUSA should not arbitrarily list organizations or groups that the association wishes to ban (item 4) but instead should work to condemn all groups that commit hate crimes and actively promote hatred and discrimination...

...Be it resolved that item 2 of the current Discrimination on Campus Policy be replaced with the following:

2. *CUSA will ensure that its members have access to facilities and resources without fear of discrimination based on a person or group's racial, religious, political, or sexual distinction. Access to facilities and resources will be limited if a group's clear mandate and purpose is to perpetuate hate or discrimination.*

Be it resolved that Council strike "members of the Klu Klux Klan, the white Aryan Resistance, the Heritage Front, the Heritage Foundation, Canadians for the Preservation of English" in item 4.

With these positive steps taken, Carleton Lifeline was at last able to gain official recognition with CUSA, enabling the club to have the same access to resources and opportunities as any other student group would through CUSA.

Report on human rights legislation: "From Bad to Worse"

On March 20, 2012, the JCCF released its report on human rights legislation.

"From Bad to Worse" compares the extent of procedural unfairness contained in human rights legislation in fourteen Canadian jurisdictions. The report looks at ten different factors that impact the degree of procedural fairness provided by human rights legislation, and ranks fourteen jurisdictions in respect of each of those factors. The worst jurisdiction for procedural fairness is Ontario, followed closely by Alberta and P.E.I. Nunavut and B.C. display the least amount of procedural unfairness in their human rights legislation.

"From Bad to Worse" also examines the impact that human rights legislation has on the long-standing right of Canadians to express their opinions about social, political, moral, religious, cultural and other topics. When it comes to respecting freedom of expression, Yukon, Ontario, Nunavut and Manitoba are among the better jurisdictions in Canada. Canada's worst violators of free speech rights are B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the federal government. This report garnered significant media coverage, with interviews listed further below.

Defending free speech on campus

Wilson v. University of Calgary

The *Wilson* court action was commenced in 2011 by Cameron Wilson and other University of Calgary students, members of Campus Pro-Life, who were found guilty of non-academic misconduct for having defied the university's demand that they turn their signs inwards such that no passers-by could see them. The students are challenging the University's claim that it can

arbitrarily censor or restrict whatever speech it disagrees with or dislikes. No hearing has been scheduled yet.

Pridgen v. University of Calgary

This *Wilson* action received a significant boost in May of 2012, when the Alberta Court of Appeal, in *Pridgen v. University of Calgary*, upheld a lower court ruling that “the University is not a *Charter*-free zone.”

The JCCF worked with counsel on the *Pridgen* case (Calgary lawyer Tim Boyle), providing assistance in the form of legal research and with the writing of the Court of Appeal factum.

Some will decry the *Charter*'s protection of campus free-speech rights as more government control over universities. But the *Charter* merely follows government into domains — such as health care and post-secondary education — that the government has first taken over through legislation, regulation and funding. The *Charter* follows the government's expansion into new realms; it does not cause it. In these realms, the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the *Charter* — religion, conscience, expression, association — serve to protect individuals from the abuses of administrators whose power stems, in large part, from government.

LeSueur v. Mount Royal College

In April of 2011, Mount Royal University students Simon Kirwin and Jamie LeSueur received an email informing them that a non-academic misconduct complaint had been filed against them. The students were not informed of the facts of their alleged misconduct, or of the identity of the person(s) alleging the complaints. Accusations of “disrupting a class in such a way that interferes with the formal process of the session or the learning of other students” and “verbal assault, defamation, discrimination, retaliation or harassment toward others” were quite serious, but no details or particulars were cited to substantiate these vague accusations.

The email accusation was copied to all full-time professors in the students' Department of Policy Studies, without indicating that the nature of the alleged incidents. The accusation – and its dissemination to faculty members – was extremely troubling to the students, because the *Code of Student Conduct* describes non-academic misconduct as including things like:

- use of force against any person or property or threat of such force;
- sexual assault or other sexual harassment;
- use, possession or storage of a weapon;
- distribution of alcohol, narcotics or dangerous drugs;
- theft; and
- civil or criminal violations.

Mount Royal University failed to provide the students with the specific details of what the students had done wrong, and did not schedule a hearing to consider evidence and to provide the students with an opportunity to refute the case against them. Both students were unable to identify the basis for the serious allegations that had been made against them.

Mount Royal University violated its own *Code of Student Conduct*, which states that a student has a right to “be presumed not to have committed academic or non-academic misconduct until impartial and unbiased decision-makers have established on a balance of probabilities that his or her commission of the misconduct has occurred.” This *Code* also provides that a student “has the right to know the case against him/her and have an adequate opportunity to present his/her side of the case”.

The JCCF is representing these students in their dispute with Mount Royal University. We hope to resolve these matters without going to court, and no court action has been filed.

Leggett v. University of Manitoba

Damien Leggett was found guilty of “inappropriate or disruptive behaviour” without having been informed of the specific nature and contents of the accusation against him. Other allegations were also levied against Mr. Leggett, but none were explained, detailed, or substantiated, nor was he told who his accusers were or are. No hearing was held to consider evidence or provide Mr. Leggett with an opportunity to respond to specific allegations. As a result of the University’s decision, Mr. Leggett lost his access to student loans, lost 24 credits, and was forced (along with his family) to live in abject poverty for many months.

Without any reference to specific facts, instances or examples, Mr. Leggett was not able to refute allegations at an appeal meeting in December of 2011. At a further appeal in April 2012, Mr. Leggett was not provided with the materials for the appeal (the “appeal package”). When he protested this point, he was allowed to leave the room, mid-way through the proceedings, with the appeal package, for a brief period of about five minutes. He was then required to return the materials immediately afterward. He has continued to request these materials, but has still not received them. Mr. Leggett is still unaware of the specific facts that constitute the alleged “disruptive” behaviour for which he has been punished.

The JCCF is representing Damien Leggett in his dispute with the University of Manitoba. We hope to resolve these matters without going to court, and no court action has been filed.

Kwantlen Students Association

The JCCF secured a victory for campus free speech at Kwantlen Polytechnic University in Surrey, B.C. In the fall of 2012, the student union denied first-year student Oliver Capko and other students the right to start a campus pro-life club, on grounds that the student union was officially pro-choice, and therefore required all campus clubs to adhere to that position. The JCCF issued a demand letter explaining why and how the student union’s actions were illegal, and warned of a court action being commenced to secure the students’ freedom of expression and freedom of association rights. The JCCF began preparing the court documents in late November. On December 5, 2012, several days before the anticipated court filing date, the

student union changed its mind and allowed *Protectores Vitae* (Protectors of Life) to become a campus club.

A Canadian first: JCCF applies to extend *Chaoulli* outside of Quebec

Eight years ago, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in *Chaoulli v. Quebec* that Quebec's ban on private health insurance violates the *Charter* Section 7 right to "life, liberty and security of the person". Declaring that "access to a waiting list is not access to health care," a majority of the Court held that the ban on private health insurance – which causes Canadians to suffer and die on waiting lists – is neither necessary nor justified. Thousands of Canadians suffer in pain while waiting for surgery or diagnosis. Some die while waiting, unable to access care outside of the government's monopoly over health care. Extending the *Chaoulli* judgment to Alberta will push Canada toward securing the right to life, liberty and security of the person for all Canadians.

Richard Cross and Darcy Allen have launched court challenges to the Alberta government's monopoly over health care. The JCCF filed Originating Applications in December of 2011 on behalf of Allen and Cross, seeking to extend the 2005 Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Chaoulli v. Quebec* to Alberta, with the goal of allowing citizens to access essential health services outside of the Alberta government's monopoly.

Since December, considerable time has been spent on further legal research, and the writing of comprehensive Briefs which fully set out the Facts, Issues, Affidavit and Remedy Sought. The JCCF has received valuable advice and input on these Briefs from eight different lawyers, including a retired Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, a former Executive Director of the Supreme Court of Canada, two law professors, and two senior counsel who have extensive experience in the area of health care law. In short, the JCCF is moving forward with a very credible challenge to the Alberta government's health care monopoly.

As part of the JCCF's ongoing efforts to educate the public about constitutional freedoms this new challenge to the government's health care monopoly was announced at a news conference at the Court House in downtown Calgary on July 10, 2012. Darcy Allen, one of the two Applicants, was also present and also did media interviews. The compelling stories of Richard Cross and Darcy Allen were included in the News Release sent to media.

Radio, television and print coverage of these court actions has been extensive, including stories in the *National Post*, *Calgary Herald*, *Calgary Sun*, Global television, *CBC* radio and television, and newspapers across Canada via the *Canadian Press* story. Media interviews are listed further below.

The *Calgary Sun* and *Lethbridge Herald* have written favourable opinion editorials in support of an end to waiting lists. Lorne Gunter's column in support of this court action ran in the *Toronto Sun*, *Ottawa Sun*, *Winnipeg Sun*, *Edmonton Sun*, *Calgary Sun*, *Kingston Whig-Standard*, *London Free Press*, and more than 25 other dailies across the country. The *Globe and Mail* and the *Calgary Herald* have each published a guest column explaining the reasons and benefits of this Court action. The next steps include to file the Briefs, after which the Alberta Government can file its Briefs in response. A hearing is expected sometime in 2013.

The *Allen* and *Cross* applications have been carefully structured with the goal of avoiding lengthy litigation proceedings, which typically feature an exchange of documents, questioning under oath, various pre-trial applications, expert reports, and witnesses testifying at trial. Instead, the *Allen* and *Cross* applications are supported by an affidavit (in the case of Darcy Allen) and by the evidence that had already been produced and submitted before the Out-of-Country Health Services Appeal Panel (Richard Cross).

The Brief of Argument was filed on November 5, 2012, for each of Darcy Allen and Richard Cross. Both Briefs contain identical constitutional arguments, with the result that the Alberta Government consented to having both actions heard at the same time, on June 25, 2013. The existence of two companion actions also makes it more difficult for the government to delay matters through procedural foot-dragging.

Extensive work has been conducted on this file in the past year, including the receipt and review of the government's evidence, cross-examination of two senior government health bureaucrats, and the filing of Briefs and Reply Briefs on behalf of Darcy Allen and Richard Cross. The JCCF's Briefs, as well as the government's Briefs, are posted at www.jccf.ca.

The 2013 hearing of this case will mark the first time that a Canadian court outside of Quebec hears an application to extent the *Chaoulli* decision to another province.

Human rights legislation: one victory, one defeat

Since its inception, JCCF has opposed the speech-restricting Section 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*. Along with other organizations and countless citizens, JCCF was delighted to see the Senate follow the House of Commons in repealing this infamous law. While provinces are by no means bound to follow the federal government's example, this legislative change sends a message to Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which still retain similar laws.

The Supreme Court of Canada will rule in 2013 in *Whatcott v. Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission*. The JCCF provided crucial support to the legal team, which argued this case before the Supreme Court of Canada in October of 2011. The Saskatchewan Human Rights Tribunal ordered Mr. Whatcott to pay \$17,500 to four complainants who felt offended by the contents of the flyers he had peacefully distributed. Mr. Whatcott's case challenges that decision; and also challenges the constitutionality of the the legislation itself. John Carpay's involvement in this case dates back to 2008, advocating for free expression in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and serving on the legal team advocating for free expression in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Petition for Free Expression in Canada

In June of 2012, the federal government repealed Section 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, because this section violated the historic and fundamental freedom of expression of Canadians.

British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan are now the only three jurisdictions in Canada which use human rights legislation to censor the free expression of citizens. As explained in “From Bad to Worse,” the other provinces and territories have human rights legislation that does not censor the free expression of citizens.

Therefore, the JCCF has created an on-line Petition for Free Expression in Canada, calling upon the Legislative Assemblies of B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan (respectively) to:

- repeal Section 7 of the B.C. *Human Rights Code*; and
- repeal Section 3 of the *Alberta Human Rights Act*; and
- repeal Section 14 of the *Saskatchewan Human Rights Code*.

The signatures will be presented in due course to the three Legislative Assemblies in Victoria, Edmonton and Regina. This non-partisan activity, which consumes a very small fraction of the JCCF’s annual budget, is permitted by CRA and does not jeopardize the JCCF’s charitable status.

JCCF published columns

- May 25, 2012, Why atheists should support religious freedom, *Calgary Herald*
- July 12, 2012, All Canadians should be able to buy private health insurance, *Globe and Mail*
- July 12, 2012, Patients deserve relief from growing wait times, *Calgary Herald*
- November 5, 2012, Universities get failing grade on campus freedom, *National Post*
- November 30, 2012, Redford should restore right to free expression, *Calgary Herald*
- December 4, 2012, Premier Redford should abide by pledge to defend our free expression, *Edmonton Journal*
- December 7, 2012, Sask code helps limit free speech, *The Star Phoenix*

JCCF media interviews and media coverage

- February 2, 2012 Metro News Edmonton, Occupy Edmonton protest at U of A
- March 20, 2012, Sun TV (Brian Lilley), “From Bad to Worse” human rights legislation
- March 20, 2012, CJWW radio, Saskatchewan, re: “From Bad to Worse”
- March 21, 2012 Rutherford live radio, Alberta, “From Bad to Worse”
- March 23, 2012 CJOB radio, Winnipeg, re: “From Bad to Worse”
- March 26, 2012 CFAX-1070 radio, Victoria, re: “From Bad to Worse”
- May 9, 2012 National Post, Court of Appeal decision in Pridgen v. University of Calgary
- May 9, 2012, QR77 radio, Rob Breakenridge show re: Pridgen court decision
- May 9, 2012, Calgary Herald, re: Pridgen court decision
- May 9, 2012, Canadian Press, re: Pridgen court decision
- May 9, 2012, Sun TV (Ezra Levant), re: Pridgen court decision

- July 9, 2012, Rutherford (live radio, Alberta-wide, 630 CHED and QR77)
- July 9, 2012, CJOB radio (Winnipeg)
- July 10, 2012, National Post
- July 10, 2012, Canadian Press
- July 10, 2012, Sun TV (Charles Adler)
- July 10, 2012, Calgary Sun
- July 10, 2012, CBC French radio
- July 10, 2012, CBC French television
- July 10, 2012, CBC English radio
- July 10, 2012, CBC French radio
- July 11, 2012, CKOM and CJME radio (Saskatchewan, John Gormley)
- July 11, 2012, CBC French radio, Edmonton, live interview
- July 11, 2012, CKLM-FM 106 radio (Lloydminster, Alberta)
- July 11, 2012, The Okotoks Eagle 100.9 FM
- July 12, 2012, Edmonton Sun
- July 12, 2012, Halifax News 95.7 (Todd Veinotte Show)
- July 12, 2012, Saint John News 88.9 (Todd Veinotte Show)
- July 12, 2012, Moncton News 91.9 (Todd Veinotte Show)
- July 13, 2012, Rob Breakenridge Show (QR77 radio, Calgary and Southern Alberta)
- July 13, 2012, Sun TV
- August 3, 2012, *Alberta Primetime*, Private Health: A Constitutional Challenge of Provincial Health Care
- September 25, 2012, *Sun TV*, The Arena (Michael Coren), health care and free expression
- September 27, 2012, *Sun TV*, The Source (Ezra Levant), cost of poor health care
- October 31, 2012, *Sun News Network* “The Source”, Censorship haunts Canadian Universities
- October 31, 2012, *National Post*, Free speech at Canadian universities ‘abysmal’, report says
- October 31, 2012, *About.com World News*, Canada Called Out for ‘Abysmal’ Free Speech on Campus
- November 1, 2012, *Yahoo! News Canada*, Campus Freedom Index gives free speech a failing grade at Canadian universities
- November 1, 2012, *LifestieNews.com*, Canadian university campuses fail academic freedom report
- November 1, 2012, *Global News*, Spirit of Censorship a problem in Canadian universities: report
- November 1, 2012, *SW Media Group*, Spirit of censorship haunts the university campus: Canadian universities earn only 3 ‘A’s but 28 ‘F’s.
- November 1, 2012, *National Post*, The sorry state of free speech in our institutes of higher learning”
- November 1, 2012, *The Western Gazette*, Western slammed in free speech report card
- November 2, 2012, *Academica.ca*, Campus Freedom Index gives mostly “F”s to Canadian universities, student unions

- November 2, 2012, *Digital Journal*, Report finds free speech in Canadian universities being eroded
- November 2, 2012, *The Winnipeg Sun*, Can't Pick and Choose Free Speech
- November 6, 2012, *The Aquinian*, STU gets good grades in Campus Freedom Index
- November 7, 2012, *The Catholic Register*, Speech is not so free on our campuses
- November 7, 2012, *Studymagazine.com*, Report Claims Free Speech at Canada's Universities is 'abysmal'
- November 7, 2012, *The Cord*, Free speech investigated on campus
- November 7, 2012, *The Cord*, Canadian universities face criticism for lack of free speech
- November 8, 2012, *The Charlatan*, Calgary organization criticizes Carleton, CUSA on free speech
- November 8, 2012, *The Caledon Citizen*, *The Orangeville Citizen*, Contrary views need not apply
- November 8, 2012, *thenewspaper.ca*, Canadian universities get modest 'C' grade in Campus Freedom
- November 23, 2012, *The Dalhousie Gazette*, Freedom of speech in crisis at Dal: report
- November 27, 2012, *National Post*, Pro-choice student union's banning of anti-abortion club called more university 'censorship'
- November 30, 2012, *The Kingston Herald*, Klingon 'Equity' cited in Free Speech grade for Queen's University
- December 6, 2012, *National Post*, B.C. anti-abortion student group granted official club status after lawsuit threat
- December 6, 2012, *The Catholic Register*, Campus pro-life group triumphs at Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Board of Directors and Advisory Council

The JCCF's Board of Directors consists of lawyers Daniel Mol (Edmonton), Robert Donick (Kelowna) and Daniel Santoro (Toronto).

The JCCF's Advisory Council has grown in the past year, and includes lawyers, law professors, and other academics:

- Dr. Barry Cooper, Department of Political Science, University of Calgary
- Bruce Hallsor, Managing Partner, Crease Harman LLP, Victoria, B.C.
- Brad Miller, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario, London
- Dr. Dwight Newman, Professor of Law, University of Saskatchewan
- Tom Ross, Partner, McLennan Ross LLP, Calgary
- Dr. Clive Seligman, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario
- Michael Taube, journalist and public policy commentator

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

The JCCF's financial statements and Independent Auditor's Report are provided to donors upon request. The JCCF's revenues are stable, averaging just over \$250,000 in the past two years. Approximately half of our revenues come from charitable foundations, the other half from more than 1,000 individuals and private businesses. *The JCCF neither asks for, nor receives, any funding from government.*

Staff resources

The 2012 year saw the welcome addition of Dalhousie University graduate Michael Kennedy, working part-time as the JCCF's Communications and Development Coordinator. Michael is co-author of the JCCF's annual *Campus Freedom Index*, and a Millennium Excellence Award laureate. He has served in leadership roles for a variety of civic and community groups, including the Dalhousie Liberty Society, a campus group dedicated to educating students about the philosophy of political and economic freedom.

With part-time administrative staff, and with Carol Crosson and John Carpay managing the JCCF's litigation files, the JCCF's staff at this time consists of 2.5 full-time equivalents. We anticipate that this will grow to 3.5 full-time equivalents by early 2014.