

Canada to Resurrect 9-11 “Anti-Terror” Measures

Despite Criticism by Former Security Intelligence Director

By [Lindsay Kellock](#)

Global Research, April 26, 2010

25 April 2010

Region: [Canada](#)

Theme: [Law and Justice](#)

Ottawa — Prime Minister Stephen Harper government’s proposal to resurrect two controversial anti-terror measures — preventive arrests and investigative hearings — has again drawn fire from former CSIS (Canadian Security Intelligence Service) director, Reid Morden.

Morden describes the measures as unnecessary, potentially dangerous, crossings the line between state security and individual rights, Canada’s former spy master charged Saturday. “We should think very carefully before we take that step.” ([Canada.com](#))

“The imposition of these two (powers) crosses that line and what’s more, it offends the basic premise of the way we have interpreted the law, which is that you’re innocent until proven guilty.” ([Edmonton Journal](#) and Ottawa Citizen)

Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service have, “perfectly sufficient powers to do their jobs,” said the former director of CSIS. “If they’re properly resourced ... they don’t need more powers.” [Canada.com](#)

Federal Justice Minister Rob Nicholson announced the proposed legislation, the Combating Terrorism Act, Friday, April 19. [Canada.com](#)

On February 27, 2007, a government bid to extend these two controversial measures was defeated 159 to 124 in the House of Commons. [Canada.com](#)

The initial anti-terror laws were introduced within three months of the 2001 9/11 attacks by the Liberal government of Jean Chretien. Morden expressed his concerns about the legislation in a September 2007 article, The Right Balance, for Policy Options (Options politiques). See irpp.org/po/archive/sep02/morden.pdf

In the article, he discussed, among other concerns, preventive arrest (arrest and detention without warrant) and investigative judicial hearings (court hearings before a judge, which may be held in secret).

In The Right Balance, Morden wrote “Much has been made about the provisions (in Bill-36, the initial bill) for preventive arrest and investigative hearings ...these two provisions, in an unprecedented way, override fundamental religious, expressive and associational freedoms that are at the core of the

Charter (Canada’s Charter of Rights and Freedoms (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/charter/>)).

Lindsay Kellock is an Ottawa-based writer and can be reached at kellock67@rogers.com.

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Lindsay Kellock](#), Global Research, 2010

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Lindsay Kellock](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca