

CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

SUPERIOR COURT
(Civil Division)

N° : 500-17-087520-154

RANIA EL-ALLOUL,

Plaintiff

v.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUEBEC,
Montreal Courthouse, 11th floor, office 11.39, 1,
Notre-Dame Street East, in the City and District
of Montreal, Province of Quebec, H2Y 1B6

Defendant

and

**CONSEIL DE LA MAGISTRATURE DU
QUÉBEC,** Quebec Courthouse, office RC.01,
300, Jean-Lesage Blvd, in the City and District
of Quebec, Province of Quebec, G1K 8K6

Mis-en-cause

MOTION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

(Articles 33 & 453 C.C.P. and Articles 2(a), 15 & 24 (1) of the *Canadian Charter
of Rights and Freedoms* and Articles 3, 10 & 23 (1) of the *Quebec Charter
of Human Rights and Freedoms*)

**IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION, THE PLAINTIFF RESPECTFULLY SETS FORTH
AS FOLLOWS:**

I) THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Rania El-Alloul, is a single mother and, being Muslim, wears the *hijab* (a veil that covers her hair and neck, leaving her face visible) out of a sincerely held religious belief;

2. Defendant assumes the defense of the State under the *Code of Civil Procedure*;
3. The *Conseil de la Magistrature du Québec* is a statutory body whose functions make it appropriate to include it as Mis-en-cause; these functions are the following :

‘The *Conseil* provides training for judges and makes sure they respect certain standards of conduct.’ & ‘Improving the justice system as a whole is also part of the *Conseil's* responsibilities.’

(taken from the *Conseil's* website)

II) THE LEGISLATION

4. Plaintiff invokes articles 2 (a), 15 & 24 (1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* as well as articles 3, 10 & 23 (1) *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*;

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, The Constitution Act, 1982, Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11 (herein after ‘*Canadian Charter*’)

Fundamental Freedoms

- 2 Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

(a) freedom of conscience and religion;

Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

- 15 (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Enforcement of guaranteed rights and freedoms

- 24 (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.

Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, CQLR c C-12 (herein after ‘*Quebec Charter*’)

Fundamental freedoms

- 3 Every person is the possessor of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion, freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

Right to Equal Recognition and Exercise of Rights and Freedoms

10 Every person has a right to full and equal recognition and exercise of his human rights and freedoms, without distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, colour, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age except as provided by law, religion, political convictions, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, a handicap or the use of any means to palliate a handicap.

Discrimination exists where such a distinction, exclusion or preference has the effect of nullifying or impairing such right.

Impartial hearing before independent tribunal

23 (1) Every person has a right to a full and equal, public and fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, for the determination of his rights and obligations or of the merits of any charge brought against him.

Regulation of the Court of Quebec, CQLR c C-25, r. 4

Order, Dress Code and Decorum during Court Hearings

13 Any person appearing before the court must be suitably dressed.

III) THE FACTS

5. On February 24th, 2015, Plaintiff appeared in front of Judge Eliana Marengo, judge of the Court of Quebec, in case number 500-80-030259-155;
6. She had made an application pursuant to the *Highway Safety Code, CQLR c C-24.2* to lift the seizure of the *Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (S.A.A.Q.)* on her car in order to recover it; she notably needed it for transportation of her children;
7. Unfortunately, the hearing of the merits never began; rather, after making remarks regarding Plaintiff's *hijab*, Judge Marengo postponed the presentation of Plaintiff's application *sine die* on the basis that she was not "suitably dressed";

8. Recording of Judge Marengo's decision is available on the Internet, the whole as it appears from the link herein communicated as **Exhibit P-1**;
9. Said recording includes the following excerpts:
 - a. 'In my opinion, the Courtroom is a secular place and a secular space; there are no religious symbols in this room, not on the walls, and not on the persons.'
 - b. 'Article 13 of the Regulation of the Court of Quebec states: any person appearing before the Court must be suitably dressed. In my opinion, you are not suitably dressed.'
 - c. 'The Court is important; hat and sunglasses, for example, are not allowed, and I don't see why scarf on the head would be. The same rule needs to apply to everyone.'
 - d. 'I will therefore not hear you if you are wearing the scarf on your head; just as I would not allow a person to appear before me wearing a hat or sunglasses on his or her head or any other garment not suitable for a Court proceeding. So, what do you wish to do?'
 - e. '... this is not about the case, this is about the Regulation of the Court of Quebec and the rules of decorum. So, you know, it's up to you.'
10. Plaintiff felt deeply humiliated by Judge Marengo's conduct, as she felt that she was forced to choose between her sincerely held beliefs and her fundamental right to be heard by a court on an application that was important to her;
11. Practically speaking, that case is now moot given that on March 14th, 2015, Plaintiff recovered her car;
12. There is therefore no need to proceed to a new hearing, to mandamus, judicial review, appeal or to involve the SAAQ, which never opposed Plaintiff's rights to proceed while wearing her *hijab*;

IV) THE LAW

A. Genuine problem

13. Plaintiff appeared in the Court of Quebec for a simple matter within the Court's jurisdiction;
14. However, Judge Marengo, citing in support the Regulation of the Court of Quebec, refused to hear the Plaintiff on the basis that she refused to remove her *hijab* while in the courtroom;
15. She thus created a genuine doubt about the rights of minorities with vestimentary rules to assert their rights in Court;
16. The genuine problem can be described by the following questions:
 - a. Does a woman have the right to be heard in the Court of Quebec wearing her *hijab* under the *Canadian Charter* and the *Quebec Charter*?
 - b. Can a judge ask a litigant to remove her *hijab* under penalty of denying her access to justice?
 - c. Does the Regulation of the Court of Quebec in fact ban religious attire by requiring suitable dress?
 - d. Does the refusal of the *hijab* constitute discrimination on the basis of religion?
17. Plaintiff respectfully submits that the oath taken by the judges of the Court of Quebec does not give them the right to refuse to hear a case on such basis or to refuse to decide a litigant's claim;
18. It goes without saying that this would also apply to Jews with kippahs, Sikhs with turbans, nuns and priests who wear clerical clothing, and all other religious groups;

19. The Superior Court is the appropriate Court to resolve this dispute by a declaration (Adoption — 111, 2011 QCCA 38);
20. Despite the *Supreme Court of Canada* decision concerning the testimony of a woman wearing a *niqab* (a veil that covers one's face) (R. v. N.S., 2012 SCC 72), and the more recent decision of the *Federal Court* (citizenship: Ishaq v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), 2015 FC 156), this case raises at least a doubt as to the status of the *hijab* in the Court of Quebec;
21. It is of common knowledge that questions regarding religion and 'secular spaces' have been in the news in recent years in Canada, and in particular, in Quebec;
22. More particularly, religious attire, even when worn as a part of a sincerely held religious belief, has been targeted by some; the *hijab* included; it has also been defended;
23. Although Canadian Courts have generally favour accommodation (Syndicat Northcrest v. Amselem, [2004] 2 SCR 551, Multani v. Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys, [2006] 1 SCR 256, Rosenberg et als. v. Outremont, [2001] R.J.Q. 1556, Loyola High School v. Quebec (Attorney General), 2015 SCC 12), the situation in the Court of Quebec has become uncertain following the judgment of Judge Marengo;
24. Opinions of all kinds have appeared about this issue, sometimes agreeing with the Plaintiff, sometimes siding with Judge Marengo, the whole as it appears from:
 - a. the article of Philippe Teisceira-Lessard, '*Le hijab interdit en Cour, tranche une juge*', published on LaPresse.ca on February 26th, 2015;
 - b. the opinion of Victor Lévy-Beaulieu, '*Et si la juge Eliana Marengo avait raison?*', published on LeDevoir.com on March 4th, 2015; and
 - c. the letter of Claudette Jobin, '*Justice neutre et respectueuse de l'égalité*', published on LeDevoir.com on March 7th, 2015;the latter three articles are communicated as **Exhibit P-2**, en liasse;

25. There is both controversy and uncertainty surrounding this issue; consequently, it is in the general interest that the present Court resolve it;
26. The present state of uncertainty could discourage litigants from bringing their cases to court;
27. Article 23 (1) of the *Quebec Charter* grants the right to have one's rights and obligations resolved by a court which must therefore be accessible to all, and this right should not be affected by any uncertainty;
28. In addition, as Plaintiff's fundamental rights to freedom of religion and to be free from discrimination have been violated as a result of the decision made by Judge Marengo in her case, she is entitled to a remedy pursuant to the *Canadian Charter* and the *Quebec Charter*;
29. A judicial declaration that her *Charter*-protected rights have been breached is one such remedy, which in and of itself maybe both adequate and sufficient, and which may be pursued by way of a motion for declaratory judgment (Libman v. Quebec (Attorney General), [1997] 3 SCR 569, Multani v. Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys, [2006] 1 SCR 256, Vancouver (City) v. Ward, 2010 SCC 27);

B. Plaintiff's interest

30. Plaintiff has an interest in the resolution of this problem because in the result she cannot be certain of having access to courts and to the Court of Quebec in particular;
31. Plaintiff also has a general interest as she institutes the present motion to have this issue decided for all other women wearing the *hijab* and for other minorities;

32. Finally, as indicated hereinabove, Plaintiff is entitled to a remedy for the breach of her *Charter* rights;

V) THE CONCLUSIONS

33. As stipulated under article 453 C.C.P., Plaintiff wishes to know her rights in relation to the genuine problem;
34. It is impossible to wait for a judicial dispute to arise because there would then not be enough time to resolve the constitutional debate; the dispute about the seizure of Plaintiff's car is an excellent example where the remedy could not be decided until the case had become moot;
35. The issue could also arise in Small Claims Court where litigants have no lawyer and where the amount in dispute does not justify extensive litigation;
36. Access to Court is one of the fundamental aspects of democracy and the rule of law;
37. Plaintiff respectfully demands the present Court to declare that she has the right to appear and be heard in the Court of Quebec while wearing her *hijab*;
38. Moreover, she respectfully demands to the present Court to declare that a judge of the Court of Quebec cannot refuse access to justice on the basis of religious attire;
39. Further, she asks the Court to declare that the Regulation of the Court of Quebec, CQLR c chapter C-25, r. 4, does not apply to religious attire or, if it does, accepts the *hijab* and/or other similar religious attire as a reasonable accommodation;
40. The present motion does not seek to invalidate any legislation;
41. Plaintiff has interest to proceed in the present file as she was the one whose access to justice was denied;

42. Plaintiff institutes the present motion in a reasonable delay and in a timely manner;
43. Since it is entirely a point of law, Plaintiff is ready to fix the hearing on the merits as soon as possible;
44. The present action is the only available and useful recourse to determine the rights of Plaintiff regarding this issue;
45. The present motion is well-founded in fact and in law.

FOR THESE REASONS, MAY IT PLEASE THIS HONOURABLE COURT TO:

- I. **GRANT** the present motion for declaratory judgment;
- II. **DECLARE** that the Plaintiff's right to freedom of religion, as protected by articles 2 (a) of the *Canadian Charter* and 3 of the *Quebec Charter*, was breached by the decision of Judge Marengo of February 24th, 2015, in Court of Quebec case 500-80-030259-155;
- III. **DECLARE** that the Plaintiff's right to be free from discrimination, as protected by articles 15 of the *Canadian Charter* and 10 of the *Quebec Charter*, was breached by the decision of Judge Marengo of February 24th, 2015, in Court of Quebec case 500-80-030259-155;
- IV. **DECLARE** that the Plaintiff's right to be heard, as protected by article 23 of the *Quebec Charter*, was breached by the decision of Judge Marengo of February 24th, 2015, in Court of Quebec case 500-80-030259-155;
- V. **DECLARE** that a woman has the right to be heard in the Court of Quebec wearing her *hijab* under the *Canadian Charter* and the *Quebec Charter*;
- VI. **DECLARE** that a judge cannot ask a litigant to remove her *hijab* under penalty of denying her access to justice;
- VII. **DECLARE** that the Regulation of the Court of Quebec does not ban religious attire by requiring suitable dress;

- VIII. **Alternatively, DECLARE**, if the Regulation of the Court of Quebec applies to religious attire, that it accepts the *hijab* and/or other similar religious attire as a reasonable accommodation;
- IX. **DECLARE** that the refusal of the *hijab* constitutes discrimination on the basis of religion;
- X. **RESERVE** all other rights of the Plaintiff;
- XI. **GRANT** such other conclusions as the Court sees fit;
- THE WHOLE** with costs.

Montreal, March 27th, 2015

Grey Casgrain, s.e.n.c.
GREY CASGRAIN, s.e.n.c.
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Montreal, March 27th, 2015

Grey Casgrain, s.e.n.c. for:
IRVING MITCHELL KALICHMAN,
s.e.n.c.r.l./LLP
Of Counsel

DETAILED AFFIDAVIT

I, undersigned, *Rania El-Alloul*, a single mother, domiciled and residing
in the City of Montreal, province of Quebec, solemnly affirm the
following:

1. I am the Plaintiff in this matter;
2. I am a single mother and, being Muslim, I wear the *hijab* (a veil that covers my hair and neck, leaving my face visible) out of a sincerely held religious belief;
3. On February 24th, 2015, I appeared in front of Judge Eliana Marengo, judge of the Court of Quebec, in case number 500-80-030259-155;
4. I had made an application pursuant to the *Highway Safety Code*, *CQLR c C-24.2* to lift the seizure of the *Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (S.A.A.Q.)* on my car in order to recover it; I notably needed it for transportation of my children;
5. Unfortunately, the hearing of the merits never began; rather, after making remarks regarding my *hijab*, Judge Marengo postponed the presentation of my application *sine die* on the basis that I was not "suitably dressed";
6. Recording of Judge Marengo's decision is available on the Internet (**Exhibit P1**);
7. I felt deeply humiliated by Judge Marengo's conduct, as I felt that I was forced to choose between my sincerely held beliefs and my fundamental right to be heard by a court on an application that was important to me;
8. Practically speaking, my case 500-80-030259-155 is now moot given that on March 14th, 2015, I recovered my car;
9. I have an interest in the resolution of this problem because in the result I cannot be certain of having access to courts and to the Court of Quebec in particular;
10. I also have a general interest as I institute the present motion to have this issue decided for all other women wearing the *hijab* and for other minorities;

11. All of the facts set out in this Affidavit are true to my personal knowledge.

MONTREAL, March 27th, 2015

Rania
RANIA EL-ALLOUL

Solemnly affirmed before me at the City
of Montreal, district of Montreal, this
27th day of March 2015:

Clancy Gray
Commissioner of oaths for the Province
of Quebec



NOTICE OF PRESENTATION TO DEFENDANT AND MIS-EN-CAUSE
(Art. 119 C.C.P.)

TAKE NOTICE THAT Plaintiff has filed a **Motion for Declaratory Judgment** at the office of the Superior Court of the judicial district of Montreal.

To file an answer to the Motion, personally or by advocate, you must do so at the Montreal Courthouse, located at 1 Notre-Dame Street East, within 10 days of service of this motion.

If you fail to file an appearance within the time limit indicated, a judgment by default may be rendered against you without further notice upon the expiry of the 10-day period.

If you file an appearance, the application will be presented before the court on April 30th, 2015 at the City of Montreal, in room 2.16 of the Court House. On that date, the Court may exercise such powers as are necessary to ensure the orderly progress of the proceeding or the Court may hear the case, unless you make a written agreement with Plaintiff or Plaintiff's advocate on a timetable for the orderly progress of the proceeding. The timetable must be filed in the office of the Court.

In support of the motion, Plaintiff discloses the following exhibits:

EXHIBIT P-1: Internet link to the recording of the exchange between Justice Marengo and Plaintiff, CBC, February 26, 2015, 3 :26 minutes (audio):
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-judge-wouldn-t-hear-case-of-woman-wearing-hijab-1.2974282> ;

EXHIBIT P-2: Philippe TEISCEIRA-LESSARD, '*Le hijab interdit en Cour, tranche une juge*', article published on LaPresse.ca, section Actualités, February 26th, 2015, 1 page, online :
<http://www.lapresse.ca/actualites/201502/26/01-4847803-le-hijab-interdit-en-cour-tranche-une-juge.php>

and

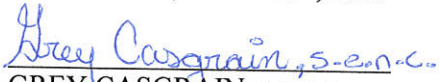
Victor-Lévy BEAULIEU, '*Et si la juge Eliana Marengo avait raison?*', opinion published on LeDevoir.com, section Libre de penser, March 4th, 2015, 2 pages, online :
<http://www.ledevoir.com/societe/justice/433395/et-si-la-juge-eliana-marengo-avait-raison>

and

Claudette JOBIN, '*Justice neutre et respectueuse de l'égalité*', letter published on LeDevoir.com, section Libre de penser, March 7th, 2015, 1 page, online:
<http://www.ledevoir.com/societe/justice/433792/justice-neutre-et-respectueuse-de-l-egalite>

The two exhibits are attached to the present motion.

MONTREAL, March 27th, 2015


GREY CASGRAIN, s.e.n.c.
Attorneys for Plaintiff

MONTREAL, March 27th, 2015

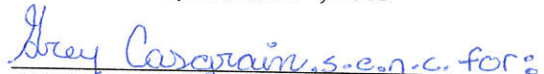
 for:
IRVING MITCHELL KALICHMAN,
s.e.n.c.r.l./LLP
Of Counsel

EXHIBIT P-1

Internet link to the recording of the exchange between Judge Marengo and Plaintiff, CBC, February 26, 2015, 3 :26 minutes (audio):

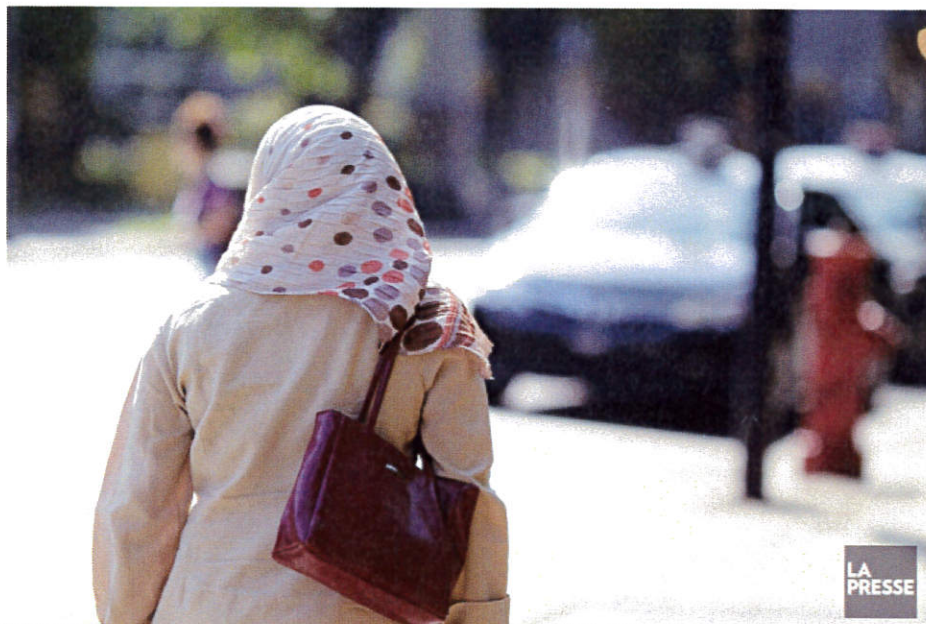
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-judge-wouldn-t-hear-case-of-woman-wearing-hijab-1.2974282> ;

NO. :	SUPERIOR COURT <i>(Civil Court)</i> PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL
RANIA EL-ALLOUL Plaintiff v. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUEBEC Defendant and CONSEIL DE LA MAGISTRATURE DU QUÉBEC Mis-en-cause	PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT P-1
ORIGINAL	BG-1593 GREY CASGRAIN, s.e.n.c. 1155, René-Lévesque Blvd West Suite 1715, CIBC Tower, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2K8 Tel.: (514) 288-6180 Fax : (514) 288-8908
M^{cs} Julius H. Grey & Véronique Cyr	

EXHIBIT P-2

Publié le 26 février 2015 à 17h18 | Mis à jour le 26 février 2015 à 17h18

Le hijab interdit en Cour, tranche une juge



La juge Marengo a affirmé que les couvre-chefs et les lunettes de soleil n'étaient pas admis en salle d'audience. «Et je ne vois pas pourquoi des foulards couvrant la tête le seraient», a-t-elle ajouté.

Photo archives La Presse



Philippe Teisceira-Lessard

La Presse

Le port du hijab est interdit au tribunal, selon une juge de la Cour du Québec, qui a refusé cette semaine d'entendre une plaignante musulmane portant le foulard religieux sur sa tête.

Rania El-Alloul tentait de faire annuler la saisie de son véhicule, mais son audience a été annulée, a rapporté la CBC, qui a obtenu l'enregistrement audio de l'intervention

«Selon moi, la salle de cour est un endroit et espace séculier. Il n'y a pas de symboles religieux dans cette pièce, pas sur les murs ni sur les personnes», a affirmé la juge Eliana Marengo mardi dernier.

Cour du Québec doit être vêtu convenablement. À mon avis, vous n'êtes pas vêtue convenablement.»

La juge Marengo a affirmé que les couvre-chefs et les lunettes de soleil n'étaient pas admis en salle d'audience. «Et je ne vois pas pourquoi des foulards couvrant la tête le seraient», a-t-elle ajouté.

«Je ne vais donc pas vous entendre si vous portez un foulard sur la tête».

Toujours selon l'enregistrement de la CBC, Mme El-Alloul lui a répliqué qu'elle portait le hijab depuis «plusieurs années» et qu'elle ne pouvait pas le retirer.

En entrevue avec le diffuseur public anglophone, la dame a affirmé qu'elle ne se «sentait plus Canadienne». «Quand elle m'a dit de retirer mon hijab, je sentais qu'elle ne me parlait pas comme une humaine», a-t-elle ajouté. Je ne veux pas que ça arrive à une autre femme. Ce n'est pas le travail d'un juge. Elle ne mérite pas d'être une juge.»

À la Cour du Québec, la juge en chef Élisabeth Côté a refusé de se mêler de l'affaire.

«Il y a - dans le règlement de la Cour - des articles qui parlent de comment se vêtir et du décorum, mais il n'y a pas d'autres instructions ou lignes directrices qui sont donnés au juge», a affirmé la chef de cabinet Annie-Claude Bergeron. «C'est une décision judiciaire qui a été rendue par le juge [...] alors je ne peux pas commenter - soutenir ou défendre ou commenter.»

© La Presse, Itée. Tous droits réservés.

Et si la juge Eliana Marengo avait raison?

4 mars 2015 | Victor-Lévy Beaulieu - Écrivain et éditeur | Justice



Photo: François Pesant Le Devoir
Victor-Lévy Beaulieu

Depuis qu'elle a refusé d'entendre la cause d'une femme musulmane, la juge Eliana Marengo, de la Cour du Québec, est devenue la proie des politicologues, des journalistes, voire de tout le fretin avocassier. Selon tout ce beau monde, la juge Marengo aurait fait preuve d'un manque de jugement qui confinerait à l'imbécillité. Est-ce vraiment le cas ?

Permettez-moi de vous raconter cette expérience qui fut la mienne lorsque, pour la première fois, je dus me présenter devant un juge. Je portais alors un béret et je comptais bien me présenter au tribunal avec celui-ci sur la tête. Mon avocat s'y est opposé, me disant : « *Tu ne dois pas le faire. Pour quelque raison que ce soit, on ne peut pas se présenter devant un juge en portant un couvre-chef. Ça serait manquer de respect envers la justice, dont le juge est le représentant.* »

Le fait est qu'en Occident cette règle s'applique partout. Et cette règle, elle est d'usage courant en Europe depuis toujours, comme le démontre le droit communal en France dans cette version qui fut publiée en 1777. Nos origines françaises nous ont incités à respecter cette règle, qu'on jugea si « normale » qu'on n'éprouva même pas le besoin d'en faire un article de loi. Les recherches que j'ai

entreprises sur le sujet, à partir de la fondation de la Nouvelle-France, sont claires là-dessus : on n'y trouve pas un seul cas qui infirmerait cette règle de l'usage commun voulant que, devant un juge, on ne peut pas porter un couvre-chef, quel qu'il soit.

Il me semble donc que, loin d'avoir manqué de jugement, la juge Eliana Marengo a respecté l'usage commun et que celui-ci « a force de loi » même s'il n'est pas inscrit comme tel dans notre code judiciaire.

En portant plainte auprès du Conseil de la magistrature, la musulmane Rani El-Alloul entend faire triompher « l'usage particulier » au détriment de « l'usage commun », une stratégie qui est celle de presque tous ses compatriotes et dont le but est simple : renverser l'ordre des valeurs qui prévaut dans notre société, au profit d'une idéologie obscurantiste, qui, pour se réclamer de la démocratie, en constitue l'envers même.

Imaginons que le Conseil de la magistrature donne raison à Rania El-Alloul. Comment pourrait-on alors ne pas permettre à tout un chacun le port du couvre-chef devant nos tribunaux ? Un motard portant bandeau, un policier portant képi, un Québécois d'origine haïtienne portant tuque, une femme portant chapeau à voilettes, un sportif portant casquette commanditée ne pourraient-ils pas à leur tour réclamer, à « l'usage commun », on substitue « l'usage particulier » ?

Il ne peut pas y avoir d'usage particulier devant la justice. Je crois que c'est ce qu'a exprimé la juge Eliana Marengo et qu'on devrait la féliciter de l'avoir fait, plutôt que de la dénigrer avec hystérie comme le font assez sordidement politicologues, journalistes et fretin avocassier.

LE DEVOIR

LIBRE DE PENSER

LETTRE

Justice neutre et respectueuse de l'égalité

7 mars 2015 | Claudette Jobin *Présidente de la Ligue des femmes du Québec* | Justice

Dans l'article « *Et si la juge Eliana Marengo avait raison ?* », Victor-Lévy Beaulieu aurait pu ajouter que le Coran rend le témoignage d'un homme égal à celui de deux femmes.

Quiconque affiche par ses vêtements son adhésion à cette règle religieuse est en contradiction flagrante avec nos principes d'égalité. Cela ne sert pas la justice que nous souhaitons la plus neutre possible.

Pour être entendu et jugé sans préjugé, mieux vaut se présenter au tribunal sans afficher sa conviction de l'inégalité entre les hommes et les femmes.

On ne veut pas reculer.

SUPERIOR COURT <i>(Civil Court)</i> PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL	RANIA EL-ALLOUL Plaintiff v. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUEBEC Defendant and CONSEIL DE LA MAGISTRATURE DU QUÉBEC Mis-en-cause	PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT P-2, en liasse	ORIGINAL	BG-1593 GREY CASGRAIN, s.e.n.c. 1155, René-Lévesque Blvd West Suite 1715, CIBC Tower, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2K8 Tel.: (514) 288-6180 Fax : (514) 288-8908	M^{cs} Julius H. Grey & Véronique Cyr
--	--	--	--	---	---

56446
REQI 125\$
h

NO. :	500-17-087520-154
SUPERIOR COURT (Civil Court) PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL	
RANIA EL-ALLOUL, domiciled and residing Plaintiff V. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUEBEC, Montreal Courthouse, 11th floor, office 11.39, 1, Notre-Dame Street East, in the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, H2Y 1B6 Defendant and CONSEIL DE LA MAGISTRATURE DU QUÉBEC, Quebec Courthouse, office RC.01, 300, Jean-Lesage Blvd, in the City and District of Quebec, Province of Quebec, G1K 8K6 Mis-en-cause	
MOTION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT (Articles 33 & 453 C.C.P. and Articles 15 & 24(1) of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> and Article 10 of the <i>Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms</i>)	
ORIGINAL	
BG-1593	GREY CASGRAIN, s.e.n.c. 1155, René-Lévesque Blvd West Suite 1715, CIBC Tower, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2K8 Tel.: (514) 288-6180 Fax : (514) 288-8908
M ^{ES} Julius H. Grey & Véronique Cyr	