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Bluebook 21st ed.

Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada (1966).

ALWD 7th ed.

. Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada (1966).

APA 7th ed.

(1966). Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada. Ottawa, Published by the Authority of the Honourable Lucien Cardin Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.

Chicago 17th ed.

Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada. Ottawa, Published by the Authority of the Honourable Lucien Cardin Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.

McGill Guide 9th ed.

Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada (Ottawa: Published by the Authority of the Honourable Lucien Cardin Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada., 1966)

AGLC 4th ed.

Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada (Published by the Authority of the Honourable Lucien Cardin Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada., 1966)

MLA 9th ed.

Report to the Minister of Justice of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada. Ottawa, Published by the Authority of the Honourable Lucien Cardin Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. HeinOnline.

OSCOLA 4th ed.

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APPENDIX IV

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1964-5

I. BILL C-21 – "An Act respecting Genocide"

(Mr. Klein, first reading February 20, 1964, Re-introduced as Bill C-30 on April 8, 1965).

WHEREAS genocide is the committing of certain acts with intent to destroy, wholly or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such;

And WHEREAS genocide is a crime under international law which Canada, as many other nations, has by a solemn Convention undertaken to prevent and punish;

Therefore, with a view to give effect to the Convention on Genocide, approved and ratified by both Houses of Parliament in March 1952.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Every one who, with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, kills a member of the group, is guilty of an indictable offence and shall be sentenced to death for genocide.
2. Every one who, with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, causes bodily or mental harm to a member or members of the group, or deliberately inflicts on the group or any of its members conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for not less than ten years.
3. Every one who publishes, by words or otherwise, statements or matter that is likely to injure a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, by exposing such group to hatred, contempt or ridicule, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.
4. Every one who does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding or abetting any person to commit any of the offences mentioned in sections one, two and three of this Act, or who counsels or procures another person to be a party to any of the above offences, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life where the offence is punishable by death, or to imprisonment for not less than ten years where the offence is punishable by life imprisonment, or to imprisonment for two years where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for five years.

II. BILL C-43 – “An Act to amend the Post Office Act (Hate Literature)”

(Mr. Orlikow, first reading, February 20, 1964, re-introduced as Bill C-43 on April 8, 1965).

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section 7 of the Post Office Act is amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (1) thereof, the following subsection:

“(1a) Every one is deemed to commit an offence, within the meaning and for the purpose of subsection (1), who makes use of the mails for the purpose of transmitting or delivering anything that is calculated to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt, any person or group of persons by reason of race, national origin, colour or religion, but this subsection does not apply to a person who makes use of the mails for the purpose of transmitting or delivering anything mentioned in subsection (4) of section 151 of the Criminal Code.”

III. BILL C-16 – “An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Disturbing the public peace)”.

(Mr. Gelber, first reading, April 8, 1965.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section 60 of the Criminal Code is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“60. (1) Seditious words are words that express a seditious intention.
(2) A seditious libel is a libel that expresses a seditious intention.
(3) A seditious conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to carry out a seditious intention.
(4) Without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression “sedition intention”, every one shall be presumed to have a seditious intention who
(a) teaches or advocates,
(b) publishes or circulates any writing that advocates the use, without the authority of law, of force as a means of accomplishing a governmental change within Canada, or
(c) *wilfully promotes hatred or contempt against any group of persons or any person as a member of any group in Canada.*”

IV. BILL C-117 – “An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Group Defamatory Libel)”

(Mr. Nesbitt, first reading, June 15, 1965).

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Subsection (1) of section 248 of the Criminal Code is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“248. (1) A defamatory libel is matter published without lawful justification or excuse, that is likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or that is designed to insult the person of or concerning whom it is published *or that is likely to injure the reputation of any group of persons by exposing them as a group to hatred, contempt or ridicule by reason of their racial or national origin, colour, or religion, or that is designed to insult any group of persons by reason of their racial or national origin, colour, or religion.*”

2. The said Act is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 251 thereof, the following:

“251A. Where a defendant is alleged to have published a libel defamatory of a group of persons within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 248, the court, judge, justice or magistrate may at any stage of the proceedings remand the defendant, by order in writing, to such custody as the court, judge, justice or magistrate directs for observation for a period not exceeding thirty days to determine whether the defendant is mentally ill; and where the defendant is not so remanded and is found guilty, the court, judge, justice or magistrate shall so remand the defendant before sentence.”

