



PREFIX TO STATUTES, 1960

ACTS PROCLAIMED IN FORCE

LIST OF PROCLAMATIONS FROM JULY 25, 1959
TO AUGUST 20, 1960

MISCELLANEOUS PROCLAMATIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
ACT, 1867.



ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960

8 - 9 ELIZABETH II.

CHAP. 44

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

[Assented to 10th August, 1960.]

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Preamble.
Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the
supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human
person and the position of the family in a society of free
men and free institutions;

Affirming also that men and institutions remain free
only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and
spiritual values and the rule of law;

And being desirous of enshrining these principles and
the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from
them, in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of
Parliament for its constitutional authority and which shall
ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in
Canada:

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

PART I

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada Recognition
and
declaration of
rights and
freedoms.
there have existed and shall continue to exist without
discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour,
religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental
freedoms, namely,

- (a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of
the person and enjoyment of property, and the right
not to be deprived thereof except by due process
of law;

- (b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- (c) freedom of religion;
- (d) freedom of speech;
- (e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- (f) freedom of the press.

Construction
of law.

2. Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

- (a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
- (b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
- (c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained
 - (i) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
 - (ii) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
 - (iii) of the remedy by way of *habeas corpus* for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;
- (d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self crimination or other constitutional safeguards;
- (e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;
- (f) deprive a person charged with a criminal offence of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, or of the right to reasonable bail without just cause; or
- (g) deprive a person of the right to the assistance of an interpreter in any proceedings in which he is involved or in which he is a party or a witness, before a court, commission, board or other tribunal, if he does not understand or speak the language in which such proceedings are conducted.

Duties
of Minister
of Justice.

3. The Minister of Justice shall, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, examine every proposed regulation submitted in draft form

to the Clerk of the Privy Council pursuant to the *Regulations Act* and every Bill introduced in or presented to the House of Commons, in order to ascertain whether any of the provisions thereof are inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this Part and he shall report any such inconsistency to the House of Commons at the first convenient opportunity.

4. The provisions of this Part shall be known as the *Canadian Bill of Rights*. Short title.

PART II

5. (1) Nothing in Part I shall be construed to abrogate or abridge any human right or fundamental freedom not enumerated therein that may have existed in Canada at the commencement of this Act. Savings.

(2) The expression "law of Canada" in Part I means an Act of the Parliament of Canada enacted before or after the coming into force of this Act, any order, rule or regulation thereunder, and any law in force in Canada or in any part of Canada at the commencement of this Act that is subject to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada. "Law of Canada" defined.

(3) The provisions of Part I shall be construed as extending only to matters coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. Jurisdiction of Parliament.

6. Section 6 of the *War Measures Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor: War Measures Act, R.S., c. 288

"6. (1) Sections 3, 4 and 5 shall come into force only upon the issue of a proclamation of the Governor in Council declaring that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists. Coming into force by proclamation.

(2) A proclamation declaring that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists shall be laid before Parliament forthwith after its issue, or, if Parliament is then not sitting, within the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting. Proclamation to be submitted to Parliament.

(3) Where a proclamation has been laid before Parliament pursuant to subsection (2), a notice of motion in either House signed by ten members thereof and made in accordance with the rules of that House within ten days of the day the proclamation was laid before Parliament, praying that the proclamation be revoked, shall be debated in that House at the first convenient opportunity within the four sitting days next after the day the motion in that House was made. Opportunity for debate.

Revocation
of proclama-
tion by
resolution.

(4) If both Houses of Parliament resolve that the proclamation be revoked, it shall cease to have effect, and sections 3, 4 and 5 shall cease to be in force until those sections are again brought into force by a further proclamation but without prejudice to the previous operation of those sections or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any offence committed or any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred.

*Canadian
Bill of Rights.*

(5) Any act or thing done or authorized or any order or regulation made under the authority of this Act, shall be deemed not to be an abrogation, abridgement or infringement of any right or freedom recognized by the *Canadian Bill of Rights.*"

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1980