

This note emphasizes the idea that managers will Eliciting and Evaluating Expert Opinion

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What Does The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Say?

Section 2(b) of The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states everyone has "freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication"



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R.v. Butler

This case had to do with whether obscene materials were protected under section 2(b) of the Charter. Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression. Donald Victor Butler was the owner of a store named "Avonlea Video Boutique" which was located in "The Queen's Wharfing". This business dealt with pornography or obscene magazines as well as sexual interests. They charged more than section 163 of the Criminal Code for possessing obscene materials. He was charged with only a few and selling obscene materials. The Supreme Court found section 2(b) of the Charter rights. The Supreme Court found that Canada's obscenity laws did infringe on freedom of expression. The Supreme Court also held that it was reasonable for the government to ensure that there was no concern for possible victims.



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Activity!

1. 5 people will be selected to draw a card
2. Questions are written on each card pertaining to Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion, and Expression
3. Read your question out loud and answer it
4. If you answer this question correctly a prize will be awarded to you

What Does This Mean?

Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion, and Expression means that everyone has the right to think and believe whatever they please. Everyone has the right to express their thoughts without the fear of being punished or silenced.



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R.v. Keegstra

James Keegstra was a social studies teacher in Alberta. He was convicted of wilfully promoting hatred by teaching his students that the Holocaust had never occurred. This case was brought to the Supreme Court of Canada. The court found that Canada's hate laws did infringe on the Charter's guarantee of freedom of expression. The majority of the court however thought that the infringement could be justified which would protect the people from hate propaganda.



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Limitations

There are certain limitations of everyone's Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion, and Expression in order to prevent harm to individuals and groups of people. These include:

- laws against pornography
- laws against hate propaganda
- laws against hatred which targets specific groups



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What is Guaranteed Under this Section?

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Why Was This Section Created?

Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion, and Expression is important and was created to ensure:

- Canadians have the freedom to create and express their ideas
- Canadians have the freedom to communicate their thoughts and ideas openly with other people
- The success of Canada's democratic society

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R.v. Butler

This case had to do with whether obscene materials were protected under section 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression). Donald Victor Butler was the owner of a store named "Koolhaas Video Boutique" which sold pornographic, adult and magazines as well as sexual objects. He was arrested by police who confiscated these items. They charged him under section 163 of the Canadian Criminal Code for possessing and selling obscene materials. He was given his store only a few months lease and when arrested again, stated that his store infringed section 2(b) of his Charter rights. The Supreme Court later found that Canada's obscenity laws did infringe on freedom of expression. The Supreme Court Justice also felt that it was reasonable for the government to impose these laws out of concern for the public in this case.



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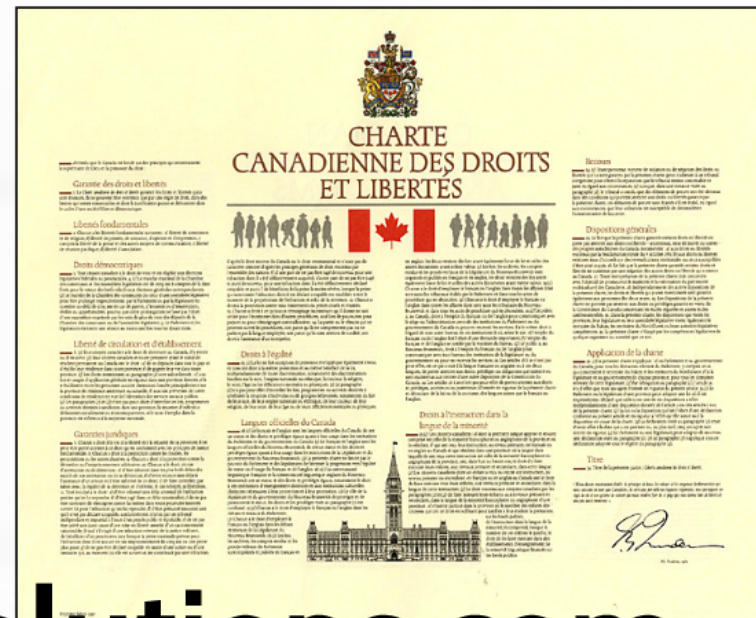
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Freedom of Thought



Freedom of Thought can be defined as the freedom of a person to have or consider a fact, viewpoint, or thought, autonomous from others' perspectives



Freedom of Belief



Freedom of belief means that everyone has the right to "demonstrate religious or other beliefs, by way of worship, observance, practice and teaching"

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R.v. Butler

This case had to do with whether obscene materials were protected under section 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of thought, belief, opinion, an expression). Donald Victor Butler was the owner of a store named "Avenue Video Boutique" which was located on Main Street in Winnipeg. This business dealt with pornographic videos and magazines as well as sexual objects. He was arrested by police who confiscated these items. They charged him under section 163 of the Canadian Criminal Code for possessing and selling obscene materials. He reopened his store only a few months later and when arrested again, stated that this infringed on section 2(b) of his Charter rights. The Supreme Court Justices found that Canada's obscenity laws did infringe on freedom of expression. The Supreme Court Justices also felt that it was reasonable for the government to impose those laws out of concern for possible victims.



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