

Harassment and Hate Speech Law

This law is in addition to existing criminal laws and is in no ways the complete criminal law code of the S.P.Q.R.

1. Harassment

- 1.1. Harassment shall be defined as behavior or speech intended to disturb or upset, and it is characteristically repetitive. In the legal sense, it is intentional behavior which is found threatening or disturbing.
- 1.2. In Civcraft terms, harassment will be seen as acts including but not limited to: placing blocks to inhibit the movement of the affected party, excessive and repetitive waving of a weapon in the direct vicinity of the affected party, and excessive and intentional following of an affected party. All forms of harassment will only be found unlawful once the affected party has clearly asked more than once for the accused to desist.
- 1.3. No person shall be convicted of an offence under this article if the actions take place outside of Civcraft.

2. Inciting Hate

- 2.1. Inciting Hate shall be defined as communicating statements in any public place, and not in private conversation, and inciting hatred against any identifiable group.
- 2.2. In this article, "identifiable group" means any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, ethnic origin, gender or sexual orientation.
- 2.3. No person shall be convicted of an offence under this article
 - 2.3.1. if he establishes that the statements communicated were true;
 - 2.3.2. if on reasonable grounds he believed the statements to be true;
 - 2.3.3. if, in good faith, he expressed an opinion on a religious subject;

- 2.3.4. if, in good faith, his statements pertain to a group within Civcraft; or
- 2.3.5. if, in good faith, he intended to point out, for the purpose of removal, matters producing or tending to produce feelings of hatred toward an identifiable group.

3. Uttering Threats

- 3.1. Uttering Threats shall be defined as communicating intent to inflict harm or loss on another person.
- 3.2. In determining whether or not an accused is guilty of uttering threats the court must establish
 - 3.2.1. that the accused conveyed a threat to cause death, pearling or harm to a person; or
 - 3.2.2. that the accused conveyed a threat to burn, destroy or damage property.
- 3.3. In determining whether or not an accused is guilty of uttering threats the court must consider the context of the words which were spoken or written. The meaning attributed to the words should be that which a reasonable person would give them.
- 3.4. No person shall be convicted of an offence under this article
 - 3.4.1. if the words uttered were not meant to be taken seriously as a threat;
 - 3.4.2. if the words uttered were pertaining to a fair repercussion; or
 - 3.4.3. if the words uttered had a plausible alternative meaning which would cause them to not constitute a threat.