

Criminal Code

Therefore, this is what we are in the process of giving the people, the future nation: an inhuman world. Yet we were not elected to indulge in inhuman things. We are human beings and so, we must know what is moral, what is a human being, an individual. We must recognize its greatness, its sublimity.

So, the break of dawn, the new-born world will be the world of reality and of living men, the world of genuine human values, both material and spiritual. That is what we want, that is what we stand for, with this bill and with the amendment proposed in it. The world of quality is the world of the elite, of all those who, on this earth, are the most worthy of our times, in short the world of moral law, of tolerance and of peace. It is the world of the man who is understood, considered, respected, treated as a human being, the world of the happy city, built by free men for free men who are masters of their own destiny.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Richard): Order. The time allotted to the hon. member has expired. The hon. member for Shefford.

Mr. Gilbert Rondeau (Shefford): Mr. Speaker, we are studying, clause by clause, the amendments which have been introduced in this house concerning bill C-150.

Some similar amendments have been tabled previously, but we must still express our views on each of these amendments which are, I think, very important.

If we have a close look at the amendment No. 30, introduced by the hon. member for Brandon-Souris (Mr. Dinsdale) we notice that it is rather similar to the previous one. We sincerely regret that the minister does not seem willing to accept any of those amendments which were not been moved for fun, or for mere pleasure.

Each of them is important if one takes trouble to study the documents, the briefs, to read the medical books and to learn from the experience of other countries which have already enacted such bills.

The main purpose of this amendment is to clarify in bill C-150 the wording of the provision which compels us to appoint abortion committees where this wording would specify in advance the members who would be appointed to these abortion committees.

Now, the hon. member for Brandon-Souris suggested that a psychiatrist be appointed with two doctors and a clergyman of the religion or the belief of the female person who wants to have an abortion. Well, the main

purpose of this amendment is to specify in the legislation who within the abortion committee, will have the final say from the psychiatric point of view.

• (8:20 p.m.)

Why should there be a psychiatrist on this committee? Because medical science proves that in the case of abortion a psychiatrist is very important because of the many psychiatric symptoms which induce women to go to certain doctors to get an abortion.

How could a doctor study the reason a woman has to want an abortion if he is not himself a psychiatrist? I have here, in front of me, books written by doctors who give hundreds of psychiatric reasons for which a woman might want to get an abortion.

The legislation does not specify anything; it does not oblige the hospital board to have a psychiatrist on this committee. That is where we find the legislation is not clear enough, it is incomplete, ambiguous, it will open the door to a lot of abuses.

I am shocked to see that the minister is stubborn to the point that he will not accept any of the amendments proposed in the house.

Mr. Speaker, I simply have to mention the books published on the subject by doctors, books sold by the *Éditions du jour* and written by Dr. Serge Mongeau, in collaboration with other doctors. Speaking of psychiatric conditions, he says this, at page 45, about unwanted pregnancies. He emphasizes cases where the psychiatrist alone could tell if such or such a woman is right or wrong to get an abortion.

Unwanted pregnancies

That reluctant approach can appear at the very beginning, for instance in the case of the bachelor girl who cannot foresee any way of keeping her child.

Further he is more specific:

Except in some very rare exceptions, the majority of women appear to be more or less in two minds when pregnant. At times the child is seen as a threat, at times as the object of tender love. The psychological state of the woman, her environment, her health, her relations with her husband, all condition her attitude towards the child she bears.

Those are some psychiatric reasons—and I shall enumerate others—which induce a woman at the start of her pregnancy to either want or reject her child. Statistics prove, however, that a woman who wanted to be aborted because she did not want her child, later on, after one, two or three months,