LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

J
103
H4
1966/67
no.1-25

Canada. Parliament.
Senate.
Minutes of proceedings.

DATE | NAME - NOM

J
103
H4
1966/67
no. 1-25

No. 1

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 18th January, 1966

FIRST DISTINCT SITTING

The Senate met this day at ten of the clock in the forenoon, being the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of Canada as summoned by Proclamation.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Bradley,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lang,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

The Honourable the Speaker took the Clerk's chair.

The Honourable the Speaker rose and informed the Senate that a Commission had been issued under the Great Seal appointing him Speaker of the Senate. The said Commission was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

LUCIEN CARDIN,
Attorney General of Canada

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To

THE HONOURABLE SYDNEY JOHN SMITH,
a Member of the Senate,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and ability, We have constituted and appointed, and We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Sydney John Smith to be

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Speaker of the Senate, unto you the said Sydney John Smith, with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by Law appertaining during Our Pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this seventh day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Commission be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable the Speaker took the Chair at the foot of the Throne, to which he was conducted by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt and the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.

The Mace was then laid upon the Table.

Ordered, That the Mace be carried before the Honourable the Speaker.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

18th January 1966.

Sir,

I am commanded to inform you that the Honourable Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor-General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of Canada on this day, Tuesday, the 18th January, 1966 at 11.00 a.m.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had received Certificates from the Secretary of State of Canada showing that:—

The Honourable William Moore Benidickson, P.C., and Alexander Hamilton McDonald, respectively, had been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there were Senators without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable William Moore Benidickson, P.C., was introduced between the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt and the Honourable Senator Roebuck, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusted and Well-beloved
THE HONOURABLE
WILLIAM MOORE BENIDICKSON,

of the City of Kenora, in the Province of Ontario,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twentieth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

MAURICE LAMONTAGNE,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Alexander Hamilton McDonald was introduced between the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, and the Honourable Senator Boucher, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

WILFRED JUDSON,
DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved
ALEXANDER HAMILTON McDONALD
of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,

GREETINGS:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all time whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: The Honourable Wilfred Judson, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this thirteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

MAURICE LAMONTAGNE,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator McDonald came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator McDonald had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, upon the arrival of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 10.35 a.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 10.55 a.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the desire of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Honourable the Speaker said—

Honourable Members of the Senate:
Members of the House of Commons:

I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Parliament of Canada, until a Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen, according to law; but this afternoon, at the hour of three o'clock, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

The Commons withdrew,

The Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

18th January 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General will arrive at the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings at 3.00 p.m. on

this day Tuesday the 18th January, 1966, and when it has been signified that all is in readiness, will proceed to the Chamber of the Senate to open formally the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of Canada.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Esmond Butler,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Senate do now adjourn until two fifty-five o'clock this afternoon.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING

2.55 p.m.

The Honourable Sydney J. Smith, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Bradley,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lang,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, His Excellency the Governor General having come and being seated upon the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber."

The House of Commons being come,

Their Speaker, the Honourable Lucien Lamoureux, said:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—

"The House of Commons has elected me their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

"If in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favourable construction."

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate answered:—

"Mr. Speaker,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Commons to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges. I am commanded also to assure you that the Commons shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all seasonable occasions and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction."

His Excellency the Governor General was then pleased to open the Session by a Gracious Speech to both Houses, as follows:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I welcome you to the first session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of Canada. As we meet on the eve of our Centennial year, it is fitting to reaffirm the values and purposes that unite all our people, and to work, with resolution and patriotism for their realiation. We should be very proud to be Canadians.

Our country is continuing to make economic and social progress while playing a responsible role in world affairs. As a member of the United Nations, as a member of the Commonwealth of which our beloved Queen is the Head, and as a partner in the North Atlantic Alliance, Canada will strive to make the greatest possible contribution to improve international relations and assure peace with justice to all peoples. Our capacity for national achievement, like that of other countries, depends on the peace and prosperity of the world community.

Canada will continue strongly to support the efforts of Britain, the Commonwealth and the international community to bring an end to the present illegal situation in Rhodesia. My Prime Minister has recently attended a meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Nigeria, at which this critical issue was discussed and the value of the Commonwealth as a multi-racial association confirmed.

The recent official visit to the Caribbean region made by the Prime Minister reflects the importance my Government attaches to strengthening relationships in economic matters between Canada and Commonwealth countries in this area.

In the United Nations, Canada will continue its efforts, in concert with other countries, to develop means of keeping the peace and strengthening the influence of the world organization. My Government will also do everything it can to assist in finding a basis for negotiating a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict. We shall do our utmost through the United Nations and the Disarmament Committee to foster arrangements for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and for progress towards disarmament. For the security of the North Atlantic community and the stability of Europe, my Government will seek to preserve and strengthen the unity and effectiveness of the North Atlantic Alliance.

International objectives must be pursued by economic and social as well as political means. My Government will recommend to Parliament further measures to improve and develop international economic conditions and to strengthen the Canadian economy.

My Government intends progressively to develop its external aid programs. You will be asked to approve Canada's participation in the Asian Development Bank.

My Government recognizes that Canada has an obligation to share in efforts to prevent or limit armed conflict. Our object, within the limits of our capacity, must be to improve the prospects of world peace and prosperity.

My Government will continue to strengthen the capacity of the integrated Canadian Defence Forces to provide for the security of Canada and to contribute abroad to the preservation of peace. Amendments to the National Defence Act will be laid before you.

The preservation and strengthening of Canadian identity and unity is the most important trust and responsibility of Parliament and of my Government. That unity rests on a Canadianism based upon the two main cultural strands, British and French, enriched by the contributions of other cultural groups, and recognizing the essential contribution of all to the development of Canadian identity.

The approach of the Centennial of Confederation makes it of the utmost importance that Canadians in all parts of the country should look to Ottawa as its true capital where they can feel at home. To this end my Government will continue to work toward the broadening of the bilingual character of the public service. The national capital should increasingly reflect the nature of the Canadian society.

In its relations with the Provinces, my Government is guided by the conviction that Canadian federalism must draw its vitality and strength from the mutual respect and co-operation of the national and provincial governments. The Canadian people can be well served by their political institutions only if each element in our federal system is able to act effectively within its constitutional sphere. While respecting fully the responsibilities of the provinces, the Government is equally resolved to maintain the constitutional responsibilities of the federal authority.

The Tax Structure Committee, in which the federal and provincial governments, by a common effort, are making a fundamental review of their relations in matters of finance, is nearing the end of its task. The Committee is expected to present recommendations to the Federal-Provincial Conference which will

meet later in the year to consider how fiscal relations between the federal and provincial governments might best be adjusted to strengthen each authority in the discharge of its constitutional responsibilities.

My Government will accordingly submit to you legislation respecting federal-provincial fiscal arrangements to become effective in 1967.

It remains the objective of my Ministers to provide that the Constitution of Canada may be amended in Canada.

You will be asked to authorize my Government to provide that "O Canada" shall be the national anthem and that "God Save the Queen" shall be the royal anthem in Canada.

A measure will be placed before you to provide for the re-organization of certain departments of government, in order to adapt the structure of administration to new and changing conditions and so better meet the needs of our people. The purpose of this re-organization is to provide for closer and better co-ordinated action in the following areas of public policy: manpower policies, which are essential to the sustained growth of a highly productive economy and to the elimination of pockets of poverty within that economy; rural development programs, which are necessary to agricultural progress and a better rural life; integrated federal policies with respect to energy and resources; the special needs of the indigenous people of Canada and of the development of the North; the federal responsibility for laws relating to the conduct of business activity; the problems of corrections and crime, particularly in regard to the effective co-ordination of police services and intelligence in combatting organized crime; and improved management and administration within the public service generally.

For these purposes you will be asked to approve: the conversion of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration into a Department of Manpower; the broadening of the Department of Forestry into a Department of Forestry and Rural Development; the creation of a Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; the conversion of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources into a Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs; the establishment of a new department responsible for the special areas of legislation concerned with the conduct of business activity; the establishment of the office of Solicitor General as a full department of government; and the establishment of a Department of the Treasury Board under its own Minister. My Government believes that these changes in organization will enable the processes of administration to respond more speedily and efficiently to the problems of modern times.

Our country is enjoying an unprecedented period of prosperity and growth. Production, investment and trade have expanded rapidly. Employment opportunities have more than kept pace with the rapid increase in our labour force. Unemployment has fallen in all regions of the country, and has been at the lowest level in many years. Canadians have benefited from good harvests and a high level of demand for our farm products.

The opportunities and the need for further sustained economic growth have been indicated by the Reviews of the Economic Council of Canada. My Government intends to pursue policies to ensure that our prosperity and growth continue. It is important that the benefits this can bring to all Canadians should not be jeopardized by excessive costs and prices which would endanger the stability of our economy. My Government therefore intends to continue its policy of stretching out its expenditure on public construction projects in areas of heavy pressure on the construction industry.

With a high rate of employment, our economic growth and living standards will depend increasingly on how successful we are in improving the performance of our economy. Our economic efficiency can be improved by concerted

efforts to adapt and develop our institutions, both private and governmental, to our real needs. Improvements in the skills and efficiency of our existing working force, and of those entering the labour force will necessitate increasing emphasis on training, on education and in general on enabling and assisting our people to qualify for the best jobs available. We work and trade in a highly competitive world which offers many opportunities but demands the best performance. Improvements in productivity will permit our economy to grow faster and should enable us to achieve higher standards of living and a better balance in our international payments.

Banking legislation and related proposals will be placed before you.

A Bill will be placed before you to amend the Railway Act, which has been modified in the light of consideration in the last Parliament and public discussion in the intervening period. You will also be asked to consider a measure respecting the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways.

My Government attaches great importance to improving the technical capabilities of Canadian industry. The program for the advancement of industrial technology, introduced last year, is well under way and a number of important individual projects have already been initiated. You will be asked to approve legislation to encourage research and development, which will enlarge and improve upon the present taxation incentive. You will also be asked to enact legislation to establish a Science Council of Canada in order to encourage further the progress of scientific research.

My Government will propose a vigorous program, in co-operation with the provinces, to foster the training of workers and to assist in bringing into productive employment those who are now unemployed or inadequately employed. You will be asked to consider a measure to improve the system of training allowances provided under federal-provincial agreements.

You will be asked to approve the creation of a fund for financing major rural development projects and, in order to facilitate wide-ranging action for rural development, amendments to the legislation regarding agricultural rehabilitation will be placed before you.

In order that farmers of this country may enjoy living and working standards comparable with those of Canadians engaged in other occupations, measures designed to raise and safeguard farm incomes will be introduced. Among other measures, my Government will propose a program for the purchase, redevelopment and re-sale of farms that are not now viable economic units. You will be asked to consider a revision of the Crop Insurance Act, for the purpose of enabling crop insurance to be available to all farmers.

Legislation to establish a Canadian Dairy Commission will be placed before you. A measure will also be proposed to provide cash advances for unthreshed grain when weather conditions prevent full harvesting. You will be asked to approve legislation to improve the movement and marketing of feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia by creating a livestock feed agency.

The heavy demand for loans from the Farm Credit Corporation make it desirable again to increase the capital of the Corporation.

In furtherance of the national fishery program, a measure for the development of the commercial fisheries of Canada will be proposed. You will also be asked to consider a proposal for income support for inshore fishermen in years of catch failure.

My Ministers will continue their efforts to promote Canada's trade through programs designed to bring this nation's existing resources and growing industrial capacities to the attention of the world, and through a full participation in international negotiations.

You will be asked to increase the ceiling for long-term export financing under the Export Credits Insurance Act, to facilitate the continued expansion of our export trade.

A resolution will be brought before you concerning the Canada-United States Agreement on Automotive Products, which my Government regards as one of the most important trading arrangements ever made between Canada and the United States.

You will be asked to approve legislation to establish a Canada Development Corporation. My Government is initiating consultation with the provinces for the improvement of securities legislation, and will propose a measure to improve the effectiveness of the Bankruptcy Act.

It is the intention of the Government that the work commenced by the joint committee on consumer credit in the last Parliament will be carried on in the new Parliament, and that a special committee of the House of Commons on food and drugs be again established.

My Government will continue to work for the effective co-ordination of measures to reduce poverty and increase security across Canada. In this respect, the Canada Assistance Plan is intended to enable the Provinces to provide, on a comprehensive and flexible basis, adequate assistance to individuals and families in need. Since the announcement of this measure by my Government early last year, satisfactory discussions have been held with all the provinces and legislation embodying the Government's proposals will be placed before you in this session.

It is the aim of my Government to provide young people with the opportunities they are seeking for constructive service to the community, at home and abroad, and to that end legislation will be placed before you for the establishment of a Company of Young Canadians.

In accordance with my Ministers' belief that public policy should be directed to ensuring that all Canadians can obtain needed health services, irrespective of their ability to pay, my Government last July announced its willingness to make fiscal contributions to provinces which provide programs of medical care meeting certain criteria. When discussions with the provinces have been sufficiently advanced, legislation to carry out this proposal will be placed before you.

To provide for the expected expansion of health services, my Government has announced its intention to establish a Health Resources Fund of $500 million. You will be asked to approve a measure establishing this Fund.

While fully respecting the jurisdiction of the provinces in matters of education my Government recognizes a pressing obligation to foster more effective development of the human resources of Canada by assisting the expansion of institutions of higher education, and by providing greater and more equitable

opportunities for young Canadians to attend such institutions. A program of Canada scholarships and bursaries for students undertaking higher education will be submitted for your approval. Amendments will be proposed to the Student Loans Act. As an initial response to the acute financial difficulties encountered by the universities and colleges, you will be asked to approve a substantial increase in the federal financial assistance to universities for the academic year 1966-67. After discussion with the provinces, my Government will convene a meeting to consider continuing action in a manner that recognizes differences in the educational systems and institutions of the provinces.

Legislation on unemployment insurance will be proposed. You will also be asked to consider measures respecting the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act and Safety in Employment.

Arrangements will be made for you to decide the issue of capital punishment at an early date.

My Government intends to place before you legislation regarding Term 29 of the Terms of Union with Newfoundland.

My Government will propose legislation to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, in order to ensure equality of rights for all citizens; legislation to make collective bargaining available to the Public Service; legislation revising federal superannuation and pension plans to integrate them with the Canada Pension Plan; legislation to remit to provincial governments 95% of corporation taxes on investor-owned electric utilities; a measure to help the development of a feature film industry in Canada; legislation to establish the National Arts Centre and measures respecting the National Gallery and Museums; the extension of the Export and Import Permits Act; and legislation to extend the construction period for the Trans-Canada Highway.

Other legislative proposals which you will be asked to consider will include amendments to the Judges Act, the National Energy Board Act, the Area Development Incentives Act, the Aeronautics Act, the Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act, the Yukon and Northwest Territories Acts, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the Atlantic Development Board Act, the National Housing Act, the Defence Production Act, and the Post Office Act. Further measures may be brought forward in the course of the Session as a result of inquiries now pending.

Members of the House of Commons:

You will be asked to appropriate the funds required for the services and payments authorized by Parliament.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

May Divine Providence guide you in your deliberations.

The Commons withdrew.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Leonard presented to the Senate a Bill S-1, intituled: "An Act relating to Railways".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a copy of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General had been left in his hands.

The Speech was read by the Honourable the Speaker.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, 25th January, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That all the Senators present during this Session be appointed a Committee to consider the Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament, and that the said Committee have leave to meet in the Senate Chamber when and as often as they please.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That pursuant to Rule 77, the following Senators, to wit: the Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Provencher*), Bouffard, Brooks, Choquette, Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Denis, Fergusson, Grosart, Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), Quart and Taylor, be appointed a Committee of Selection to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present Session; and to report with all convenient speed the names of the Senators so nominated.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 19th January, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

For Tuesday, 25th January, 1966.

18th January—Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament of Canada—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 19th January, 1966.	
356–S	Committee of Selection.....	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 2

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 19th January, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudiere*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lang,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary, (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the Honourable Senator Lambert, whose death occurred November 4, 1965.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the Honourable Senator Wood, whose death occurred November 26, 1965.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the Report of the Parliamentary Librarian, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIAN

First session of the twenty-seventh parliament, 1966.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate,

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons,

The Parliamentary Librarian has the honour to submit his report for the Calendar year 1965. The last report was presented to both Houses on April 5, 1965.

The most important development of the year was the establishment of a Research Branch in the Library as recommended by the Special Committee on Organization and Procedure in its report to the House on October 7, 1964.

This new Branch carries our reference work beyond the stage of providing the raw material of books, pamphlets, clippings, and isolated facts in that it compresses this information into more useable form. Mr. Philip Laundy, A.L.A., an internationally-recognized authority on Parliamentary Affairs, author of *The Office of Speaker,* co-author of *An Encyclopaedia of Parliament,* and formerly Librarian of Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, heads this new service assisted of Messrs. L. A. Christie, M.Sc., P. MacDougall, B.A., R. J. Préfontaine, B.A, W. H. Hopkinson, B.A., and one secretary. Several reports have been completed, more are in preparation, and much indexing and abstracting has been done, but the real test begins with this session. Though the positions were advertised early in the year, and many applications were received, only six of the nine positions were filled by the end of 1965. In using this new service we hope all Senators and Members will realize that it is at present understaffed and the personnel inexperienced as a team. However, we look forward with confidence to carrying out this new function to your satisfaction.

In view of the importance of this new development we particularly regret that there was no meeting of the Joint Committee in 1965, for the formation of this Branch might have been greatly assisted by informed discussion at such a meeting. We anticipate an early meeting this year, however, to deal with this and other Library matters.

The publication of the *Selected Additions List* was continued for the benefit of Senators and Members. Three of these lists were bibliographies on Health Insurance, Capital Punishment, and Parliamentary Procedure. In September our Reference Branch also prepared a Selected Reading List related to topics on the Agenda of the Eleventh Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Wellington.

An extensive bibliography of material on Gerontology in the Library of Parliament was prepared for the use of the Canadian Conference on Aging and the staff also assisted in the preparation of a bibliography of Canadian reference books being compiled by the Reference Section of the Canadian Library Association. A list of *Newspapers and Periodicals currently received by the Library of Parliament including the Reading Room of the House of Commons* was prepared and printed and is now ready for distribution.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1965, our staff answered 2,543 reference questions, and circulated 16,407 books and periodicals, including 837 to other libraries. These figures are naturally lower than those of 1964 because of the longer absence of Senators and Members from Ottawa. During the same period 11,843 volumes were catalogued and classified, which brings to 225,465 the number of volumes recatalogued since the fire of 1952.

The Vertical File and Clipping Service clips some twenty Canadian newspapers and its increasing collection covers subjects of prime interest to Parliamentarians, including themselves, especially in the fields of economics and politics. Our Xerox photocopier enables us to provide copies of clippings, articles, or pages from books, and in 1965, 35,157 copies were made.

The Parliamentary Librarian was guest speaker at the British Columbia Library Association meeting in Kelowna, B.C. in May, and also attended the Annual Conference of the Canadian Library Association in Toronto in June, a C.L.A. Council meeting in Calgary in October, and a meeting of the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario in Toronto in September. He continued to serve on the National Library Advisory Council, and as Chairman of the Beta Sigma Phi Canadian First Novel Award Board. Both he and the Associate Parliamentary Librarian continued to serve as Directors of the Canadian Writers Foundation.

The Associate Parliamentary Librarian served as advisor to the Honourable J. M. Dessureault, Head of the Canadian group, at the official opening of the new Headquarters of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Geneva in November, where he attended the symposium on "The Problems of Parliament Today". The Associate Parliamentary Librarian then visited the Swiss National Library in Berne, and in Paris studied the organization and services of the libraries of the French Conseil de la République, and Assemblée Nationale. The Associate Parliamentary Librarian attended the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Vancouver in June. This year he was elected one of the twenty-four members of the Académie Canadienne Française, and at the request of the Canada Council he organized and chaired a meeting of French-Canadian poets which was held at Stanley House, New Richmond, Quebec, on July 19-23, 1965.

The Associate Parliamentary Librarian, the Chief Reference Librarian, and three other professional librarians attended the Annual Meeting of the Association Canadienne des Bibliothécaires de Langue Française in Ottawa in October.

The Assistant Librarian was elected President of the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario for 1965-1966, and, in addition to attending the Board's bi-monthly meetings in Toronto, she attended the Annual Meeting at Niagara Falls in May, and a workshop in Toronto in September. In December she attended the Conference on Collective Bargaining and the Professional Employee at the University of Toronto. The Assistant Librarian also attended the Annual Conference of the Canadian Library Association in Toronto, and, with the Chief of the Research Branch, visited Washington in August to study the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Several members of our staff attended courses in French Conversation, Speed Reading, Information Retrieval, and Data Processing.

The final report of Mr. H. L. Laframboise, Chief, Organization Division, Advisory Research Branch, Civil Service Commission, on the Organization of the Library of Parliament was received in November. In addition, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons requested the Civil Service Commission to undertake a classification study of all positions on our establishment. This report was received in September, and most of its recommendations have already been implemented. The valuable assistance of the Civil Service Commission in these and other matters is very much appreciated.

A number of distinguished visitors called during the year to see the Library, and in some cases, to make use of it: the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India; His Excellency, Sir Kenneth Bailey, High Commissioner for Australia; Senator Edouard Bonnefous, Paris, France; and Dr. Werner Blischke, Parliamentary Counsel, The Bundestag, Bonn, Germany. Many Librarians also visited the Library including M. André Roussy, Librarian of the Conseil de la République, Paris, France; Mr. Eiji Kobayashi of the National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan, and Mr. Douglas Boylan, Legislative Librarian of Prince Edward Island.

We were particularly pleased to receive the following manuscripts or typescripts during the year from: Mr. Andrew Brewin, Q.C., M.P. *Stand on Guard;* Mr. Stanley Knowles, M.P., *The New Party:* Mr. Heath Macquarrie, M.P. *The Conservative Party;* Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P., *Commonsense For Canadians;* Mr. Terence Robertson, *Crisis, The Bitter Hours, The Strategy of Peace.* Many other welcome gifts of books were also received during the year.

We are happy to publicly acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Mr. T. E. Monette, formerly our Chief Reference Librarian, who celebrated 40 years of distinguished service in the Library on March 8, 1965. He has agreed to continue his service as Senior Library Consultant.

We should also note the addition of a well-designed display case provided by the Public Works Services of the House of Commons to show the original flag proclamation to the thousands of tourists who visit the Library every year.

Finally, we should like to thank our colleagues on the staff of the Senate, the House of Commons, and the Department of Public Works for their assistance in helping us serve all Senators and Members who make use of the Library.

Respectfully submitted,

ERIK J. SPICER,
Parliamentary Librarian.

Library of Parliament
Ottawa, January 18, 1966.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the President and Statement of Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank for the year ended September 30, 1965, pursuant to section 29(4) of the *Industrial Development Bank Act,* Chapter 151, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Operations under the *Farm Improvement Loans Act* for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, Chapter 110, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Operation under the *Small Businesses Loans Act* for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, Chapter 5, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French texts).

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Volume I—Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act,* Chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Volume II, Annual Statements of Fire and Casualty Insurance Companies and of Accident and Sickness Insurance transacted by Life Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act,* Chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Agreements made under the *Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 7 of the said Act, Chapter 5, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report for 1964 of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (English and French texts).

Report respecting the Operation of the Agreements with and Payments made under the *Crop Insurance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 10 of the said Act, Chapter 42, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French texts).

Report of the Agricultural Stabilization Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 14 of the *Agricultural Stabilization Act,* Chapter 22, Statutes of Canada, 1957-58. (English and French texts).

Report of the Agricultural Products Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 7 of the *Agricultural Products Board Act,* Chapter 4, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 10 of *The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act,* Chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1947. (English text).

Report of the Department of Forestry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 12 of the *Department of Forestry Act,* Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (French text).

Report of the National Capital Commission, Part I, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 85(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on Activities under the *Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to Section 9 of the said Act, Chapter 175, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Wire and Wire Products, Volume I, (Rod, Wire and Wire Products of Iron or Steel—Reference No. 132 (English and French texts), together with a copy of the transcript of the evidence presented at public hearings (English text), pursuant to section 6 of the *Tariff Board Act,* Chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Co-operative Credit Societies, for the year ended December 31, 1964. (English and French texts).

Report of the Minister of Finance on the state of the Unemployment Insurance Fund as of March 31, 1965, and of the transactions under section 86 of the *Unemployment Insurance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 87 of the said Act, Chapter 50, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French texts).

Statements showing Classification of Loans and Deposit Liabilities in Canadian Currency of the Chartered Banks of Canada as at September 30, 1965, pursuant to section 119(1) of the *Bank Act,* Chapter 48, Statutes of 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Report of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 36 of the *Public Printing and Stationery Act,* Chapter 226, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Canadian Arsenals Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the National Research Council including the Report of the Medical Research Council, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 16(3) of the *Research Council Act,* Chapter 239, R.S.C., 1952, and also the Report of Canadian Patents and Development Limited for the same period, certified by the Auditor General, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Dominion Coal Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 15 of the *Dominion Coal Board Act,* Chapter 86, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Board of Broadcast Governors for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to Section 19 of the *Broadcasting Act,* Chapter 22, Statutes of Canada, 1958. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Secretary of State of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 8 of the *Department of State Act,* Chapter 77, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the National Film Board of Canada, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 20(2) of the *National Film Act,* Chapter 185, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report relating to the Administration of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 41(2) of the said Act, Chapter 111, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copy of amendments made by the President and Puisne Judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada to the General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, dated October 5, 1965, pursuant to section 88(2) of the *Exchequer Court Act,* Chapter 98, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of National Revenue containing Statements relative to Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services by Ports; Excise and Income of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 5 of the *Department of National Revenue Act,* Chapter 75, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 6 of the *Department of Agriculture Act,* Chapter 66, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 36 of the *Public Printing and Stationery Act,* Chapter 226, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 95(2) of the *Unemployment Insurance Act,* Chapter 50, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English text).

Capital Budget of Air Canada for the year ending December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-1859, dated October 18, 1965, approving same. (English text).

Report of Park Steamship Company Limited for the year ended December 31, 1964, certified by the Auditor General, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English text).

Revised Capital Budget of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2295, dated December 22, 1965, approving same. (English text).

Capital Budget of The Seaway International Bridge Corporation, Ltd., for the year ending December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2296, dated December 22, 1965, approving same. (English text).

Statement prepared in the form of Schedule "Q" to the *Bank Act,* showing Composite Current Operating Earnings and Expenses of the Chartered Banks of Canada for the financial years ended in 1965, pursuant to section 119(1) of the said Act, Chapter 48, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Report of temporary Loans made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, during the period June 24 to December 24, 1965, pursuant to section 26(4) of the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act*, Chapter 242, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 25th January, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Lang for the Honourable Senator Cook:

Of Albert Bruce Matthews, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry and others of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada".

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1966.

The Committee of Selection, appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, makes its first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee has the honour to submit herewith the list of Senators selected by it to serve on the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, namely:

The Honourable Senators Basha, Beaubien (*Bedford*), Beaubien (*Provencher*), Bouffard, Bourget, *Brooks, Choquette, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Denis, Dessureault, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gershaw, Gouin, Hayden, Irvine, Isnor, Lang, Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), Macdonald (*Brantford*), McCutcheon, McLean, Molson, Paterson, Smith (*Kamloops*) (*Speaker*), Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Vaillancourt and Vien. (25)

*Ex officio member.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BEAUBIEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1966.

The Committee of Selection, appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, makes its second Report, as follows:—

Your Committee has the honour to submit herewith the list of Senators selected by it to serve on the Standing Committee on Divorce, namely:

The Honourable Senators Baird, Blois, Bradley, *Brooks, Burchill, Cameron, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Croll, Farris, Fergusson, Gershaw, Gladstone, Haig, Hnatyshyn, Hollett, Inman, Irvine, Isnor, Kinley, Macdonald (*Brantford*), Roebuck and Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*). (20)

*Ex officio member.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BEAUBIEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1966.

The Committee of Selection, appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, makes its third Report, as follows:—

Your Committee has the honour to submit herewith the list of Senators selected by it to serve on each of the following Standing Committees, namely:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

The Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Belisle, Cameron, Davies, Fergusson, Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*), Gladstone, Gouin, Haig, Irvine, MacDonald (*Queens*), O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Pouliot, Reid, Vien, White and Yuzyk. (16)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Honourable Senators Bouffard, Bradley, Davies, Dupuis, Flynn, Isnor, McGrand, O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Pearson, Phillips, Reid, Savoie, Sullivan, Welch and Willis. (15)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE RESTAURANT

The Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Provencher*), Fergusson, Inman, Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), McLean and Reid. (6)

STANDING ORDERS

The Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Provencher*), *Brooks, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Flynn, Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*), Grosart, Hayden, Hollett, Inman, Kinley, McLean, Methot, O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*) and Vien. (12).
*Ex officio member.

BANKING AND COMMERCE

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Baird, Beaubien (*Bedford*), Beaubien (*Provencher*), Blois, Bouffard, *Brooks, Burchill, Choquette, *Connolly, Cook, Crerar, Croll, Davies, Dessureault, Farris, Fergusson, Flynn, Gelinas, Gershaw, Gouin, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Irvine, Isnor, Kinley, Lang, Leonard, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McCutcheon, McKeen, McLean, Molson, O'Leary (*Carleton*), Paterson, Pearson, Pouliot, Power, Reid, Roebuck, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Taylor, Thorvaldson, Vaillancourt, Vien, Walker, White, Willis and Woodrow. (48).
*Ex officio member.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Honourable Senators Aird, Aseltine, Baird, Beaubien (*Provencher*), Bouffard, *Brooks, Burchill, Connolly (*Halifax North*), *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Croll, Dessureault, Dupuis, Farris, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gelinas, Gershaw, Gouin, Haig, Hayden, Hollett, Hugessen, Isnor, Jodoin, Kinley, Lang, Lefrancois, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McCutcheon, McDonald, McGrand, McKeen, McLean, Methot, Molson, Paterson, Pearson, Phillips, Power, Quart, Rattenbury, Reid, Roebuck, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Thorvaldson, Veniot, Vien, Welch, Willis and Woodrow. (47).
*Ex officio member.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS

The Honourable Senators Aird, Baird, Beaubien (*Bedford*), Beaubien (*Provencher*), Belisle, Bouffard, Bourque, *Brooks, Choquette, Connolly (*Halifax North*), *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Croll, Dupuis, Farris, Gouin, Hayden, Hnatyshyn, Hollett, Hugessen, Macdonald (*Brantford*), Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), Methot, Monette, Pouliot, Quart, Reid, Roebuck, Sullivan, Thorvaldson, Walker, Welch, White and Willis. (31).
*Ex officio member.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The Honourable Senators Benidickson, Blois, Boucher, *Brooks, Cameron, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Cook, Crerar, Croll, Farris, Fergusson, Flynn, Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*), Gouin, Grosart, Haig, Hayden, Hnatyshyn, Huges-

sen, Inman, Jodoin, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McLean, O'Leary (*Carleton*), Pouliot, Quart, Rattenbury, Roebuck, Savoie, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Taylor, Thorvaldson, Vaillancourt, Veniot, Vien and Yuzyk. (34).

*Ex officio member.

FINANCE

The Honourable Senators Aird, Aseltine, Baird, Beaubien (*Bedford*), Beaubien (*Provencher*), Belisle, Bouffard, *Brooks, Burchill, Choquette, Connolly (*Halifax North*), *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Crerar, Croll, Denis, Dupuis, Farris, Flynn, Gelinas, Gershaw, Grosart, Haig, Hayden, Hnatyshyn, Isnor, Kinley, Leonard, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McCutcheon, McKeen, Methot, Molson, O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Paterson, Pearson, Phillips, Pouliot, Power, Quart, Rattenbury, Reid, Roebuck, Savoie, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Taylor, Thorvaldson, Vaillancourt, Vien, Welch, Woodrow and Yuzyk. (49).

*Ex officio member.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The Honourable Senators Baird, Basha, Beaubien (*Provencher*), Belisle, Bouffard, *Brooks, Cameron, Connolly (*Halifax North*), *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Crerar, Croll, Davies, Dupuis, Fergusson, Gershaw, Grosart, Hollett, Inman, Isnor, Jodoin, McLean, Methot, Molson and Roebuck. (22).

*Ex officio member.

DEBATES AND REPORTING

The Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Bedford*), Bishop, *Brooks, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Davies, McGrand, Monette, Savoie and Sullivan. (7).

*Ex officio member.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Honourable Senators Aird, Basha, Beaubien (*Provencher*), Belisle, Boucher, Bouffard, Bourque, *Brooks, Burchill, Cameron, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Cook, Crerar, Dessureault, Dupuis, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gladstone, Hayden, Kinley, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McDonald, McKeen, McLean, Methot, Monette, O'Leary (*Carleton*), Paterson, Pearson, Phillips, Power, Quart, Taylor, Vaillancourt, Vien, Walker, Welch, White and Yuzyk. (36).

*Ex officio member.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR

The Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Provencher*), Belisle, Boucher, *Brooks, Burchill, Cameron, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Cook, Crerar, Croll, Dupuis, Fergusson, Flynn, Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*), Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gershaw, Gladstone, Grosart, Hnatyshyn, Hugessen, Lefrancois, Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), Monette, Paterson, Pearson, Rattenbury, Reid, Roebuck, Taylor, Vaillancourt, Veniot, White, Willis and Yuzyk. (32).

*Ex officio member.

CANADIAN TRADE RELATIONS

The Honourable Senators Aird, Baird, Beaubien (*Bedford*), Bishop, Blois, Bourque, *Brooks, Burchill, Cameron, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Cook, Crerar, Davies, Dessureault, Farris, Gouin, Kinley, Leonard, Macdonald (*Brantford*), MacDonald (*Queens*), McCutcheon, McKeen, McLean, Methot, Molson, O'Leary (*Carleton*), Paterson, Pearson, Phillips, Pouliot, Vaillancourt, Walker, Welch and Woodrow. (32).

*Ex officio member.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Bedford*), Boucher, *Brooks, Burchill, Choquette, Connolly (*Halifax North*), *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Denis, Dupuis, Farris, Fergusson, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gershaw, Gladstone, Gouin, Haig, Inman, Irvine, Jodoin, Kinley, Macdonald (*Brantford*), MacDonald (*Queens*), McGrand, Monette, O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Phillips, Quart, Roebuck, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Sullivan, Thorvaldson, Veniot, Welch and Woodrow. (32).

*Ex officio member.

CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The Honourable Senators Belisle, Bishop, Blois, Bourque, *Brooks, Cameron, Choquette, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Davies, Dessureault, Dupuis, Fergusson, Gouin, Grosart, Inman, Irvine, Kinley, Macdonald (*Brantford*), O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), O'Leary (*Carleton*), Quart, Roebuck, Taylor and White. (22).

*Ex officio member.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, *Brooks, Choquette, *Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Dessureault, Irvine, Macdonald (*Brantford*), MacDonald (*Queens*), McGrand, Paterson, Pouliot, Thorvaldson and Walker. (11).

*Ex officio member.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BEAUBIEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll:

That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to examine the problem involved in the promotion of the welfare of the aged and aging persons, in order to ensure that in addition to the provision of a sufficient income, there are also developed adequate services and facilities of a positive and preventive kind so that older persons may continue to live healthy and useful lives as members of the Canadian community and the need for the maximum co-operation of all levels of government in the promotion thereof;

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Blois, Brooks, Croll, Dessureault, Fergusson, Gershaw, Grosart, Haig, Hollett, Inman, Jodoin, Lefrancois, Macdonald (*Brantford*), McGrand, Pearson, Quart, Roebuck, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*) and Sullivan.

That the Committee have power to engage the services of technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at preceding sessions be referred to the Committee; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the Senate from time to time its findings, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That the Senators mentioned in the First Report of the Committee of Selection as having been chosen to serve on the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts during the present Session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the said Committee to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time, and that the Committee have power, without special reference by the Senate, to consider any matter affecting the internal economy of the Senate, and such Committee shall report the result of such consideration to the Senate for action.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—

That the Senators mentioned in the Second Report of the Committee of Selection as having been chosen to serve on the Standing Committee on Divorce during the present Session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the said Committee to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*)—

That, for the duration of the present Session of Parliament, should an emergency arise during any adjournment of the Senate, which would in the opinion of the Honourable the Speaker warrant that the Senate meet prior to the time set forth in the Motion for such adjournment, the Honourable the Speaker be authorized to notify Honourable Senators at their addresses registered with the Clerk of the Senate, to meet at a time earlier than that set out in the Motion for such adjournment, and non-receipt by any one or more Honourable Senators of such call shall not have any effect upon the sufficiency and validity thereof.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, 25th January, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 25th January, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 25th January, 1966.

No. 1.

18th January—Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament of Canada—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

No. 2.

19th January—Second reading of Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 3.

19th January—Consideration of the Third Report of the Committee of Selection.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien (Provencher)*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

S 2—2

No. 3

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 25th January, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the Director of Investigation and Research, *Combines Investigation Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 44 of the said Act, Chapter 314, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report, dated June 17, 1965, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act,* entitled "Shipping Conference Arrangements and Practices". (English and French texts).

Report, dated August 25, 1965, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act,* entitled "Street Paving Tenders in the City of Hull". (English and French texts).

Report, dated November 29, 1965, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act,* entitled "The John Street Pumping Station Contract, Metropolitan Toronto". (English and French texts).

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Fund to Aid in Research on the Diseases of Children, including the Auditor General's Report on the Financial Statements of the Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 15 of the *Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act,* Chapter 33, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French texts).

Report of the Economic Council of Canada, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Economic Council of Canada Act,* Chapter 11, Statutes of Canada, 1963, and section 85(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette,* Part II, for the period January 1, 1955 to June 30, 1965 and for the period January 1, 1955 to September 30, 1965. (English and French texts).

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette,* Part II, of Wednesday, July 14, July 28, August 11, August 25, September 8, September 22, October 13, October 27, November 10, November 24, December 8 and December 22, 1965, and January 12, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Proceedings under the *Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, Chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of Part I of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 25 of the said Act, Chapter 34, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French texts).

Report of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 90(2) of the *Unemployment Insurance Act,* Chapter 50, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English text).

Supplementary Estimates (D) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966. (English and French texts).

Report of Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to sections 22 and 23(1) of the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act,* Chapter 42, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on Activities under the *Prairie Farm Assistance Act* for the Crop Year 1964-65, pursuant to section 12 of the said Act, Chapter 213, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Revised Capital Budget of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1965, as approved by Order in Council P.C. 1965-2336, dated December 30, 1965, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copy of an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to section 20(3) of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act,* Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English text).

Copy of an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Newfoundland for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursant to section 20(3) of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act,* Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English text).

Copies of the 121 contracts between the Government of Canada and the Municipalities of the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to section 20(3) of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act,* Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English text).

Annual Report of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 11 of the *Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act,* Chapter 4, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Copies of Ordinances, Chapters 1 to 11, made by the Council of the Northwest Territories, assented to on June 25, 1965, pursuant to section 15 of the *Northwest Territories Act,* Chapter 331, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1953-54, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-1430, dated August 6, 1965, approving same. (English Text).

Report of the Northern Canada Power Commission, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 24 of the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act,* Chapter 196, R.S.C., 1952, as amended by Chapter 42, Statutes of Canada, 1956, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Auditor General on the Examination of the Accounts and Financial Statements of the National Battlefields Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 12 of *An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec,* Chapter 57, Statutes of Canada, 1907-8, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Capital Budget of the National Battlefields Commission for the year ending March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952 (English and French texts), together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-1297, dated July 14, 1965, approving same. (English text).

Statement of Apportionment and Adjustments of Seed Grain, Fodder for Animals and Other Relief Indebtedness, for the period from February 19, 1964 to April 5, 1965, pursuant to section 2 of *An Act respecting Certain Debts due the Crown,* Chapter 51, Statutes of Canada, 1926-27. (English and French texts). *Nil Return.*

Statement concerning Refunds under *The Refunds (Natural Resources) Act,* for the period April 6, 1965 to January 18, 1966, pursuant to section 3 of the said Act, Chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, 1932. (English and French texts). *Nil Return.*

Supplementary Estimates (B) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966. (English and French texts).

Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Croll presented to the Senate a Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Diselosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st February, 1966.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following Petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

Of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "The Century Insurance Company of Canada", authorizing it to transact business either in the name "The Century Insurance Company of Canada" and/or the name "La Compagnie d'Assurance Century du Canada", and for other purposes.

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

Of Davis P. Neufeld, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Cornelius J. Rempel, of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, Ernest J. Swalm, of the Town of Duntroom, in the said Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)".

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

Of Raymond Lee Bradley, Edwin Wiebe, Olga Bradley and others of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson for the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C.:

Of United Grain Growers Limited, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to increase its capital stock to $12,000,000 and to declare additional dividends in respect of Class "A" shares.

By the Honourable Senator Leonard:

Of General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "General Mortgage Corporation of Canada", and for other purposes.

By the Honourable Senator Leonard:

Of James Elliott Coyne, Sinclair McKnight Stevens and Maxwell Bruce, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Bank of Western Canada", and in French "Banque de l'Ouest Canadien".

By the Honourable Senator Cook for the Honourable Senator Lang:

Of Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, of the City of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Corporation to transact business either in the name "Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation" and/or "La Corporation Canadienne d'Assurances Sante et Accidents", and for other purposes.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Albert Bruce Matthews, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry and others of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada".

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the first Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Tuesday, January 25, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his first report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Albert Bruce Matthews, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry and others of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Cook presented to the Senate a Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 27th January, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament of Canada—

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the third Report of the Committee of Selection.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the Report be now adopted.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Notices of Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—

That the Senators mentioned in the Third Report of the Committee of Selection, as having been chosen to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present Session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the several Committees with which their respective names appear in said Report, to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time, and that the Committee on Standing Orders be authorized to send for persons, papers and records whenever required.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table to inform that House that the Honourable Senators Belisle, Cameron, Davies, Fergusson, Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*), Gladstone, Gouin, Haig, Irvine, MacDonald (*Queens*), O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Pouliot, Reid, Vien, White and Yuzyk have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table, to inform that House that the Honourable Senators Bouffard, Bradley, Davies, Dupuis, Flynn, Isnor, McGrand, O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Pearson, Phillips, Reid, Savoie, Sullivan, Welch and Willis have been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present Session and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table to inform that House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Beaubien (*Provencher*), Fergusson, Inman, Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), McLean and Reid have been appointed a Committee to direct the management of the Restaurant of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 26th January, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 26th January, 1966.

No. 1.

18th January—Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament of Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.*).

No. 2.

19th January—Second reading of Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

For Thursday, 27th January, 1966.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

For Tuesday, 1st February, 1966.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 26th January, 1966.	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.....	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Organization of Committees.....	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 4

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 26th January, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Monette,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 10 of the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, Chapter 74, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on the operation of Agreements with the Provinces under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, Chapter 28, Statutes of Canada, 1957. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department Forestry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 12 of the *Department of Forestry Act*, Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English text).

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Molson:

Of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to subdivide shares of the capital stock of the par value of five dollars into five shares of the par value of one dollar each.

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of United Grain Growers Limited, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to increase its capital stock to $12,000,000 and to declare additional dividends in respect of Class "A" shares.

Of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "The Century Insurance Company of Canada", authorizing it to transact business either in the name "The Century Insurance Company of Canada" and/or the name "La Compagnie d'Assurance Century du Canada", and for other purposes.

Of Raymond Lee Bradley, Edwin Wiebe, Olga Bradley and others of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".

Of Davis P. Neufeld, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Cornelius J. Rempel, of the City of Kitchener, in the Province of Ontario, Ernest J. Swalm, of the Town of Duntroon, in the said Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)".

Of General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "General Mortgage Corporation of Canada", and for other purposes.

Of James Elliott Coyne, Sinclair McKnight Stevens and Maxwell Bruce, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Bank of Western Canada", and in French "Banque de l'Ouest Canadien".

Of Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, of the City of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Corporation to transact business either in the name "Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation" and/or "La Corporation Canadienne d'Assurances Sante et Accidents", and for other purposes.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the second Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his second report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Raymond Lee Bradley, Edwin Wiebe, Olga Bradley and others of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the third Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his third report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "The Century Insurance Company of Canada", authorizing it to transact business either in the name "The Century Insurance Company of Canada" and/or the name "La Compagnie d'Assurance Century du Canada", and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the fourth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fourth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of United Grain Growers Limited, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to increase its capital stock to $12,000,000 and to declare additional dividends in respect of Class "A" shares.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the fifth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fifth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act changing its name to "General Mortgage Corporation of Canada", and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson presented to the Senate a Bill S-5 intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (Cape Breton), that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson presented to the Senate a Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson presented to the Senate a Bill S-7, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard presented to the Senate a Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Inman, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hayden—

That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966;

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken at the preceding session be referred to the Committee; and

That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven members.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hayden, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, 1st February, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne

at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 1st February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 1st February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Fournier (Madawaska-Restigouche)*).

No. 2.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

No. 3.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 4.

26th January—Second reading of Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 5.

26th January—Second reading of Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 6.

26th January—Second reading of Bill S-7, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 7.

26th January—Second reading of Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

No. 8.

19th January—Second reading of Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, 1st February, 1966.	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.....	11.00 a.m.
	Wednesday, 2nd February, 1966.	
256–S	Finance.....	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 5

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 1st February, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Fergusson,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
Methot,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report on the Administration of Allowances for Blind persons in Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 12 of the *Blind Persons Act,* Chapter 17, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of Allowances for Disabled Persons in Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 12 of the *Disabled Persons Act,* Chapter 55, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of Old Age Assistance in Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 12 of the *Old Age Assistance Act,* Chapter 199, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures under Part V of the *Canada Shipping Act* (*Sick Mariners*) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 321 of the said Act, Chapter 29, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of the *Fitness and Amateur Sport Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, Chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of the *Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 18 of the said Act, Chapter 329, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copies of correspondence exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of the Province of Quebec, dated between January 20 and January 26, 1966, concerning a constitutional amendment formula. (English and French texts).

Capital Budget of Polymer Corporation Limited for the year ending December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1966-98, dated January 17, 1966, approving same. (English text).

Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 30 of the *Penitentiary Act,* Chapter 53, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French texts).

Report of Operations under the *Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 6 of the said Act, Chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1957-58. (English and French texts).

Report, dated December 30, 1965, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act,* concerning the Distribution and Pricing of Pesticides. (English and French texts).

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette,* Part II, of Wednesday, January 26, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Industry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 16 of the *Department of Industry Act,* Chapter 3, Statutes of Canada, 1963. (English and French texts).

Report of Corporations and Labour Unions made under the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* for the fiscal periods ending 1962, pursuant to section 16, Chapter 26, Statutes of Canada, 1962. (English and French texts).

Order in Council P.C. 1965-1521, dated August 18, 1965, authorizing under section 21 of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* contracts of insurance by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the sale of 200,000 metric tons of wheat to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Order in Council P.C. 1965-2109, dated November 24, 1965, authorizing under section 21 of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* contracts of insurance by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the sale of 300,000 metric tons of wheat to the Polish People's Republic, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Order in Council P.C. 1965-2235, dated December 15, 1965, authorizing under section 21A of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase from Canadian General Electric Company Limited, Peterborough, Ontario, of services, material, equipment, heavy water, nuclear fuel and ocean freight and marine insurance, by the President of Pakistan for the construction of a nuclear electric power station near Karachi Harbour, West Pakistan, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Order in Council P.C. 1965-1287, dated July 14, 1965, authorizing under subsection 2 of Section 21A of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase from Pelletier Engineering (International) Limited, Montreal, Quebec, of engineering and procurement services, and generation, substation, transmission and distribution equipment from Canadian exporters, by the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, Dacca, East Pakistan, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Order in Council P.C. 1965-1461, dated August 11, 1965, authorizing under subsection 2 of section 21A of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase from Canadian Transoceanic Technical Services Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, of engineering and procurement services, and equipment for a lumber, plywood and furniture component complex, by the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen, Taipei, Taiwan, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Report of the Auditor General to the House of Commons for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 70(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C. 1952. (English and French texts).

Public Accounts of Canada, Volumes I, II and III, and an Abridged Version thereof, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 64(1), of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 3rd February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to subdivide shares of the capital stock of the par value of five dollars into five shares of the par value of one dollar each.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the sixth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Tuesday, February 1, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his sixth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, of the City of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Corporation to transact business either in the name "Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation" and/or "La Corporation Canadienne d'Assurances Santé et Accidents", and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the seventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Tuesday, February 1, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his seventh report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to empower it to subdivide shares of the capital stock of the par value of five dollars into five shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Molson presented to the Senate a Bill S-10, intituled: "An Act respecting Interprovincial Pipe Line Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Molson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Gershaw moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald for the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until Tuesday next, 8th February, 1966.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Belisle, that the Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Belisle, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Willis, that the Bill S-7, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Willis, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday 2nd February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Gershaw*).

No. 2.

1st February—Second reading of Bill S-10, intituled: "An Act respecting Interprovincial Pipe Line Company".—(*Honourable Senator Molson*).

No. 3.

19th January—Second reading of Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

For Thursday, 3rd February, 1966.

1st February—Second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

For Tuesday, 8th February, 1966.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 2nd February, 1966.	
256–S	Finance	10.00 a.m.
356–S	Divorce	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 6

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Bishop,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*),
Fournier, (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income Life du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie".

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Invalidité et de Réassurance".

The Honourable Senator Leonard, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented the following report:—

Wednesday, February 2nd, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Finance to which was referred the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its day to day proceedings.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. D'ARCY LEONARD,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Paterson, that the report be now adopted.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Croll, from the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, tabled the Final Report of the said Special Committee.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Croll called the attention of the Senate to the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging tabled this day.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, tabled this day, be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

That the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, tabled today, be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate and to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this date and form part of the permanent records of this House.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

(*See Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day*).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Hollett moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Molson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Bill S-10, intituled: "An Act respecting Interprovincial Pipe Line Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Molson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bouffard, that the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bouffard, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 3rd February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 3rd February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Hollett*).

No. 2.

1st February—Second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 3.

2nd February—Consideration of Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.*).

For Tuesday, 8th February, 1966.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 3rd February, 1966.	
256–S	Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

APPENDIX

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ON
AGING

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1966

The Honourable DAVID A. CROLL, Chairman
The Honourable J. CAMPBELL HAIG, Deputy Chairman

Table of Contents

		Page
Foreword		v
Order of Reference		xi
Acknowledgements		xii
Introduction: Older People in Canadian Society		1
Part I	Summary and Recommendations	
Chapter 1	Guiding Principles	7
2	Income Status and Security	9
3	Employment Status and Opportunities	19
4	Health Status and Health Care	27
5	Housing Status and Needs	37
6	Community Services for Older People	48
7	Research and Statistics	54
8	Planning and Co-ordination	60
Part II	The Committee's Findings	
9	Economic Security in Old Age	69
10	Aging and Employment	85
11	Health Services and Institutional Care	98
12	Housing for Older People	124
13	The Case for Community Services	141
14	Living in Retirement	157
15	Research on Aging	168

Foreword

It hardly seems necessary to explain why the Senate of Canada decided to embark on this study. The problems of the aged and aging have been receiving attention in recent years in many parts of the world. There is ample evidence in Canada of public interest in the subject, and many organizations and individuals are involved in trying to improve the lot of aging citizens. Until now, however, no attempt has been made to examine the problems of aged Canadians as a whole on a national scale.

Special Committees of the Senate have in recent years conducted inquiries into broad issues of public concern. Among the many proposals now being made for the improvement of our parliamentary business is the provision of a small permanent research staff for the use of the Senate and the House of Commons. It would certainly facilitate inquiries of this kind if such services were available. Nonetheless some of the inquiries already carried out by the Special Committees of the Senate, such as the inquiry into Manpower and Employment and the Investigation of Land Use, have resulted in informative reports which have been judged by independent observers to be a useful contribution to public understanding of the issues. We are pleased to help in disseminating authoritative information on which Canadians can base their own opinions and judgment.

We have tried not to lose sight of the main subject of our inquiry, which is the problem of the aged and aging. It has been necessary to avoid being drawn into the wide and related area of welfare problems as such, or slipping into the trap of regarding the aged themselves as a problem group rather than a group beset by problems.

As our inquiry progressed, it became very clear to us that the word "welfare" had as many meanings as there were witnesses. There appears to be two broad categories of meaning for this word. There are those people, and the number of them is steadily increasing in our complex technological system, for whom "welfare" is an essential activity of the community, ensuring that every citizen is able to call upon community services that he may need as a right of membership within the community. The word "welfare" in this sense covers a wide range of services intended to provide for a condition of "well-being" for every citizen.

Then there are those, and there are still a great many of them in Canada today, who think of welfare services as those provided for the poor and socially inadequate. Our own position is closer to the first than the second of these two groups. We have concentrated our attention on the subject of the aged and of aging in its broadest sense. It is a normal and natural phenomenon of human life which

concerns all of us and we have deliberately rejected the idea of defining "services" to the old people as "welfare services".

In pursuing its inquiry, the Committee has placed principal reliance on the knowledge of the many government and voluntary bodies throughout the country that have had experience in this field. The Committee is grateful to all of them for their assistance. The fruits of their labour are in a substantial degree incorporated in this Report. In addition, the main submissions made to us, as well as the verbatim proceedings, have been published separately in order to make this authoritative information available to all who are interested in pursuing lines of inquiry on particular topics.

May I repeat what I said to my colleagues when urging them to undertake this work? Senior citizens are not some indefinable group, separate and apart. They are our mothers and our fathers. They are ourselves in a few years. They are those who have made contributions to society and to our country. They are those who have given their energies, their skills and their children for the good of society. What the senior citizen needs is to retain his earned right in his own world.

In our investigation of ways and means of promoting "the welfare of the aged and aging persons," extending over many months, we have not only studied the wealth of material put before us, but being sensitive to the current social climate, we have tried to take a broad view of the whole question of aging. Our collective experience in living has helped us to place in perspective the problems raised and the solutions advocated.

Although some kinds of help needed by older people can be provided on a universal basis, many of their problems require individual attention. To ensure that this is available in a vast country with widely varying local conditions is a big order. It is always easier to suggest things for others to do than to point the finger at one's own responsibilities. We have, therefore, kept in mind the continuing part that all of us might play individually. Concern about the need to improve public services is evidenced by the number of official inquiries that have been going on into the division of responsibilities between provincial and municipal governments. But in addition to all that governments do to help the aged, there is need for the personal interest of citizens both in supporting public programs and in lightening the load of their own elderly relatives, friends and neighbors.

Our terms of reference, with emphasis on the need to develop "positive and preventive" measures which would enable older people to "continue to live healthy and useful lives as members of the Canadian community . . . .", clearly imply concern for all elderly people and not only for those who are in trouble. Moreover, we assume that older Canadians will benefit by any measures that promote the general welfare in its broadest sense.

Aging is a normal process that goes hand in hand with living. It is not a disease; neither is it an inborn handicap. What we see as problems of aging are the

difficulties more likely to be encountered by people who have passed their 65th birthday. For those who are seeking work, we are convinced that, generally speaking, problems related to age descend into the forties.

Recognition that older people are vulnerable to certain kinds of threats does not imply—and we reject any suggestion of the kind—that the elderly are a problem group. A high proportion of people continue to enjoy and to contribute to life to the end, and they are the individuals most likely to live to an advanced age. Although ailments naturally accumulate with time, more than 90 per cent of the elderly are not physically or mentally incapacitated to the extent that they must be taken into care. And only a small minority—perhaps 15 per cent of those over 65—are in receipt of public assistance. The great majority, although pitifully poor in many instances, manage on their own with the aid of the old age pension and those who come to public attention are the exception rather than the rule.

What we believe to be the universal desire of the elderly was crystallized for us by the Canadian Association for Adult Education in the word "continuity". Continuity involves expectation of sameness or change that is planned for and, if at all possible, self-chosen. It gives a feeling of security to maintain as long as possible the continuity of life as represented by place of residence, employment, family, church, clubs, hobbies and personal care. It is open only to a small minority to continue at the same job after age 65, and the risk of losing the lifetime partner—often all that remains of the family of origin—it is very great at that age. It becomes increasingly important to bolster up those areas in which things can go on more or less as they are. And when a fundamental change must be made in the interests of health and safety, freedom of choice should be preserved in as many areas as possible.

In their desire for continuity the elderly are asking society to let them keep the image they have earned in their prime, and protesting the tendency to lump them all together. They are saying in effect that they want to be treated like other adults; that to segregate them on the basis of age is degrading. Since each human being is a part of all that he has met, he asks the right to bring with him into his later years a lifetime of growth and experience. He asks not to be required to leave his comfortable old coat at the door, accepting in its place a uniform style worn by all those, and only those, who have reached age 65. Older people are individuals representing a cross-section of characteristics much like those found in the general population. Personal attributes are more pronounced than ever when we reach a time of life in which the need to conform is less important.

Resistance to being identified as aged is very great in a youth-worshipping society, where the negative image of old age is almost universal. It is said to be fixed in the mind of a child by the age of 10 and to be so firmly rooted that a graduate student retains it even after a course in the psychology of aging. Even professional people are apt to have a distorted image of aging. Doctors and nurses see the aged

sick, social workers the aged poor, employment officers the aged (and often uneducated) job-seekers. It is not surprising that these people—with so many other fields of activity open to them—are not generally attracted to working with the elderly. Furthermore, in this area as in some others, theory and practice are sometimes divorced. We were informed that employers support campaigns to encourage employment of older workers, but seldom see a place for them in their own establishments.

Our objective should be to keep to a minimum the number of old people who must have special attention, something that is bound to require heavy outlay in money as well as in time of scarce professional staff. Further investment in the preventive aspects of aging should pay big dividends.

The universal need, which only a small minority of old people can provide for themselves, is a floor of income security to maintain self-reliance. Organizations serving older people understandably concentrate on the need for services and on plans for improving the administrative structure, but the elderly themselves equate money with freedom.

The financial prospects of many older people should be greatly improved by measures taken since our hearings began. Particular mention should be made of the Government decision to reduce the age of eligibility for Old Age Security so that by 1970 it will be available to all at age 65. The coming into force of the Canada Pension Plan will help to ensure more adequate income in retirement for most of those who have been in the labour force. These will make retirement easier for the next generation of older people. They do nothing, of course, to improve the lot of those who have already reached their 70th birthday.

We deplore the tendency to confuse economic dependency with social or psychological dependency. To assume that one who needs financial help must be an inadequate individual will help to make him feel unworthy and preclude satisfactory solution of his plight. The elderly are particularly sensitive to any implications of that kind. The fact is that it is often the cost of expensive and lengthy health care that reduces elderly people to destitution. Institution of a comprehensive system of health services will save many from economic dependency.

The evidence convinces us that the great majority of older people continue to enjoy the love and support of relatives and friends. In modern industrial societies in which the family has long since ceased to be the common unit of economic production and consumption, this does not usually take the form of three generations living under one roof, an arrangement which is seldom desired by the elderly and is practically always less than ideal for the younger family. Some witnesses told of seeing "controversy and friction" in families where several generations share a small house. Almost intolerable strains are sometimes imposed by family loyalty.

It would hardly be realistic to represent old age as generally more satisfying than youth or the middle years. On the other hand, continual harping on the problems of old age is apt to make those for whom it is still ahead live in dread of it. Those who are already old need no reminder that the sands of time are running out. "The old men know when an old man dies." There is wisdom in the repeated warnings that fear of aging makes us reject the aged as a group. One way to allay these fears is to do all we can to eradicate the intolerable conditions under which many of the elderly now exist. It is the true situation of these individuals that provides the basis for the public image of old age. Because of their serious plight, there has been a tendency to consider the whole situation of the aging in a context of welfare. The Canadian Association for Adult Education suggested to us that to view aging in the context of welfare makes it "incapable of solution."

We have seen our task as assessment of the position of the elderly in today's society and consideration of what appears likely to be their lot in the foreseeable future. In Canada as in all advanced countries, the number and proportion of people who live to later ages is growing. At the same time, changing conditions have made it more difficult for the elderly to maintain their place in the community. Increasing productivity per worker, with fewer individuals required to do the nation's work, has created problems for them in the labour market even before the age of normal retirement, and we have yet to develop the attitudes and conditions necessary for older people to live useful and satisfying lives within the new circumstances of modern society.

The genuine interest of the committee members is attested by their faithful attendance, often at great inconvenience and during periods when the Upper House was not in session. Among them they brought to the subject not only their interest, but both breadth and depth of knowledge and experience. Some, but by no means all, could qualify for membership in a senior citizens' club. Those on the Committee included doctors, lawyers, farmers and businessmen. They were drawn from all ten provinces, and many are well acquainted with rural as well as urban life. Now that the older years are becoming in many ways a women's world since, as statistics indicate, women live longer than men, we are happy to report that four of the members of our Committee were women.

DAVID A. CROLL,
Chairman.

Order of Reference

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, July 23rd, 1963:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to examine the problem involved in the promotion of the welfare of the aged and aging persons, in order to ensure that in addition to the provision of a sufficient income, there are also developed adequate services and facilities of a positive and preventive kind so that older persons may continue to live healthy and useful lives as members of the Canadian community and the need for the maximum co-operation of all levels of government in the promotion thereof;

That the said Committee be composed of twenty Honourable Senators to be named later;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the House from time to time its findings, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

J. F. MacNEILL,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTE: The Committee was reconstituted during the three succeeding sessions of Parliament. See Journals of the Senate, February 19th, 1964, April 6th, 1965, and January 19th, 1966.

Acknowledgements

Reference has already been made in the Foreword to the generous co-operation accorded to the Senate Committee in its inquiry by governmental and voluntary agencies throughout Canada. In addition to extensive memoranda prepared on request by six departments and agencies of the Federal Government and presentations by nine of the Provinces, the Committee received briefs from some fifty citizen organizations. The latter, including societies of old people themselves, were located in many parts of the country and represented, not only the fields of health and welfare, but such varied interests as religion, education, business and labour. The Committee is grateful to all of these interested groups which, in most instances, went to great trouble and expense to share with us their knowledge and experience.

Acknowledgment is made here of the debt owed by the Committee to the members of its small professional and clerical staff who carried heavy and demanding responsibilities throughout. Their ability, hard work and devotion over the past two years have been important factors in bringing this Report to completion. We wish to mention particularly Mrs. G. H. Josie, who served so faithfully as Executive Assistant to the Chairman and prepared very helpful summaries of the Committee's Proceedings, as well as useful research, which is reflected in the Report. Appreciation should also be expressed of the wholehearted cooperation received from the Library of Parliament throughout the period of the Committee's inquiry, and not least of its specific contribution in preparing the index of the Report.

We should like to commend Mr. John A. Hinds and Mr. Dale Jarvis of the Committees Branch of the Senate, for the competence and despatch with which they handled the many administrative details relating to the Hearings, the meetings of the Committee and the translation and printing of the Report. To Mrs. Cathy Carpenter, Mrs. Susan Irvin, Miss Vera Fisher, and Miss Marion Ballantyne, who in succession served as secretaries to the Consultant, we wish to express thanks for the efficient and cheerful way in which they performed their duties.

Special reference should be made to the contribution of a small group of experts from various disciplines whose help was enlisted in the final stages of the investigation. Members of this group, on time taken from their leisure hours, worked with the Consultant in analyzing the mass of evidence submitted to the Committee. They are also responsible for the basic content of the Chapters comprising Part II of the Report as follows: Mr. Gilles Paquet, Department of Economics, Carleton University, (Chapter 9); Dr. Meyer Brownstone, Department

of Political Economy, University of Toronto, (Chapter 10); Dr. Cope W. Schwenger, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, (Chapter 11); Mr. André Saumier, Assistant to the General Manager, General Investment Corporation of Quebec, (Chapter 12); Donald H. Gardner, Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, (Chapter 13); Dr. Peter C. Pineo, Department of Sociology, Carleton University, (Chapter 14); Mrs. Freda Paltiel, Ottawa, (Chapter 15); and Dr. Robert Kohn, whose experience as Assistant Director of Research for the Royal Commission on Health Services, was invaluable in many areas.

We were very fortunate in being able to retain the services of Mr. R.E.G. Davis as Consultant, whose knowledge and advice were of inestimable value. Upon him rested the overall staff responsibility for planning the inquiry, organizing the hearings, and preparing the report. To this task he brought his wide experience in the social and economic fields, which was of the greatest assistance to the Committee in the conduct of its study.

Introduction: Older People in Canadian Society

In this Report, which touches on many aspects of the life of older people, considerable information, in statistical and other form, related to income, employment, health, housing and social conditions, is presented in individual chapters. The purpose of this introductory chapter, based largely on demographic data supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, (DBS),[1] is to indicate a few general but salient characteristics of the older population, which have enabled the Committee to view their situation in some perspective.

Growth and Geographic Distribution of the Older Population

1. Older people in Canada are a rapidly growing group. Using the customary, if arbitrary, age line of 65 years we find there are now nearly 1,500,000 of them (DBS estimate for June 1, 1964, was 1,468,000), five times the number there were in 1901. And looking ahead we can be reasonably sure the present figure will more than double in the next twenty-five years to yield a total in excess of 3,000,000 at the time of the 1991 census.[2] By contrast the total population of Canada only tripled between 1901 and 1961 and is expected not quite to double by 1991.

It may be observed further that the rate of increase shows some *tendency to rise with age*. The population aged 75 and over has increased nearly six times since 1901 and the estimates are that the present number will increase two and a half times by 1991. This, of course, is the group most likely to make heavy demands on health, welfare, and other services.

2. There are those who view these trends as alarming, economically, which is the reason for their concern about them. How, they say, shall we ever be able to support such large numbers of non-producing and needy people? The fact is, however, that numbers in themselves throw little light on the answer to this question. What we have to consider rather is the *proportion* of older people in the population and here the statistics are much less disturbing. In 1901, 5 per cent of Canada's population was in the 65 and over age group; by 1961, sixty years later, it had risen considerably, but only to 7.6 per cent, and in 1991 the estimate is it will still be less than 9 per cent.

Moreover, even if we lump together the whole dependent population, not merely the elderly but the children at school as well, and relate this total to the

---

[1] For fuller information see *Selected Statistics on the Older Population of Canada in 1961*, (Catalogue 91-507) prepared at the request of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

[2] Estimates given in Table 44, *Report of Royal Commission on Health Services* (based on net immigration of 50,000 annually), Vol. 1, pp. 114-5.

working population that must support them, the ratio will according to the estimates remain more or less constant in the foreseeable future.[3] Added to the fact that this ratio, roughly 40 per cent dependent to 60 per cent working, is not likely to change, there is the further consideration that the economy's output per worker can reasonably be expected to rise from two to three per cent each year. We need have no fear, therefore, older people in Canada will become an insupportable financial burden.

Actually, Canada has a relatively young population. As the following figures show, it is well down the list of Western countries in terms of the proportion of its population that is 65 and over. Using 1960 statistics, Sweden is at the top with 12 per cent, followed by the United Kingdom (1961) with 11.9 per cent, Norway 10.9 per cent, West Germany and Denmark 10.6 per cent, the United States 9.3 per cent, the Netherlands 9.0 per cent, New Zealand 8.6 per cent, Australia 8.4 per cent, and Canada 7.6 per cent.

3. However, it should be noted that *the proportion of older people in the population varies considerably by provinces;* from highs of 10.4 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 10.2 per cent in British Columbia to lows in Quebec and Newfoundland of 5.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively. This variation is tied in with a number of factors, notably inter-provincial migration. Since migration is most likely to involve people at working ages, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which have lost more people than they have gained since 1941, have been left with relatively high proportions of older people. British Columbia is a special case due to its favourable climate which attracts people in later years. Although B.C. is the province showing the largest population gain due to inter-provincial migration, its population of older people is larger than that of any other province except P.E.I.

4. *An important characteristic of population trends is the steady trek from farm to city,* largely determined by industrial development, which has been most marked in Canada during the years since the outbreak of World War II. By mid-century this movement was well advanced in the industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also in British Columbia, and it has continued in these three provinces since at an accelerated pace. The urban population had become the majority also in Manitoba and Nova Scotia at the time of the 1951 census, but the other five provinces at that time continued predominantly rural. By 1961 only Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick had larger rural than

---

[3] *Ibid.* Actually the numbers in the labour force vary considerably according to the state of the economy, and there is a large potential of workers among married women.

[4] *Health Services. Health Insurance and Inter-Relationship* by Dr. K. C. Charron, Director of Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada, 1963.

urban populations and all provinces were moving in the direction of increased urbanization.[5]

Those trends are naturally reflected in the distribution of the older population. In 1961, 70 per cent of those aged 65 and over lived in urban areas, 20 per cent in rural non-farm areas, and 10 per cent on farms. Moreover, a comparison with the situation in 1951 reveals that during the 1951-61 period the number of older people in urban areas increased by 40 per cent, and in rural non-farm areas by 36 per cent, whereas the number living on farms declined 31 per cent, some 11 per cent more than the decline in the total farm population.

Note should also be taken of the distribution of the older population by sex. In rural areas, farm and non-farm alike, older men outnumbered older women, which has been the pattern for some decades, whereas in urban areas, older women in 1961 comprised 54 per cent of the total population aged 65 and over.

Sex and Marital Characteristics of the Older Population[6]

1. *On the average Canadians today live longer than they did a generation ago,* but this is due much more to the changes that have occurred in infant than in adult mortality rates. Deaths fell from over 100 in the first year per 1,000 live births during the early 1920's to a record low of 27 in 1961. The result is that at present according to the 1961-2 Canadian Life Table, a male infant at birth has a life expectancy of 68 years, and a female of 74 years, respectively, 8 years and 12 years more than in 1931.

However, life expectancy for adults has also increased over this period, notably for women. The latter at age 45 may now expect to live 4 years longer than women of the same age 30 years ago, and even at age 60 they have a 2.7 year advantage. By contrast men have improved their position very little. For those aged 45 the gain in life expectancy is less than 1 year and at 60 approximately only 6 months over that of their predecessors in 1931.

2. *The fact that women on the average outlive men goes a long way to explain why there are so many more widowed women than widowed men in the population.* Other reasons, are of course, the greater tendency there is for widowers to remarry, and their likelihood in doing so to choose younger women as partners. According to the 1961 census, 71.6 per cent of the widowed population aged 65 and over were women as compared with some 66 per cent twenty years earlier.

---

[5] DBS No. 99-512- Table 4. According to the DBS definition, "the *urban* population represents that portion of the total population residing in cities, towns, and villages of 1,000 population and over, whether incorporated or not, including persons residing in metropolitan areas and the urbanized fringe of urban centres of 10,000 population and over." The balance of the population is classified as *rural* and is divided into two sub-groups: *rural non-farm,* who are people living in communities whether incorporated or not, of less than 1,000 population and *farm,* people living on farms as defined by the census of agriculture.

[6] See Submission of *A. H. LeNeveu, Chief of Production Analysis, DBS,* to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Nov. 5, 1964, No. 20, p. 1357.

Commenting on this general situation Mr. LeNeveu in his submission to the Committee remarked: "At all ages there were about twice as many widowed women as widowed men in the population of Canada in 1941, while in 1961 there were almost three times as many. This disparity in relative numbers of widowed men and widowed women in the older age groups is a factor of some importance in the consideration of family and housing problems of older people in Canada."[7] As will be seen in later chapters, the majority of older widows in 1961 had no other source of income than the Old Age Security Pension.[8]

The Social Setting of Older People

To round out the present brief review of basic statistical data something should be said about other aspects of the situation of older people, such as their income, employment and housing status. However, as the Report developed, so much of this material came to be included in the specialized chapters that it has seemed unnecessary to repeat it here. We conclude this background chapter with two or three general observations related to the social position of the aged.

1. *Old people are not nearly as distinct and homogeneous a group as is sometimes imagined.* Many of their needs and interests are very like those of other members of society, while in such obvious respects as income, health, cultural activities and social behaviour they vary widely among themselves. Even in the matter of age gerontologists are coming to distinguish between the young-old, the middle-aged old, and the old-old, and to recognize that these categories cannot be defined altogether in terms of years, but must take account of psychological and sociological factors.

What this implies is that older people can often satisfy many of their needs and interests through existing or emerging community arrangements, or could do so if the opportunity were as readily available to them as to other age groups, in areas like education and community recreation, for example. It also implies that where special provision has to be made for old people, as in regard to housing and health care, pains should be taken to ensure the widest possible variety of choice and opportunity.

2. *Older people are less likely today than formerly to live with their grownup children.* In the main this is due to the changed conditions of urban living, which in contrast to conditions in a rural economy make a large family burdensome. City families have smaller dwellings and a much narrower spread of social and economic functions. Another factor is modern mobility, which may mean the young family is located a long way from the place where the parents have their roots. And, finally, there is the consideration that many older people prefer to be independent and to maintain their own way of life.

---

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 1363.
[8] See Chapters 2 and 9.

The Committee discussed this latter situation on the several occasions when it met with older people and discovered some interesting attitudes, at any rate among the young-old and middle-aged old. What we were told was that, while older people want to be near their married children, they would prefer not to live under the same roof. This statement, it might be observed, is supported by census statistics. These suggest, although the data is not complete, that between 1951 and 1961, due no doubt to the introduction of the universal Old Age Pension, there was a shift away from older parents living with their children, even on the part of those who were widowed.[9]

The Committee's informants among older people also spoke of their wish to be financially independent of their children, except where the help could be mutual. The trend, which is supported by other evidence, seems to be for older people to turn for assistance of this sort, when they need it, to government and specialized community agencies rather than to members of their families.

3. *One of the most serious and difficult problems faced by society in relation to old people is that of helping them maintain some satisfying foothold in the community and with it a sense of self-worth.* In earlier times when old people had a scarcity value they not only enjoyed considerable respect, but were turned to as a source of wisdom and experience. Today, with the world changing as rapidly as it is, and moving along technical and scientific lines, such wisdom and experience tend to be at a discount. The result is that the older person, and more particularly the man, retired early from his accustomed occupation, frequently feels himself an economic and social supernumerary. He has ceased to belong in the important world of work and, consequently, has lost many of his social contacts. And his children, who could give him a sense of family rooting, may well at this point be at the other end of the country.

There is the further consideration, pointed out by Frederick Elkin that "when someone reaches the age of 65 or 70 others often define him as *old;* they treat him differently and expect different behaviour from him, and the elderly person may, no matter what his physical condition may be, accept this definition."[10]

Professor Elkin concludes that it is difficult in modern society to provide older people with "meaningful and satisfying" roles. Perhaps eventually the aged will work out this problem for themselves, or at any rate there is the possibility of it becoming less pressing, as we all learn to use more creatively the increased leisure the machine is now making available to us during our active working years. Meanwhile, there are many bored and lonely men and women in the old age group, which would seem to indicate the need for deliberate community planning and

---

[9] *Dominion Bureau of Statistics,* brief, prepared for the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 22, 1964, No. 18, pp. 1264-5.

[10] F. H. Elkin, *The Family in Canada,* p. 130, published by the Canadian Conference on the Family, 1964.

action to relieve their condition or prevent it arising. One obvious place to begin is with housing, recreation and institutional projects. In present circumstances these are often so planned as to segregate old people and remove them unnecessarily from familiar scenes and contacts.

4. *Finally, it should be observed, and indeed emphasized, that many of the personal problems of older people are the result of social and economic trends that are affecting all of us.* Old people may be in a particularly vulnerable spot but so, in varying ways and degrees, are the members of younger age groups. One has only to think of automation which, with its impact on early retirement, is giving a new meaning to "age" and "aging." A fact of life, significant for this Report, is that increasing numbers of people are retiring from the active labour force, or are being forced out of it, at ages when they are still relatively vigorous and resourceful. And yet people at all stages of the aging process wish to go on living as close to normal as possible, and to be regarded as still having a useful contribution to make.

Problems like these have to be considered in their broadest social context. What kind of a society is likely to be the outcome of our advancing technology? Will it be as mechanized and automated, and also as sterile, spiritually and culturally, as some thinkers and writers seem to imagine? Lewis Mumford was thinking along these lines in an article on Aging written as far back as 1956 which is still timely:

"The first step toward framing a sound program (for old people) is, I believe, to examine the human situation as a whole, not to center attention solely on the problem of destitution, chronic diseases, and hospital care. We shall not, perhaps, be able to care for the aged, on the scale their needs and our national wealth demand, until we are ready to put into the rebuilding of human communities something like the zeal, the energy, the skill, the dedication we give to the monomaniac production of motor cars and super highways . . . . but to say this is also to say that there is no easy shortcut to improved care for the aged: to do well by them, we must give a new direction to the life of the whole community. If we fail here we shall in prolonging life only prolong the possibilities of alienation, futility and misery."[11]

The Committee's outlook is not pessimistic. We believe that, without sacrificing economic growth or specialized efficiency, we can create in Canada a society where youth and age alike will find satisfaction and fulfilment. It is our hope that the present Report, which attempts to view the human situation in Canada through the eyes of the aged, may make some contribution to this larger task.

---

[11] Mumford, Lewis, *Not Segregation but Integration,* Architectural Record No. 234, May, 1956, U.S.A.

Reprinted in the Community Planning Review, the magazine of the Community Planning Association of Canada, Sept., 1956.

PART I

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 1

Guiding Principles

In the course of its Hearings, extending well over a twelve-month period, the Committee has been brought into close contact with the situation of old people in Canada today. The many persons who have appeared at these Hearings, representative of governmental and voluntary bodies, and speaking usually from intimate knowledge, described this situation, or particular aspects of it, in considerable depth and detail. They also indicated, with some precision and an impressive degree of unanimity, what in their view should be done about it.

There can be no question of the important contribution made by the Hearings to the Committee's inquiry. Not only was a great wealth of material assembled, which could hardly have been secured in any other way; but also as the evidence accumulated members were made increasingly aware of the magnitude and complexity of the subject-area with which they were required to deal. The greatest difficulty arose when it came to assessing the proposals put forward by the different groups. As was quickly apparent these were based on a variety of premises that were not always compatible, and in the Committee itself differences were revealed in view-point and assumption that frequently stood in the way of easy consensus.

It cannot be said that the Committee made any formal attempt to resolve these differences. The focus throughout was rather on practical concerns, and it was in relation to one after another of these that matters of principle and philosophy were discussed and clarified. Out of this process certain generalizations were gradually evolved, which served to guide the Committee's thinking and planning and it would seem important to set these down in brief outline, as follows:

1. *The welfare of older people is closely linked with the welfare of all Canadians.*

Many of the problems older people face are the result of new developments in society, such as rapid technological change, which are having their effects on other age groups as well. This means that constructive planning for old people cannot proceed on an *ad hoc* basis but must rest on an analysis and understanding of the total social situation.

2. *Society has a responsibility to protect and assist disadvantaged groups in the population, such as older people under present day conditions, but in doing so must also take account of the wider public interest.*

David A. Morse, director-general of the International Labour Office, Geneva, speaking at the first Hearing of the Committee, enunciated this principle:

> "Older people", he said, "are more vulnerable to change than other groups . . . more defenceless, more liable to be discarded . . . Yet in justly recognizing the claims of older people . . we should do so, I suggest, through policies fully harmonized with the broad social and economic goals of the community as a whole."

Mr. Morse couples social and economic goals as though they are themselves in harmony, which is, of course, not always the case. His main point, however, is valid, namely that there is need for a total rather than a segmented view of the good society and for long-term as well as short-term objectives along the road to its achievement.

3. *Every effort should be made to enable old people to maintain their independence as fully and as long as possible.*

Not only is prolonged dependence likely to be debilitating but it is a condition which the great majority of older people are anxious to avoid. All the evidence received by the Committee supports this proposition. Witnesses from the health field laid great stress on the importance and potentialities of rehabilitation programs, and older people themselves spoke of their desire to manage their own affairs rather than become a burden to their families and the community.

4. *There is no simple answer to the question of whose responsibility it is to provide the services and facilities required by Canada's growing population of old people.*

Governments at all levels, voluntary agencies and associations, business enterprise and the individual citizen himself are all involved, but the roles performed by each are constantly changing, and at any given time vary according to the nature and extent of a particular need, and the social service pattern of the community or province.

Broadly it may be said:

— that the individual should be expected to carry a personal responsibility for his own health, welfare and happiness in old age as in earlier life up to the limits of his means and capacity.

— that voluntary agencies and associations may provide, or share with government in providing, services that are within the scope of private financing and/or are not yet accepted as requiring to be made generally available.

— that business enterprise should be free to cater to the needs and interests of those older people who have the means to pay for them.

— that governments have the overall responsibility to see that:

(a) older people have sufficient income to support a desirable minimum standard of living;

(b) the necessary range of basic services and facilities required by older people are provided and available to them;

(c) that under whatever auspices such services and facilities are provided acceptable standards are maintained.

5. *It follows from the above that one of the great needs in the field of aging is for planning and co-ordination, not only in local communities but at the provincial and federal levels.*

Vigorous and varied eflorts are being made everywhere across Canada at the present time to match the requirements of older people with appropriate services and facilities. To a large extent, however, these efforts are proceeding independently without reference to any central design. The result is a fragmented and unbalanced situation in which old people seeking help are often confused, and in which overall planning, evaluation and research are conspicuously lacking. Some disorder is to be expected in the early stages of any important undertaking, but if this disorder continues unduly, especially in an area as many-sided and complex as that of aging, there is an increasing risk of ineffectiveness and failure.*

CHAPTER 2

Income Status and Security

Income status of older people

Without question the most serious problem encountered by the Senate Committee in the course of its investigation was the degree and extent of poverty which exists among older people. Witness after witness at the hearings spoke of incomes insufficient to ensure proper food, housing and medical care; and every form of analysis made for the Committee, on the basis of the 1961 census and the 1962 survey of income statistics, supported the proposition that older people are a low-income group, and that many of them eke out an existence at or near the subsistence level.[1] The situation is elaborated in Chapter 9 but a few of the more striking facts may be summarized as follows.

---

* At a number of points in later chapters of the Report, the Committee returns to the question of guiding principles. This has seemed necessary, in relation to the particular problem under discussion. It will usually be found, however, that these later formulations are corollaries of the five statements presented here, which the Committee regards as basic.

[1] The chief source of data for this summary is a memorandum and subsequent tabulations prepared for the Committee by Miss J. R. Podoluk, Research Statistician DBS (See Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging (No. 18), October 22, 1964.)

1. In 1961, 54 per cent of the population aged 65 and over, had gross money incomes of less than $1,000. Actually the percentage was higher than that. For one thing, persons reporting no income, some 8 per cent of the total, were not counted; for another the survey excluded farm residents, inmates of institutions, and persons living in non-private households, altogether another 18 per cent. Had these two groups formed part of the total, the 54 per cent figure would undoubtedly be higher. For all persons who were included the median income was $960: $1,440 for men and $830 for women.[2]

2. Fifty-nine per cent of Canada's older people in 1961 were members of families as defined by the census.[3] It may be assumed, although we do not have adequate data, that many of these older people are better off than their individual incomes would suggest. If the husband and wife are still together, which was true in 80 per cent of such families, the wife may have had an income as well as the husband, and unmarried children, if present in the home, may have been making some contribution in support of their parents. The median income of non-farm families with the head aged 65 and over, was $2,831, which, however, was only 60 per cent of that of families with the head under 65. A further finding of considerable importance is that although older families (with the head aged 65 and over) comprised only 12 per cent of all Canadian families, they accounted for nearly one-third of the total number with incomes under $2,000.[4] Some 37 per cent of older families are in this latter group.

3. If things are difficult financially for many older people living in their own families, they are much more so for those whose families are broken up through the death of one of the marriage partners and children moving out on their own. In 1961 there were 570,000 such "unattached" persons, over two-thirds of them women, and their median income on the basis of the non-farm sample was $829[5], with 60 per cent receiving less than $1,000 annually.

We know less than we should about how these people manage. Over 40 per cent of them, mostly on very low incomes, lived with married children or other relatives, who in many instances doubtless provided free room and board. The remainder, however, some 262,000 older persons, 63 per cent of them women, lived alone or with non-relatives and were, presumably, dependent for the most part on their own resources. Of this latter group, 53 per cent had incomes of less than $1,000. Among those aged 70 and over, 47 per cent of the men and 50 per cent of the women, received almost their entire incomes in the form of Old Age Security payments.

---

[2] Because of the concentration of pension incomes at $660 (the old age security level in 1961) it is probable that the correct median in this group is lower, possibly as low as $660.

[3] A family, as defined by the census, comprises a husband and wife living together with or without *unmarried* children, or one parent occupying a dwelling with *unmarried* children.

[4] It should be observed that the 1964 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors (U.S.A.) regards as poor all families with incomes under $3,000.

[5] See footnote 2.

4. Among the various sub-groups in the older population, "unmarried" women (single, widowed and divorced)[6] would appear to be in the worst economic position, which is all the more serious since in 1961 over 50 per cent of all women, 65 years of age and over, were in this category. Moreover, the prediction is that the percentage of women in the older population will continue to rise over the coming decades and that an increasing proportion of them will be widows.

An analysis of the income position of older "unmarried" women by household status indicates that for those who lived with relatives, usually their married children (one-third of the total group) 80 per cent had incomes of less than $1,000. Only slighter better off were lodgers (10 per cent of the group) with a median income of $844. For those who maintained their own apartment or house, (some 44 per cent of the group) the median was highest at $937. (Not included in the above classification were women in institutions, such as homes for the aged, nursing homes, etc., who comprised nearly 9 per cent of the unmarried female group, and employees and others who totalled 4 per cent).

Another informative statistic relates to Old Age Assistance. Of persons (between 65 and 69 years) granted such assistance in 1962-3, 56.6 per cent were women; and of these 7 per cent were single and 49 per cent widowed, separated and divorced.

In another tabulation (see Table 1) the Committee examined the incomes of older people by age beyond 70. It will be seen that among the present generation of older people incomes vary inversely with age, which suggests that those in advanced years, and especially the women among them, are in greater financial need than persons who retired recently.

[6] The census includes separated persons in the married group.

Table 1.—Percentages of Non-Farm Population 70 years of age and over with annual incomes of less than $1000 by sex, age and marital status for Canada to the year ended May 31, 1961.

Age	All Males	Females		
		Married (a) (36% of female group)	Single (b) (9% of female group)	Widowed or Divorced (c) (55% of female group)
	%	%	%	%
70–79	37	80	50	65
80–89	58	87	59	74
90 and over	62	94	63	77

SOURCE: Unpublished data DBS.

Sources of Income

An important question relates to the proportion of their incomes which older people receive from different sources. Census information on this subject, unfortunately, is not yet available but the Survey of Consumer Finance 1962 yields the following statistics:

Table 2.—Composition of Aggregate Family Income by Age of Head of Family[7]

Source	65–69 years	70 and Over
	%	%
Income from employment	71.4	48.1
Old age pensions and old age assistance	3.2	26.1
Other government payments	6.3	4.3
All other sources	19.1	21.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Unpublished data 1962 Survey of Consumer Finance.

Table 3.—Composition of Aggregate Income for Non-Family Members by Age of Individual[8]

Source	65–69 Years	70 and Over
	%	%
Income from employment	42.0	17.3
Old age pensions and Old Age Assistance	12.7	46.2
Other government payments	12.6	4.1
All other sources	32.7	32.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Unpublished data—1962 Survey of Consumer Finance.

In view of the fact that the incomes of children and other relatives living with the family head are included in Table 2, it is not perhaps surprising that employment should be the chief source of family income even for the group 70 years and over, or that government payments come to only 30 per cent of the total. Another reason why employment remains important as a source of family income is that most family heads are men and a considerable proportion of these (47.4 per cent aged 65-69 years and 17.8 per cent 70 years and over in 1961) continued to work.

[7] Includes incomes of relatives living with head.
[8] Individuals living alone or with non-relatives.

For individuals living alone apart from any relatives, some two-thirds of whom were women, heavy dependence on government payments is clearly seen. One-quarter of all income in the group 65-69, and over one half in the group 70 years and over came from this source. Miss Podoluk adds two other comments: 1) the proportion of total income received from government payments is much higher for women than for men (70 per cent of *all* women 70 years and over as compared with 40 per cent of *all* men had no other income than government payments); 2) for those individuals whose incomes were less than $1,000 (60 per cent of the total non-family group) government payments constituted more than 90 per cent of the total income.

It should be noted, however, that employment continues to be an important if diminishing source of income even beyond age 70. Older persons who continue to work, chiefly the self-employed, are in a much better financial position. Canadian figures on this point are not available but the situation in the United States in 1957 was described as follows: "Only about one-fifth of all men aged 65 and over, and 4 per cent of all aged women were year round full-time earners. Their average annual income was roughly two and a half to three times that for all aged persons."[9]

Unfortunately, it is not possible with the data now available to make an analysis of "income from other sources", which in three of the four categories given above is the second largest income component. Presumably the chief item is investment income, which accrues chiefly to persons at the upper end of the income scale. The other item of principal consequence is private pensions and annuities. Here we know that in the 1961 Census 228,000 persons of *all* ages, 166,000 men and 62,000 women, reported income form this source. Even if one were to assume that three-quarters of these persons were 65 years of age and over, only 12 per cent of the older age group were in receipt of income from this source. A breakdown of the figures by income indicates that of all male pension recipients, regardless of age, 35 per cent had incomes of $5,000 and up and 11 per cent had incomes under $1,500; and that of all women recipients 15 per cent had incomes of $5,000 and up and 28 per cent had incomes under $1,500.

Assets and Liabilities

Although cash income is the most important single measure of the financial position of older people, a complete assessment needs to take account also of income in kind, such as imputed rent on owner-occupied homes, and also of assets that may have been accumulated by older people during their working years. It is unfortunate, therefore, that recent data under this head are not available. The latest information is from a DBS survey in 1958 which shows that non-farm families with heads aged 65 and over had more liquid assets and less debts than families

[9] Lenore A. Epstein, *"Money Income of Aged Persons: A Ten-year Review, 1948-58"*— Social Security Bulletin, Washington, 1959.

generally.[10] For most people in both groups, however, the amounts involved were small: 60 per cent of the older families, and 80 per cent of all families had liquid assets of less than $2,000; and 96 per cent of the former, as compared with 88 per of the latter, had consumer debts of less than $1,000.

It is probably true in Canada, as in the United States and Great Britain, that the most important capital owners among the aged are a small minority of the total group. This same 1958 survey shows that for the group aged 65 and over, 15.3 per cent of family units (families and unattached individuals) with incomes of $5,000 and more held 40.3 per cent of the liquid assets of the group. Similarly in the United States in 1960, (according to the Survey of Consumer Finances, University of Michigan), the top 20 per cent of the age group 65 years and over, ranked by size of income, held about 50 per cent of the liquid assets.

Owned homes are the principal asset that people bring with them into old age. In 1961, of 747,000 dwellings occupied by households, whose head was aged 65 and over 77 per cent were owner-occupied. In the spring of 1959 it was estimated that over 90 per cent of home owners aged 65 and over owned their homes, mortgage-free. This means, of course, that a modest cash outlay enabled such families to remain in their own homes. However, as pointed out by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in its submission to the Senate Committee[11], the quality of the housing stock occupied by the elderly is much below average.

Increases since 1961 in Social Security payments

What has been said up to this point relates chiefly to the situation in 1961 which is the latest year for which substantial data are available. It does not, therefore, reflect the two adjustments that have taken place since that date in the payments available to older people under the country's Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance programs. Today these payments total $900 annually for a single individual, and $1,800 for a couple, by comparison with $660 and $1,320 respectively in 1961.

It is, of course, important to examine the effect of these substantial improvements, and the Committee regrets that the necessary data for doing so are not yet available. (1964 was the first year in which the most recent change has had its full effect.) With regard to older families it will be recalled that 37 per cent of them in 1961 had incomes of less than $2,000. This percentage is now undoubtedly lower, although perhaps not as much lower as might be expected. For one thing, on the basis of past experience, only some 20 per cent of persons in the 65-69 year age group are eligible for benefit under Old Age Assistance. And for another, again on the basis of the past record, less than half the families with heads aged

[10] Memorandum prepared for the Senate Committee by Mrs. G. Oja of DBS.

[11] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings Nov. 26, 1964, No. 22, pp. 1470-71.

70 and over are receiving the double increase of $480. A moment's reflection indicates why this latter statement is true. Since husband and wife are rarely of the same age, there is usually a period during which only one of them is eligible for Old Age Security. By the time both become eligible, the chances are that one or the other will soon be left alone. The period during which an elderly couple is in the happy position of receiving two Old Age Security cheques, therefore, is likely to be, on the average, a short one.

The proportion of non-family members (persons living apart from any relatives) with incomes below $1,000 may also drop considerably from the 1961 figure of 53 per cent. However, since most of this group were dependent chiefly on government payments, their incomes tended to cluster around the $660 figure.[12] To the extent that this was the case, the addition of $240 annually will still leave them in the under $1,000 class.

Financial Requirements

Finally, a question arises about the financial requirements of older people. How much must they have in order to satisfy their basic consumption needs? Unfortunately, this is an area of inquiry which has received very little scientific attention in Canada. Only two bodies that presented evidence before the Committee were able to furnish information derived from studies they had made.

The Ontario Welfare Council submitted a budget developed in 1958, which was designed to ensure "a modest but adequate living standard" for older people. According to their report, obviously out of date in a number of items, the monthly income required to meet this standard ranged from $86 to $98 for a single person, and for a couple, from $135 to $149.

The Canadian Home Economics Association confined its attention to food costs in 1963 and presented allowances for elderly individuals on a monthly basis, in selected cities across the country, which ranged from $25.54 to $36.07.

In the United States, the Social Security Administration, back in 1946-7, developed a budget for a retired couple and estimates of the cost of this budget are published periodically by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, which prices the various items in some twenty large cities.[13] In 1959, the average annual cost of the American budget for a retired couple in the cities selected was estimated at about $2,500.[14]

To sum up, the Committee, while recognizing and regretting the gaps and deficiencies in existing knowledge about the income status of older people, is fully persuaded on the basis of the evidence presented to it and its own analysis of

---

[12] See footnote 2.

[13] *Monthly Labour Review*, November, 1960. United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics.

[14] Lamale, Helen H.—*"Budgeting for Older People"* in Aging and Economy—Edited by Orbach and Tibbits, University of Michigan, 1963.

available data, that the economic problems of the aging population continue to present a serious challenge. Everything we learned confirms the view, expressed at the outset, that older people, and more especially those denied the support of a family, are a low-income group, both absolutely and by comparison with younger adults. Not only so, but older people, unlike younger adults, have little prospect of improving their condition through their own efforts. Only about one in six of them (one in four of the men) is in the labour force, and even this low rate of participation is definitely falling. Older people, therefore, are not able to benefit from the gains resulting from increased industrial productivity, while at the same time their meagre incomes are subject to erosion as the cost of living rises.

Recommendations of the Committee

What recommendations can be formulated to deal with the income problems outlined above? In facing this question the Committee was, of course, aware of one very important proposal that was before Parliament at the time in the form of an Act "to establish a comprehensive program of old age pensions and supplementary benefits in Canada payable to and in respect of contributors" (Bill C-136). Indeed, six members of the Committee, including the Chairman, were members also of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons appointed to study it.

In the circumstances, the view taken was that it would be inappropriate, and indeed a work of supererogation, for the Senate Committee to make recommendations related to this particular measure. It has, however, followed the Proceedings of the Special Joint Committee with keen interest and is impressed with the degree of economic security that the new legislation will afford to the great majority of older people retiring in the future. In the past the modest aim of government programs in this area has been to meet the basic needs of older people. The significance of the Canada Pension Plan is that it goes beyond this minimum objective and seeks to ensure to retiring workers, and their dependents, an income that will be related significantly to the family's pre-retirement standard of living.

It is not a criticism of the Canada Pension Plan, which is based on the contributory principle, that its benefits will flow to those who retire in the future, and, meanwhile, build up a record of entitlement. The fact remains, however, that there are a million or more older people in Canada, already retired, who are altogether outside the scope of its provisions, and that the majority of this latter group, as the figures show, are in serious economic need. Having lived through two World Wars, the great depression and a period of marked inflation, these older people find themselves now with few personal resources and dependent on the support of government programs to a much greater extent than the new retirees are likely to be. The concern of the present aged is not one of maintaining a

pre-retirement standard of living, which for many was abandoned long ago, but rather of being able, in face of rising prices and depleted means, to secure the bare necessities of existence.

Note should also be taken of the recent action by Parliament which makes the Old Age Security pension available progressively at lower ages than 70 down to age 65 in 1970. While generally commendable, this action, of course, constitutes a further benefit to future retirees, amounting to $4,500 for those born in 1905 or later, without any corresponding benefit to those in the upper age group who, from all the evidence, are in greater need.

While the Senate Committee, in line with its terms of reference, has been concerned with "the welfare of the aged and aging persons" generally, it has felt a particular responsibility for old people already retired and has had their needs prominently in mind throughout its deliberations.

1. On grounds of equity as well as of need something must be done to increase the benefits available to persons aged 70 and over, and to ensure that the retired individual will enjoy future benefit increases that are in harmony with the upward movement of incomes generally. (It will be recalled that 70 per cent of all women in this group, and 40 per cent of all men in 1961 had no other income than Government payments.)

2. Any suggestion that these older people, when the $75 pension is not sufficient, should be expected to depend for supplementation on public assistance after a needs test is utterly unacceptable. Public assistance should, of course, be available to them, as to others in the population, to meet residual needs and to deal with special circumstances, but it is the Committee's conviction that main reliance for meeting their ordinary requirements should be on benefits to which they are entitled as a matter of right and that the proportion of older people requiring needs-tested supplementation should be very small at all times.

3. The question is how best to provide such benefits. One possibility would be to increase the Old Age Security Pension by some agreed amount as has been done at intervals in the past. It is obvious at once, however, that an adjustment of this type, however welcome it might be to retired people on slender means, will do nothing to improve their position relative to that of future retirees. The latter, in addition to their Canada Pension Plan benefits would be entitled also to whatever increase is made in the basic pension. Not only would the problem of inequity remain, but the cost of a general increase sufficient to relieve significantly the situation of retired people, would involve a very substantial outlay of public funds.

4. There is however, another possible way of dealing with the situation which the Committee has considered: viz., through the establishment of an Income Guarantee Program on the lines indicated below.

Income Guarantee Program

If this approach were adopted the following steps would be involved:

(1) The establishment of a technically competent body to study the income needs of older people and to develop a socially acceptable minimum budget for single persons and couples, which would be adjusted automatically each year on the basis of a suitable index of consumer spending or of earnings, with a review every five years to reflect changes in the relative circumstances of the working population and the retired population.

(2) Until this study has been made, acceptance as a working standard of the maximum annual income permitted now under Old Age Assistance, namely, $1,260 for single persons, and $2,220 for married couples.

(3) The establishment of an Income Guarantee program to provide allowances throughout life to all persons beginning at age 65 on the following lines:

(a) that the only conditions for eligibility under the Income Guarantee Program be age, as indicated above, ten years' residence in Canada, and net cash income from all sources, including Old Age Security and the Canada Pension Plan, below the above amounts.

(b) that the program be administered and financed by the Federal Government).

(c) that the procedure call for the completion of a simplified income form annually and that the amount by which the declared income falls short of the established minima in any year constitute the benefit for the year following.

(d) that there be "sample checks" periodically, as under Unemployment Insurance, to catch abuses, but no means or needs test enquiries on traditional lines.

(e) that income, capital and deductions be defined and treated as for income tax purposes so far as possible, except that all public transfer payments other than temporary needs-tested supplements would be included.

(4) The Committee is not in a position to estimate the costs of an Income Guarantee Program as outlined above. It is obvious, however, that to some extent these costs would reduce expenditures under the Canada Assistance Plan, although undoubtedly many needy old people would apply for supplementation under the new proposal, if implemented, who would be reluctant to do so where a needs test is involved. A further consideration in regard to cost is that the Income Guarantee Program is intended essentially for the benefit of old people already retired, who in such large numbers are dependent entirely on the Old Age Security Pension of $75 a month. It is assumed in spite of the escalation proposed that, with the benefits

available to future retirees under the Canada Pension Plan, the numbers qualifying for income guarantee payments would decline considerably through time.

Conclusion:

It is the considered view of the Committee that the income guarantee approach to the income needs of old people has much to recommend it. Apart from its administrative simplicity (by comparison with public assistance) and the modest level of public expenditures that would be involved (by comparison with the equivalent increase in the Old Age Security Pension) the proposal in our view has two important merits. It avoids the indignity of the needs test to which we should not like to see several hundred thousand retired people subjected, and further it provides the most effective means we have discovered of correcting the present inequity in our treatment of the already retired and the about-to-be retired generations of old people, a matter which has given us grave concern.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) The committee endorses in principle the institution of an income guarantee program for all persons aged 65 and over and recommends to the Federal Government that this proposal be given immediate study.

CHAPTER 3

Employment Status and Opportunities

Reference has been made in the preceding chapter to the role of employment as a source of income for persons even beyond the age of 65. That employment has important psychological values as well was stressed continually in the evidence received by the Committee. Said the Jewish Vocational Service of Toronto in its submission: "Work gives form, dimension and meaning to the life of the average citizen."[1] And there was Mr. W., a retired widower, on an income of $150 a month, who, when the chairman asked him what he missed in retirement, replied, "Mostly getting up and going to work in the morning, catching the bus at a certain time—and just general routine."[2]

---

[1] *Jewish Vocational Service*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 5, p. 263, April 30, 1964.

[2] *Evidence provided by five senior citizens*, Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging No. 4, p. 83, Nov. 7, 1963.

Some Basic Statistics

1. The fact is, however, that today fewer people beyond age 65 are working. From about 60 per cent in 1921 the participation rate for men has fallen steadily until today it is around 25 per cent. Interestingly the rate for women has actually risen, but the percentages are small (5.8 per cent in 1963 as compared with 4.2 per cent in 1950) since most women withdraw from the labour force altogether at or around age 65. So far as men are concerned the decline in labour force participation begins to be observable at age 45 (10 years earlier than for women) but the first substantial drop, 10 per cent for men and almost one-third for women, occurs in the age group 55 to 64.

2. Another measure of the difficulty experienced by older workers in the labour market is the unemployment rate. In 1963, this rate for men in the age group 55 to 64 was 25 per cent higher (6.1 per cent) than in the age group 45 to 64. Surprisingly the rate for the group aged 65 and over was lower than for either of these younger groups, doubtless due to the fact that many older men, although wanting and needing to work, had given up trying to find it.[3]

3. Perhaps the most revealing tabulation examined by the Committee relates to the duration of unemployment among older people. Here the statistics are not broken down by 10-year age groups. They do show, however, on the basis of October and June averages for the years 1961-63, that the percentage of persons unemployed for over six months was twice as large in the age group 45 and over as in the age group 25 to 44. This suggests that while many older workers, by reason of seniority and other factors, may be able to hold their jobs reasonably well up to the time of retirement, once they have lost them they find it difficult to get back into employment.

4. Another matter of interest to the Committee was the kind of work older people do and the extent to which it differs from that of younger workers. The situation as revealed by the 1961 census may be summarized as follows:[4]

(1) Men aged 45 and over comprised 34.1 per cent of the male labour force, but they constituted more than this percentage of the men in managerial (47.7 per cent), agricultural (46.9 per cent), personal service (46.6 per cent), fishing and trapping (37 per cent), and construction (34.5 per cent) occupations.

(2) Women aged 45 and over comprise 28.9 per cent of the female labour force, but they constituted more than this percentage of the women in managerial (54.7 per cent) agricultural (41.1 per cent), personal service (35.5 per cent), commercial and financial (31.3 per cent) and professional (29.6 per cent) occupations.

---

[3] *Dept. of Labour,* brief submitted to the Special Committee on Aging, Proceedings No. 14, p. 959, July 2, 1964.

[4] *Ibid,* pp. 961-2.

(3) Of men who continued in the labour market beyond age 65, two-thirds were concentrated in four occupational groups: agriculture (29.8 per cent); service (13.4 per cent); managerial (12.5 per cent); and manufacturing (10.8 per cent).

(4) Of women who continued in the labour market beyond age 65, more than two-thirds were concentrated in three occupational groups; personal service (40.3 per cent); professional (17 per cent); and celrical (11.5 per cent).

Several inferences may be drawn from the above figures:

(1) People that work for themselves, as in agriculture and the professions, tend to retire later.

(2) The same is often true in occupations where judgment and experience are positive factors, as in management (although an important consideration here for the group beyond age 65 might well be whether the manager controls the business); and where there is a shortage of skilled workers, as in certain manufacturing trades and types of office work.

(3) The proportion of men and women in the service occupations rises with age. Most of the women were in a category designated by the census as "housekeepers, waiters, cooks, and related workers", and it can be assumed that the majority of the men similarly were in poorly paid, and probably seasonal occupations.

The Problem Analyzed

Against the background sketched above, which is treated more fully in Chapter 10, the Committee attempted to analyze the problem of employment as it relates to older people. What is the nature and extent of it?

1. The term "older worker" cannot be limited to the age group beginning at age 65. Said the National Employment Service in its submission: "A person is an older worker only when he encounters, or may expect to encounter, difficulty in obtaining or keeping a job primarily due to his age . . . the problem is most likely to arise after a person reaches the age of 45."[5] It is most serious after age 65.

2. For many older workers there are no serious employment problems at all. They work out their days with no more difficulty than other members of the labour force and leave voluntarily at or around age 65 because of the availability of a pension, the attractiveness of retirement, or the disability of failing health.

3. Steady employment between the ages of 45 and 65 is of vital importance to the individual. To be out of work during these crucial years makes it impossible to accumulate savings for old age. The serious long-range effect of employment

[5] *National Employment Service*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 11, p. 750, June 11, 1964.

difficulties in the later years of working life was brought home to us in many submissions. Professor John S. Morgan, of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, noted that continuous unemployment from age 45 on will result in "an unhappy, insecure and damaged person before he becomes 65."[6]

The experience of the NES is that "repeated rejection on account of age will eventually lead to discouragement, frustration, and loss of self-confidence, which will in turn affect the ability to make a good impression on the employer."[7] The evidence in support of these views is overwhelming.

4. Technological advance, by eliminating old jobs and creating new ones, causes serious problems of adjustment for segments of the labour force. Groups most seriously affected are the unskilled, the poorly educated and older workers. It needs to be remembered that "A majority of the workers who are now 45 years of age and over prepared themselves for work at a time when 40 per cent of all workers were employed in primary industries, as compared with 13 per cent today."[8] While many individuals because of native ability and superior initial training have adapted successfully to changing conditions as they have occurred, other displaced workers have had to be content with insecure jobs in low grade occupations.

5. While recognizing the seriousness of the adjustment difficulties created by modern technology, the Committee is of the view that the root of the employment problem of older workers in Canada during recent years, beginning in the middle and late 1950's is to be found in the relatively slow rate at which the economy has been expanding. As was pointed out in the First Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada issued in December, 1964, the averge rate of unemployment in this country has followed an upward trend throughout this period, and for the past decade has been higher than that of the United States and substantially above those of industrially advanced countries in Western Europe. While there have been fluctuations in unemployment throughout the post-war period, the average rate rose higher during each cycle up to 1962: 2.8 per cent in 1946-53: 4.3 per cent in 1954-57: and 6.7 per cent in 1958-62.[9]

The Economic Council maintains that, with appropriate policies, this trend can be arrested (In 1964 there was a drop to a seasonally adjusted rate of 4 per cent) and that "a realistic medium term goal for the Canadian economy" is 3 per

---

[6] *Professor John S. Morgan,* evidence submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 2, p. 28, October 24, 1963.

[7] *National Employment Service,* brief op. cit. p. 756.

[8] *Federal Department of Labour,* brief op. cit. p. 968.

[9] Economic Council of Canada, *Economic Goals for Canada to 1970,* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, December, 1964, pp. 9-12. The Economic Council also points out (pp. 9-10) that the incidence of rising unemployment in Canada has been "highly uneven". "Thus the highest rates have always tended to occur among workers in certain regions of the country (especially in the Atlantic Provinces), in some sectors and industries (for example construction), in certain age groups (among teen-agers and older workers), and among some occupations (especially among the less-skilled)."

cent. If this goal could be attained there would be more employment opportunities for older workers over age 45, particularly during the next decade, since, as observed in the submission of the Department of Labour: "The group considered most competitive, the 25-44 year olds, is expected to form a considerably smaller portion of the total male work force in 1971 then it did in 1951 or 1961."[10]

The Special Problems of Older Workers

While, as has been said, the main hope of providing continued employment opportunities for older workers must rest on the success of efforts to keep employment generally at a high level, it would be a mistake to ignore the special problems of older workers in the labour market. Indeed, these problems were the burden of most of the briefs received by the Committee and in our view are likely to persist, in degree at least, even under conditions of optimum economic activity.

Employer Attitudes

The National Employment Service laid particular stress on this factor which it regards as "probably the major cause of employment problems in the 45 to 64 age group."[11] While in some instances the reluctance of employers to take on older workers may be well founded, the NES is convinced that much of it is due to the general tendency in our society, with its accent on youth, to underestimate the capabilities of people beyond middle life. Such attitudes, unfortunately, persist in spite of numerous studies which clearly show the relative advantage older workers have over younger workers for a considerable variety of work, and in respect of a number of characteristics like reliability, judgment and a low rate of absenteeism. Hiring and retiring practices, often related to pension plans, which discriminate against older workers are part of this general picture.

The Committee recommends:

(2) That the National Employment Service (NES) continue and intensify its efforts to correct prevailing misconceptions and to overcome current resistance to the hiring of older workers through educational programs aimed at employers as a group, but more particularly through direct contacts with individual employers; and that in such efforts it enlist the support of management and labour, possibly through the holding of employer-labour institutes sponsored by universities and community groups, as is done in the United States with leadership from the employment service.

(3) That, on the initiative of the Federal Department of Labour, research be continued into the characteristics of older workers and the effect

[10] *Department of Labour,* brief op. cit. p. 971.
[11] *National Employment Service,* brief op. cit. p. 751.

of age on specific abilities; and that efforts be made to get the findings of such studies translated into enlightened personnel policies and into conditions of work related to the changing capacities of the older worker.

(4) That the NES maintain a check on applicant qualifications as specified by employers, such as age and education, in an effort to ensure that these are realistically related to the requirements for successful performance in the jobs to be filled.

(5) (a) That studies be made by the Federal Department of Labour of experience with gradual retirement programs now in effect in private business and the public service and that the findings of these studies be used to stimulate wider interest in such programs on the part of management and labour; and

(b) That programs of counselling and planning in preparation for retirement be more widely adopted by private business and the public service, and that Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour provide to interested employers and unions the technical consultation necessary for their successful operation.

Worker Deficiencies

Limited schooling is a large factor here, and, while its importance can be exaggerated in relation to particular jobs, there is no doubt that in a technologically advancing society younger workers with more formal education are in a preferred position. Figures for the male labour force (Census 1961) indicate that 63 per cent of the group aged 55 to 64, and 66 per cent of the group aged 65 and over, as compared with 36 per cent of the age group 15 to 34, had elementary school education or less.

There is the further consideration that vocational skills adequate at one period of life may become obsolete under changing conditions and that the interest and opportunity necessary for older workers to acquire new skills may not always be present. In this context the submissions made to us by Dr. Roby Kidd and the Canadian Association of Adult Education are suggestive.[12] Both stress the need to adapt the content and methods of training courses to the interests, attitudes and background of older trainees.

Finally, among factors which have to be taken into account in efforts to help older workers improve their positions, is their aversion to being uprooted. The brief of the Federal Department of Labour referred to studies in the Maritimes which suggest "that when job opportunities in a community decline it is the younger and better educated who leave . . . . the strings that bind people to a community grow

[12] *Dr. Roby Kidd,* Evidence submitted to the Special Committe of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 5, November 21, 1963. *Canadian Association for Adult Education,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging No. 18, October 22, 1964.

stronger with age,"[13] However, it would probably be a mistake to assume that this is generally true, at any rate for workers in their 40's or 50's.

The Committee recommends:

(6) That in line with the recommendation of the Economic Council of Canada, the NES, "as the key operational agency for implementing manpower policies" be responsible for analyzing basic supply and demand conditions and for administrating the range of programs required to facilitate adjustment to technological change and to assist the movement of workers from areas of declining to those of increasing employment opportunities.

(7) That, in particular, the NES seek the cooperation of individual employers, employers' associations and unions in developing procedures in relation to staff layoffs and adjustments from whatever cause which, unless planned carefully well in advance, may have serious if not disastrous effects on the employment prospects of displaced older workers.

(8) That the NES strengthen and improve its services to older workers in respect of counselling and job finding and that in larger centres a special officer be appointed to carry these responsibilities.

(9) That the Federal-Provincial Vocational Rehabilitation program be enlarged and strengthened to provide in greater measure for the rehabilitation of older workers, whose disability arises mainly from prolonged unemployment.

(10) That an examination be made of those training programs provided for under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, which have as their object the upgrading of employed workers and the retraining of the unemployed, with a view to determining the reasons for the limited use currently being made of them, and that such measures as are indicated be taken to improve their effectiveness in attracting and holding students especially in the older age range.

Part-time employment

Frequently in the course of the Hearings reference was made to the need and desire of older people for part-time employment, especially after age 65, and the Committee was therefore interested to discover that opportunities of this kind are increasing in Canada. Between 1953 and 1964, while full-time employment increased by 25 per cent, part-time employment increased by over 200 per cent from 197,000 to 594,000 positions. It was not possible to make similar comparisons by age groups but unpublished material from the census shows that in 1961 some 9 per cent of workers aged 45 and over (4 per cent of the men and 23 per

[13] *Federal Department of Labour*, brief op. cit. 970.

cent of the women) were in part-time jobs. For workers aged 65 and over the percentage stood at around 20 per cent, 16 per cent for men and 29 per cent for women.

There would seem to be an opportunity here that ought to be developed, having in mind particularly the needs and wishes of older people for employment on a part-time basis. Unfortunately, as things are, the field remains largely unorganized and the help provided by the NES in bringing jobs and workers together is on a relatively limited scale.

The Committee recommends:

(11) That the NES devote greater attention to the field of part-time employment with a view to discovering the nature of the demand and offering a more effective placement service.

Automation

In framing the above Recommendations, which are in the direction of keeping the doors of employment opportunity open for old people in Canada, the Committee may be accused of flying in the fact of economic realities. Have we taken fully into account the impact of automation on the economy and the extent to which it is likely to reduce the need for manpower? Dr. Schonning, Assistant Director, Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour reminded us that "less than two generations ago Canadians worked on the average of about three hundred hours a month to produce about one-half the per capita income which is now produced with about two hundred hours a month." "There is no reason," said Dr. Schonning, "to believe this trend will not continue; it may, in fact, accelerate."[14] And another witness gave it as his view, that "it (automation) is probably far and away the most important development with which this Committee must be concerned..... The future pattern, I would think, is likely to be one of entering the labour force later through remaining in school longer, and retiring from regular work earlier."[15]

The Committee was impressed by evidence of this kind and has endeavoured to appraise its significance. That automation as it proceeds will involve shifts in employment and some displacement of workers, especially in the older age range, goes without saying and measures to deal with this situation are among those we have put forward. It does not follow, however, that the total volume of employment will decline and, indeed, it is the Committee's view, in which we have the support of the Economic Council's recent report, that given the right combination of national economic policies this need not happen, at any rate in the foreseeable future. It may

---

[14] *Dr. G. Schonning*, brief submitted by the Department of Labour, op. cit. p. 978.

[15] *William N. MacQueen* in presenting the brief of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, Proceedings No. 15, pp. 1012-13, July 9, 1964.

well be, as has been suggested, that in the long run goods and services sufficient to satisfy man's needs and appetites can be produced with a minimum input of manpower, but this would appear to be a problem for future generations to deal with. Clearly it is not our situation now, in a country where so much remains to be done to meet fairly obvious social and economic needs, and in a world where two-thirds of the population lack the basic necessities of life.

Moreover, even on the assumption that because of the rapid advance of automation less manpower will be required in production, there is still a basic question to be answered. How do we propose to share the leisure the new technology puts at our disposal? Should we give it mainly to the old by reducing the age of retirement in circumstances where the life span is lengthening, and to the unemployed who are squeezed out of the labour market? Or, would a more constructive policy be to distribute it among people of all ages through a shorter work week and longer vacations, with sabbatical leaves to workers throughout their careers for the purpose of continuing education and re-training? The Senate Committee would strongly support the second of these alternatives, or at any rate such a mixture of the two as would permit workers at the point of retirement "an effective choice between remaining in or withdrawing from the labour market."[16]

CHAPTER 4

Health Status and Health Care

No adequate means exist to measure the health status of older people, but there are clear indications that many of them enjoy reasonably good health and get around well into old age almost as actively as when they were younger. We know that the incidence of acute illness is lower after age 65 than in any earlier period, and appreciably lower than for the group under 45, although for older people the period of recovery is longer.[1]

The real health hazard, especially in the later years, is chronic illness such as arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and mental disorder, although here again it should be observed that over one quarter of those suffering from chronic illness are under age 45.[2] Nevertheless, it is obviously true that as we become elderly, and more of us do than used to, the cumulative effects of many disabilities make themselves felt, and medical and health care become more important. According to the data from the Provincial Hospital Insurance Plans, length of stay in hospitals is twice as long for patients aged 65 and over as it is for those who are younger. The aged are

[16] *The Canadian Welfare Council*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 6, p. 314, May 7, 1964.

[1] Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey: *"Acute Conditions Incidence and Associated Disability,"* 1958, U.S. Public Health Service Publication, No. 5 B4-B6.

[2] U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, *Care of the Long Term Patient*, Vol. 2, 1956, p. 7.

the chief users of nursing homes, the principal recipients of nursing home care, and are heavy consumers of medical services and drugs.[3]

The many inquiries carried out in Canada in recent decades into problems of health services, the latest and most comprehensive being that of the Royal Commission on Health Services, reflect the growing concern with matters of the provision and the financing of health services among all groups of the population and in all parts of Canada. Having pointed out the health problems peculiar to older people, we should like to draw attention to the fact that these problems are generally aggravated for the aged who live in rural areas. The latter suffer the disadvantages of long distances, difficult communication and transportation, and frequently lack conveniences which are taken for granted in the urban environment. More study is needed into the question of how the various forms of health services could be made available more adequately to these people. Particularly, one should bear in mind the importance in the rural setting of domiciliary and ambulatory care and, when admission to an institution becomes necessary, the desirability of keeping the older patient in reasonable proximity to his community. The availability of ambulance and other transportation facilities, and of effective telephone communication is especially important in the rural setting.

The Senate Committee, in the course of its Hearings, received a great deal of information of this kind from the Canadian Medical Association, the Department of National Health and Welfare, and various voluntary health organizations. It was also reminded on all sides of the gaps and weaknesses in current facilities for meeting the health needs of older people. The whole subject is discussed at length in Chapter 11 which, however, by no means exhausts the wealth of fact and opinion found in the briefs themselves. For the purpose of the present summary, it would seem important merely to itemize and underline those areas of special concern to which our principal recommendations are directed.

Preventive and Supportive Services

As the Department of National Health and Welfare reminded us: "The primary purpose of all health programs is to prevent illness." And, for those who take ill, the objective is "early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation."[4] The Committee was impressed by these statements and also by the fact that on a given day well over 90 per cent of Canadians aged 65 and over are carrying on outside

[3] According to the *Health Information Foundation,* a research organization financed by the pharmaceutical industry in the U.S.A., the average annual expenditure of the elderly for both prescribed and non-prescribed medicines is more than double that of the average of the entire population. (Developments in Aging 1959 to 1963; A Report of the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate, Washington, 1963, p. 7.)

[4] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* Health Branch, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, No. 23, December 3, 1964, p. 1542.

hospitals and institutions,[5] although many of them are undoubtedly receiving some degree of health care. It is for this great majority of older Canadians that preventive and supportive services are so important.

The question is how to provide these services and, human nature being what it is, make sure they are used. There has been long and successful experience with health supervision for certain broad groups in the population, such as mothers and babies, school children and industrial workers, but reaching the elderly, who frequently have limited group connections and are generally less mobile, may present special problems. Besides, as was suggested to us, if all persons, say from fifty on, were to turn up regularly for medical checkups, it would create a heavy burden for the physicians.

Development of geriatric "well-oldster" clinics might help to solve the problem, as would counselling for healthy living in a variety of settings, such as day care-centres and community clubs, and on occasions when older people visit their doctor or go to the hospital on an in-patient or out-patient basis. "Multiple screening", which consists of tests for a variety of chronic diseases given together is another means of saving time and money. Voluntary health organizations can also play an important role through mass education programs designed to encourage health habits and to alert the public generally to early symptoms of disease and disability.

The Committee recommends:

(12) That periodic health appraisals be more widely available to older people from physicians in solo and group practice and also on an experimental basis in out-patient departments and through programs initiated by local health departments: and further that the cost of such appraisals be covered by prepayment plans.

(13) That more experiments be undertaken with multiple screening for chronic diseases, not only by physicians in dealing with their patients, and by health institutions when patients are admitted, but on a broader community basis by local health departments and/or voluntary health organizations.

(14) That health counselling of people middle-aged and older, including such matters as diet, rest, recreation and living habits be provided through well adult clinics, day care centres, health services in housing projects, pre-retirement courses and health maintenance programs generally: and that initiative in establishing such programs and facilities be taken by the local health department.

(15) That mass education programs for people of all ages, with emphasis on the maintenance of good health throughout life as well as on the early

[5] *Department of National Health and Welfare*, Welfare Branch, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 24, Dec. 10, 1964, pp. 1654-5.

detection of disease symptoms, be promoted extensively by governmental and voluntary agencies, with the advice and cooperation of medical associations.

(16) That research be undertaken into the effects of regular exercise, various types of organized recreation, and other forms of group and individual activity on the physical and mental health of older people, and that grants under the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act be made available for this purpose.

Ambulatory and Domiciliary Health Services

We return to the point that many older people are fairly well most of the time, or at any rate are able to carry on with what ailments they have, provided medical and health advice, and perhaps certain prescribed drugs, are available to them. Even when they become ill for longer or shorter periods from some chronic condition it does not follow that removal to an institution is always the answer. The experience of Great Britain and other European countries with the health problems of the elderly, a much longer experience than ours in Canada, supports the view that home care with adequate community services, both social and medical, will in many cases prove a better alternative. This is true not merely, or mainly, because of the financial saving to the community that is involved; the real advantage is to the patient himself who ordinarily will do better and be happier in his own home, provided he has assurance of adequate care and access to services and facilities which will prevent him becoming a burden to his relatives.

Many submissions to the Senate Committee supported this point of view, although it was, of course, recognized that even a combination of organized home care and community services should not be regarded as a substitute for hospitalization when the need for intensive care is indicated. The following recommendation made to us by the Canadian Medical Association[6] is in line with the testimony received from many other informed and experienced groups:

"The development of more organized home care and homemaker services is needed across Canada. They are essential components of any balanced program of health and welfare services and offer a desirable alternative or supplement to institutional care, providing there is a careful selection of persons for these services, based on skilled medical, social and nursing evaluation. . . .

"Whether individual programs are hospital or community based, it should be a public responsibility to ensure that this development takes place."

In the face of testimony of this sort, the Committee was surprised to discover what little use has been made up to now in Canada of an approach which would appear to be so promising, particularly for the care of the aged and the chronically ill. A few home care projects here and there, chiefly on an experimental basis,

[6] *Canadian Medical Association*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings No. 5, 1964, No. 20, pp. 1349-50.

homemaker services in perhaps 50 communities across the country but on a limited scale; these in addition to the well-established and widespread home nursing service of the Victorian Order of Nurses in urban areas (half the people cared for being in the age group 65 and over) are about the extent of it at the present time. The Royal Commission on Health Services, on the basis of its investigations, made the following declaration which we fully endorse: "We believe," they state, "that in the interests of patients and of costs, full scale programs of home care should now be launched in every urban centre of, say, 10,000 population and over, and in smaller centres as resources can be mobilized."[7]

The Committee recommends:

(17) (a) That home care programs for elderly people be greatly extended for those who are discharged early from hospital or who would otherwise require to be admitted; and

(b) That these programs include medical and nursing care, physiotherapy and other forms of rehabilitation, visiting homemaker service and use of sick room equipment; and

(c) That the cost of such programs be provided for under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Service Act, through Health Grants or under a more comprehensive Health Plan.

(18) That facilities be provided more widely in the community to which sick elderly people could go or be brought for on-the-spot assessment, treatment counselling, rehabilitation and related services, such facilities to include outpatient departments of hospitals, geriatric clinics, and special clinics as required concerned with mental health, speech and vision defects, dental care and rehabilitation.

(19) That bedside nursing in the home be extended to urban areas now without them, and increasingly to rural areas, and that these services be provided or integrated closely with local or district health departments.

(20) That local health and/or welfare departments keep a register of all people aged 65 and over in their communities, and that public health nurses and/or social workers make contact with such older people and visit them periodically if such visits are necessary and desired.

(21) That arrangements be developed to make all these services available also in rural areas, by training lay personnel to assist the health professionals, and by ensuring prompt communication and transportation services.

Institutional Care

While the home and community services indicated above will go a long way to meet the needs of chronically ill older people and may, in many cases, provide

[7] *Report of Royal Commission on Health Services,* Vol. 1, p. 61.

all the help that is required, it would be a mistake to underestimate the importance of institutional care in the total spectrum of essential health services. According to the best estimates of the Department of National Health and Welfare[8], "on any particular day nearly 8 of each 100 persons 65 years of age and over, were residents in some form of institution rather than in the community at large", and for the population 75 years of age and over it is estimated that the proportion might rise as high as 15 per cent. Excluding from the above total some 20 per cent who were in hospitals for less than two months as a result of accident or acute illness, we still have 90,000 or more long-term patients in general and allied special hospitals, mental hospitals, tuberculosis sanitoria, nursing homes, homes for domiciliary care, and homes the nature of which was unspecified.

The evidence received by the Committee emphasized the extreme shortage there is in Canada of facilities designed and equipped to meet the needs of long-term patients. On the one hand, we are told that many long-term patients are in hospital when all they need is skilled nursing home care. On the other hand, we learned that lack of nursing homes is causing the bedridden to be placed in municipal homes for the aged which are unable to provide for them properly. What we heard from representatives of the Province of New Brunswick appears to be true all over Canada: "A great number of people now in homes for the aged should, because of their physical condition, be in nursing homes." Furthermore, it was reported they are taking up accommodation that is badly neeeded by other old people in need of domiciliary but not medical or nursing care, who as things are, have no place to go.

The nursing home is caught in the middle of the squeeze, with pressures from the over-crowded hospitals on the one side and from people in over-crowded housing or inadequate domiciliary care on the other. So desperate is the situation that even nursing homes of such poor quality that according to the authorities they "should not be in operation" have long waiting lists. Moreover, nursing homes, with a few exceptions, are not included under the hospital insurance program, so that unless patients are admitted as indigents and paid for as such out of public funds, they or their relatives must meet the full cost which we were told runs on the average of $8 to $10 a day, and is often much higher.

What impressed the Committee most about this whole situation, even more than the dearth of facilities, is the lack of clear policy that still characterizes our approach to what has been termed "the gray area" of long-term patient care. There could hardly be a better illustration of what the Royal Commission on Health Services described as "a paradox of our age, which is the enormous gap between our scientific knowledge and skills on the one hand, and our organizational and

[8] *National Health and Welfare*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings Dec. 10, 1964, No. 24, pp. 1654-5.

scientific arrangements to apply them on the other."[9] What facilities precisely do we need? To what extent should their provision be left to private enterprise? What standards are essential and who would enforce them? And what arrangements should be made to cover the considerable cost to the individual and his family which long-term care inevitably involves?

It would be unfair to say that these questions have not been faced in Canada. Evidence received in the course of our Inquiry indicates that they are under active consideration by medical and government authorities, as well as by many other equally concerned groups across the country. The fact is, however, that up to the present no clear-cut consensus exists regarding the answers. And, meanwhile, the great majority of older people in long-term care have the status of indigents in various types of accommodation, much of which is unsuited to their needs, or of doubtful quality, and some of which is downright disgraceful.

The Committee recommends:

(22) (a) That definite decisions be reached without delay about the range of institutional facilities and services essential for the short and long-term care of the chronically ill; and

(b) That particular attention be given to the definition of various kinds of sheltered accommodation; and

(c) That where essential facilities are in short supply the capital costs involved in providing them be eligible for assistance under the hospital construction program or such modification of the latter as may be necessary; and

(d) That in planning the above facilities due account be taken of the new possibilities of short-term active treatment and rehabilitation with early discharge home as contrasted with long-term largely custodial care, in dealing with chronic disease.[10]

(23) That patients with chronic illnesses be cared for in wards or wings of general hospitals, or in other facilities integrated with the hospital system, instead of in completely separate and often isolated institutions as so frequently at present.

(24) That in all institutional facilities a positive attitude be adopted toward the possibility of rehabilitating elderly people and that provision be made for programs designed to return them "from helplessness and dependency to self care and a considerable degree of independence."[11]

(25) That provision for meeting the needs of mentally ill and confused older people be greatly improved, inter alia, through adequate assessment,

---

[9] *Royal Commission on Health Services,* Vol. 1, p. 10.
[10] *Royal Commission on Health Services,* Vol. 1, p. 10.
[11] *Royal Commission on Health Services,* Vol. 1, p. 633.

which is regarded by the Canadian Mental Health Association as "the first essential in a comprehensive program,"[12] a wider use of smaller facilities, including nursing homes and foster homes located close to the places in which the aged live, and "a more hopeful attitude" should be extended, especially in psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units of general hospitals.

(26) (a) That provincial departments of health and/or hospital commissions determine as quickly as possible the place and function of nursing homes in the total spectrum of required health facilities; and

(b) That, assuming nursing homes to be accepted as an essential health facility, vigorous steps be taken to increase the present supply of those capable of providing a high quality of nursing and rehabilitation care; and

(c) That approved nursing homes, operated on a non-profit basis, be made part of the hospital services system, and be included in the federal-provincial hospital insurance arrangements; and

(d) That approved nursing homes, operated on a non-profit basis, be eligible to receive from federal-provincial sources capital grants under the hospital construction program, operating costs under the hospital insurance program to ensure the maintenance of desirable service standards and training grants to provide training for staff in rehabilitation nursing; and

(e) That all nursing homes be licensed and supervised by a health agency and that consultation services be made available to all nursing homes by local and provincial health departments covering not only medical and nursing care including rehabilitation, but also nutrition, recreation and other important aspects of administration. The selection and in-service training of nursing home staff should receive particular attention.

(27) That, as in the case of nursing homes, study be given by the appropriate authority to the place and function of homes for the aged, and that in particular attention be given to prevailing admission policies, the possibility of alternative accommodation in sheltered semi-independent housing for relatively well ambulant patients, the place of rehabilitation or "reactivization" programs, and the careful selection and training of the staff.

The Cost of Health Care

If meeting the costs of health care is a problem for Canadians of all ages, it is in old age that it assumes its most serious and threatening proportions. Elderly people are at a double disadvantage; their incomes in most cases are minimal at a time when the risks of long-term illness and disability are at their highest. Besides, hospital insurance, important as it is, covers the cost of less than one-third of the

[12] *Canadian Mental Health Association* brief, presented to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Feb. 27, 1964, No. 1, p. 54.

group aged 65 and over who are receiving institutional care.[13] Over 50 per cent of old people in nursing homes and other "homes for special care," reduced to the status of indigents, have their costs met through public assistance.[14] We heard a great deal also in the course of our inquiry about the concern of old people out in the community regarding doctor and drug bills, which they can ill afford to meet on their meagre incomes. Indeed, we were told that many of them out of pride and feelings of independence neglect their health rather than seek help on the basis of "charity" or "welfare."

The Committee recommends:

(28) That the provisions of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act be extended to cover the use by the individual of all approved institutional facilities for health care, including tuberculosis and mental health hospitals.

(29) That, on the lines proposed by the Royal Commission on Health Services, a Nation-Wide Universal Health Service program be instituted to provide a comprehensive range of services including Medical Care, Nursing Care, Dental Care, Home Care, Prescription Drugs and Prosthetic Appliances: and that, if staging is required in the introduction of all or any part of this program, older people be given special consideration.

(30) That the above comprehensive program be financed mainly, if not altogether, by tax payments so that premiums, if any, may be kept to a minimum and the use of the means test, which we unequivocally reject, may be rendered unnecessary.

Professional Personnel

A serious bottleneck in the provision of health services for old people is the shortage of professional personnel interested and trained in this field, e.g. physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, orthotists, prosthetists, social workers, podiatrists.

The Committee recommends:

(31) (a) That professional schools which train professional workers for the above specialties place greater emphasis in their curricula on the medical, social and economic aspects of aging; and

(b) That grants under the Health and Welfare Training programs of the Federal Government be used to increase the supply of workers equipped for work in the field of Old Age; and

---

[13] *Department of National Health and Welfare*, brief op. cit. pp. 1656-7.
[14] *Ibid.*, p. 1654.

(c) That programs to stimulate greater interest in geriatrics on the part of the various professions indicated above be provided by the professional societies concerned in post-graduate refresher courses, in conferences and institutes and by means of professional literature.

Coordination and Planning

The comprehensive health services program recommended above will help to ensure planned and coordinated development which indeed, is one of its principal objectives. We would, however, call special attention to the need there is for team work all along the line, if we are to deal effectively with the health problems of the aged: team work among the three levels of government; between health and welfare departments at each level of government; between governments and voluntary organization and among the various professional, technical and ancillary workers that contribute to the program.

The Committee recommends:

(32) That at the local level devices be developed to ensure cooperative planning and action between the Departments of Health and Welfare in Municipal Governments and between them and other local Government Departments and the various voluntary and professional organizations in the community concerned with the health of the elderly.[15]

(33) That Provincial Departments of Health establish special branches to concern themselves with the health problems of older people and that there be a continuing liaison between such branches and corresponding branches in Departments of Welfare in order to ensure joint consideration of matters of mutual concern, such as rehabilitation service, care of elderly people in institutions, organized Home Care programs, etc.

(34) That, similarly, at the Federal level a special branch or division concerned with the Health Care of the aged be established under the Director of Health Services in the Department of National Health and Welfare, and that close liaison be maintained between this branch and the corresponding body on the welfare side, as well as with the staff of other Departments which carry responsibility for the health of older people, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Labour.

---

[15] Note the following recommendation from the *Canadian Medical Association*, (Proceedings, p. 1352): "The leadership and responsibility for planning programs for the aged should emanate from the community through meetings of all interested agencies including the medical profession. A central committee representing various interested groups is possibly the best method of establishing community programs."

Research and Statistics

This subject, as it relates to the whole field of aging, is dealt with in another part of the report,[16] but with particular reference to the field of health the Committee recommends:

(35) That periodic surveys be made of the health status of older people in order to provide comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date information as a basis for health planning.

(36) That the data related to the aged which is provided by provincial hospitalization and health insurance schemes be more fully analyzed, interpreted and made more readily available.

(37) That statistics relating to the health of the aged, as currently assembled by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, be reviewed with a view to their extension and improvement: and that in this connection particular attention be given to the definition of various kinds of sheltered accommodation.

(38) That greater financial assistance be provided for research into the nature of aging, the cause and control of diseases and disabilities with a high incidence among old people, and into the effectiveness of existing programs of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.

CHAPTER 5

Housing Status and Needs

No one who reviews the briefs submitted to the Senate Committee can fail to be impressed with the frequent and often lengthy references they contain to the subject of housing. The variety of groups and individuals that appeared at the Hearings, or sent in their views, including the elderly themselves, were virtually unanimous in flagging this as an area of major concern. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, in its very comprehensive submission, spoke for all when it declared: "The statistical evidence on the housing situation of old people in Canada indicates that their need is large and widespread. There is a great gap between need and accomplishment."[1] And in another part of its statement CMHC comments: "Such a comparison between need and accomplishment makes it clear that, though we seem to be on the right path, an enormous task confronts us."[2]

---

[16] Chapter 7 and Chapter 15.

[1] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, November 26, 1964, No. 22, p. 1449.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 1446.

The Committee, after a careful examination of the data available to it, endorses this authoritative assessment of the situation. It also agrees with the judgment of other knowledgeable witnesses who stressed the complexity of the problem with which we are endeavouring to deal. One of these witnesses was the Canadian Welfare Council. Speaking out of the experience of a recently completed study on housing for the aged, the Council said: "Living arrangements for Canada's aged is a complex and in some respects a controversial problem. It is related to such diverse things as physical planning, nursing and medical care, building standards, public finance, rehabilitation, recreation, social welfare, public opinion and attitudes, and the real estate market. It involves questions of the respective responsibilities of federal, provincial and local governments; of voluntary organizations; of private enterprise; of the individual, the family and the community."[3]

How Older People Live

Chapter 12 contains the Committee's attempt to analyze the housing problem of older people so far as existing information permits. Some of the findings that stand out may be summarized briefly as follows:

(1) The inclination of older people seems to be to live in their own homes as long as possible. In 1961 nearly 95 per cent of families with the head aged 65 and over were doing so, and even when the older person was single, or was left alone as widow or widower, with no children at home, nearly 260,000 or 43 per cent of them continued to maintain their own dwellings, men and women in about the same proportion. So far as families are concerned this is much the same situation as obtained at the time of the 1956 census, but for unattached individuals, and especially for women, the proportion with their own homes had increased markedly.

(2) Very few older families doubled up with relatives but this was a fairly common pattern with older individuals. The percentage of unattached individuals living with relatives in 1961 was 29 per cent which, however, is less than it was in 1956. Older women were more likely than older men to live with relatives. The respective percentages were 33 per cent of all unattached women and 23 per cent of all unattached men. The actual figures were 123,000 women and 52,000 men.

(3) In 1961, 43 per cent of all older people were single, widowed, or divorced. One-third of older men and over one-half of older women were in this group which numbered over 600,000. This is a consideration which has an important bearing on the kind of dwellings older people need, even when allowance is made for those who may prefer to live with relatives or to share accommodation. At present too high a proportion of special housing for the aged is for couples.

(4) About 50 per cent of older people own their homes or are the wives of home owners, and the majority of these homes are mortgage-free. However, the

[3] The Canadian Welfare Council, *Housing and Related Services for the Aging*, Ottawa, 1964, p. 34.

quality of the dwellings occupied by the elderly, according to CMHC, is "much below average". Nearly 7 per cent were in need of major repairs; well over 25 per cent were without a separate toilet; and close to 30 per cent lacked a separate bath or shower.[4]

Besides, many of the dwellings, acquired earlier in life, were ill adapted to the changed needs of their occupants. CMHC called attention to the mobility of older people in the matter of housing: nearly 60 per cent of the households whose head was aged 65 years or over in 1961 were living in the same dwellings they occupied ten years ago."[5]

(5) It is unfortunately not possible, with the data available, to correlate the housing accommodation of older people with their incomes. We do know, however, that in 1961, as indicated earlier,[6] the great majority of the elderly, and especially of older women without husbands (over 50 per cent of all women aged 65 and over), had incomes below modest subsistence levels. When to this is added the fact that 70 per cent of all older people live in urban areas, where rents are often high, it will be seen that for those who do not own a home that is fully paid for, the problem of securing decent housing may be well nigh insuperable without community aid.

General Conclusions

The Committee after examining statistics like the above, and the great volume of evidence received from experts and others, reached three or four broad conclusions which form the basis of our Recommendations;

(1) Many old people have no recognized or urgent housing problem. Whether as tenants or as house owners, they live in accommodation which at the moment they regard as suitable, or in any case which they are reluctant to leave. It is well to remind ourselves that at any one time only a minority of the general population is in the housing market and that the same is true of the elderly. This, however, should not be allowed to conceal the fact that a substantial number of older people are very poorly housed and that steps are necessary to deal with their situation.

(2) The great problem faced by older people needing to change their accommodation is the limited choice open to them. This is true for those with means as well as for the poor, although naturally the restrictions on the latter are more severe. One example is that of parents who want to live near their married children but are frustrated by the absence of small houses, duplexes, or even apartments in neighbourhoods planned uniformly for young families. Another is that of the individual or couple who through failing health or strength is in need of a setup that will provide some relief from household chores and a measure of

---

[4] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,* brief op. cit., p. 1452.
[5] *Ibid.* p. 1468.
[6] See Chapter 2.

supporting care. Old people, regardless of economic status, have a great variety of housing needs and desires, greater perhaps than younger people, and these are not being adequately met.

(3) The poor among the old are the most seriously disadvantaged when for whatever reason they are compelled to move from their present dwellings. Necessarily, their search must be for cheap quarters which are hardly to be had except in deteriorating neighbourhoods.

So far public measures to help this latter group have not been very successful. Low-dividend housing under Section 16 of the National Housing Act, during the period 1946-63, yielded only 8,000 units for the use of old people and at present costs the economic rent for these runs at around $60 a month. Public housing is necessary to yield lower rents but Canadian communities up to now have been slow to adopt this method of meeting the needs of low-income families generally. Since provision for public housing was first introduced in 1949, only 13,000 rental units have been produced throughout the whole country and of these precisely 167, mostly one-bedroom units for couples, were earmarked for old people. An important point to be borne in mind is the large number of old people who are without partners. The Province of British Columbia, for example, reported that well over 60 per cent of their elderly in need of housing were in this group.

(4) One of the risks in planning housing for old people is, of course, that of segregating them from the community. Perhaps this is something that cannot be avoided altogether, especially in the later years of life, if institutional care is needed, but the Committee agrees fully with the Ontario Welfare Council that we should "encourage the mixing of housing types."[7] It is unfortunate that there are so few examples in our larger Canadian cities of what Lewis Mumford calls "the normal mixed community,"[8] where young and old can mingle naturally together and where in addition there is ready access to parks and gardens, neighbourhood stores, churches, libraries and pleasant places to sit and stroll.

Amendments to the National Housing Act

The Committee welcomes the recent amendments to the National Housing Act. These amendments, approved by Parliament in June, 1964, at about the mid-point of the Committee's Hearings, meet the principal criticisms of the legislation made to us in submissions received before that date. They also clear the way for the many sided attack on the housing problem of old people, which according to all the evidence is what the situation requires.

---

[7] *Ontario Welfare Council*, brief presented to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 8, May 21, 1964, p. 459.

[8] Mumford, Lewis, *"For Older People not Segregation but Integration"*, reprinted in Community Planning Review, the magazine of the Community Planning Association of Canada, September, 1956.

Several features of the new amendments are worthy of particular note:

(1) In the limited dividend and non-profit sections 90 per cent long-term loans, which were previously available only for self-contained housing, may now be obtained also for hostels and other forms of group living accommodation. Further, such loans can be secured not only for new construction, as in the past, but for the acquisition and conversion of existing housing.

These two changes between them will, we feel confident, produce a much greater variety of housing opportunities than exists at present for old people wishing to live independently. They should also stimulate the development of more group facilities, hopefully on a neighbourhood basis, for the elderly who are left alone and desire companionship, or who because of frailty are in need of supportive service, short of medical care.

(2) The second series of changes relates to public housing, an area in which up to now, as stated earlier, very little provision has been made for old people. Here again hostels are now admissible projects, as are proposals to take over and convert existing properties. Further, the restriction has been removed which previously limited to 20 per cent the accommodation especially designed for use by old people in any given public housing project. There is also provision for the advance purchase of land for public housing, which could, and we hope will, encourage a better blending of age groups in new developments.

Finally, a choice is now offered between two methods of financing public housing projects. Before the recent amendments the only method available was one that made the federal Government a joint owner with the province of any project undertaken, an arrangement not always welcomed by the province and even less by municipalities of any size or substance, which found themselves in the position of distinctly junior partners. The new alternative separates subsidy from ownership. It is now possible for a local or provincial authority to own and operate its own public housing, and at the same time enter into an agreement with the Federal Government by which the latter will meet 50 per cent of operating deficits. While this is undoubtedly a constructive move, a question which might be raised is why the subsidy should be 50 per cent in the one case and 75 per cent in the other, particularly if it is desired to encourage the new arrangement.

Mr. H. W. Hignett, in giving testimony before the committee voiced his belief that the numbers, types and quality of housing for elderly people will be increased very rapidly and very substantially in Canada during the next few years.[9]

The Committee commends this statement from the President of CMHC, which it interprets not merely as a confident forecast, but as a declaration of Corporation policy. In the past, due to conditions during and after the war, the National Housing Act has been used largely to meet the housing needs of young families in the

[9] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation*, brief op. cit., p. 1425.

middle income group. Today we are in a different situation. Thanks largely to the success of CMHC's program, many of the earlier pressures have now been relieved and the financial requirements for home purchase are of such an order that, for the most part, they can be handled satisfactorily by the established lending institutions. An opportunity, therefore, presents itself at the present time to redirect the important resources and knowledge of CMHC into an area that far too long has been neglected in Canada: that of housing for low income groups including the elderly.[10]

The recent amendments, which have transformed the NHA into a significantly better instrument for a task of this sort, is the first step in the new direction. The next, clearly, is a well conceived and carefully planned program of action, involving the cooperation of all levels of government on which, it is encouraging to observe, a beginning has been made.

Recommendations

The following recommendations, as is appropriate, having in mind the terms of reference of the Senate Committee, are directed essentially to the housing needs of older people, but since so many of the latter are in the low-income bracket what is proposed in most instances will fit into the program indicated above.

Federal Government

CMHC's contribution to the development of housing is not limited to providing funds, although this is its principal function as a federal agency. It is also looked to by provincial and municipal authorities across the country and by private entrepreneurs and voluntary organizations as a source of technical information and advice. Equally important the daily contacts of its field staff with planning and housing officials in their several regions have served to raise the level of expertise generally and produced a common body of knowledge and experience for which CMHC is the accepted clearing house.

We are fortunate in Canada to have achieved this situation of mutual understanding and support among the three levels of government, which permits the federal agency, without trespassing on provincial prerogatives, to play a positive role in the housing field. If that role has proved important up to now, it will be

---

[10] A study by the Ontario Association of Housing Authorities: *Good Housing for Canadians* (1964) estimates "that something in the order of 1,000,000 low income family and elderly persons units will be required by 1980 alongside a program of approximately the same dimensions of moderate income housing". (p. 8). The first of these categories for families with incomes under $3,000 would require subsidies; the second for those with incomes between $3,000 and $4,500 would be provided on a full-recovery basis. The study estimates the low income housing needs of *old people* during the 1961-1980 period as 286,000 units for elderly families and 186,000 for non-family elderly individuals.

doubly so as we move forward vigorously into the field of social housing, where new policies and techniques may need to be developed and where carefully planned collaboration is essential.

The Committee recommends to the Federal Government:

In regard to Education

(39) That Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conduct a sustained educational campaign to make everyone concerned aware of the opportunities, under the NHA as amended, to provide new and converted housing of many varieties for the use of older people, and that in such a campaign attention be called to such particulars as:

(a) The desirability of spreading housing for old people throughout the community and/or incorporating it in housing for other age groups;

(b) The additional opportunities available under the revised public incomes; and

(c) The importance, when hostels and other special group living arrangements are being considered for old people able to get about, of selecting a convenient site, ensuring a homelike atmosphere, keeping the size of the project as small as is compatible with economical operation, and of blending it in with the general housing of the area.

(40) That, on the initiative of CMHC, periodic conferences be held on a national and regional basis, made up of people from the variety of public and voluntary bodies concerned with old people's housing but also including architects, developers and builders, for the purpose of sharing experience, of discussing common problems and encouraging new and imaginative developments.

In regard to Technical Aid

(41) That CMHC develop plans and specifications for a wide variety of housing arrangements for old people and that the latter include low-cost one-bedroom houses suitable for couples and for two single people living together.

(42) That CMHC develop manuals for use by housing authorities and private sponsoring groups, giving precise information and advice regarding varieties of accommodation needed, housing designs including safety features, site selection, financing, and the procedures to be followed under the limited dividend, non-profit and public housing sections of the NHA.

(43) That CMHC appoint to its staff one or more persons with specialized knowledge relating to housing for old people and that their advice and technical assistance be available to housing authorities and other sponsoring groups.

(44) That a review be made of experience to date in rehousing within the area old people dispossessed by urban renewal schemes and that consideration be given to further measures, such as assistance with the purchase of small homes or rent subsidies for a limited period, which might be taken to ease the impact of the changeover and to assist generally in the process of resettlement.

In regard to Hostel Accommodation

(45) That insured NHA loans be provided to finance the construction of hostel, dormitory and similar type accommodation for elderly persons who could afford to pay a rent set by the normal operations of the market.

(At present loans for this type of housing are available only when the intention is to benefit persons who are unable to pay open market rates; there are, however, considerable numbers of older people, not in the low income group, who would welcome this type of accommodation.)

In regard to Research and Training

(46) That CMHC, in collaboration with DBS, review the present data collected and analyzed on the housing situation of old people with a view to filling the gaps that exist and introducing such changes as seem desirable in the definitions employed and the classifications provided. (Reference has been made earlier to the difficulty at present of correlating incomes and housing).

(47) That CMHC undertake or support, possibly in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare, a major research project to determine the housing needs and preferences of old people, and their evaluation of existing housing opportunities. (The Age and Opportunity Bureau of Winnipeg, among other organizations, stressed the "deplorable" lack of information regarding the housing problems of the elderly).

(48) (a) That grants be made to universities and professional schools for special courses, seminars, conferences and other means of training with a view to increasing the supply of workers equipped to deal with both the social and physical aspects of housing for low-income families and for the elderly, and

(b) That to the same end scholarships be made available to promising students.

In regard to Organization

(49) That CMHC give consideration to the establishment of a national committee, analogous to the recently appointed national council on welfare, to advise on matters of policy and program in the field of housing for low-income families and for the elderly.

Provincial Governments

Since under the constitution welfare belongs in the domain of the provinces, it is on the shoulders of the latter that the chief responsibility rests for the provision of housing for old people. CMHC may be expected to make available its resources of money and technical knowledge and to perform additional functions, as indicated above, in the areas of education, research and coordination, but planning and the development of action programs are clearly matters for provincial initiative. The programs required in our view are of two kinds: the first directed to the provision of housing itself, and the second directed to the provision of those ancillary services that will enable the aged to avoid or postpone the necessity of institutional living. Our recommendations here relate chiefly to housing; services, which are the responsibility of provincial and local health and welfare departments, are considered in another section of the Report.[11]

The Committee recommends to the Provincial Governments:

In regard to Organization and Responsibility

(50) That housing programs for the elderly be integrated with those for low-income families and made the responsibility of a single department of government or of a provincial housing agency established by the department for the purpose.

(51) That consideration be given to the advisability of establishing a committee of knowledgeable citizens to be advisory to the minister and the department or agency on all aspects of social housing.

(52) That it be the responsibility of the provincial department or agency to ascertain and correlate information regarding housing needs and to develop a provincial plan calculated to produce within the reasonable time and according to an agreed order of priority the variety of accommodation old people throughout the province require.

(53) That it further be the responsibility of the provincial department or agency to negotiate with CMHC on its own behalf and that of municipalities and interested voluntary organizations regarding the site and nature of NHA assistance required. (This would ensure careful coordination of housing efforts within a province, the development of expertise on the part of the provincial authority and more effective communication between the province and the federal agency).

---

[11] See Chapters 4 and 6.

In regard to Technical and Financial Aid

(54) That the provincial department or agency appoint the necessary number of staff members equipped to assist the municipalities and voluntary organizations in the determination of need and the development and implementation of housing programs, and,

(55) That, in particular, funds and grants be provided in such amounts as to reduce to no more than the token payments the capital funds required by voluntary organizations to qualify for loans under the limited dividend section of the act.

In regard to Policy

(56) That the provincial department or agency accept as a matter of principle the importance of enabling old people to continue in their own homes as long as possible and that where group living, short of medical care, is desired or required, it be provided in relatively small projects scattered throughout the community rather than in large institutions.

In regard to Program and Services

(57) That the provincial department or agency establish and enforce strict regulations concerning the design, siting and general operations of private homes or institutions offering individual or group living accommodation, short of medical care, to elderly people.

Municipal Governments

Historically municipalities, as the level of government closest to the situation, have been actively involved in housing problems, and in our view they should continue to carry substantial responsibility and authority in this field, unless they are too small to do so or form part of a larger administrative unit which includes housing in its jurisdiction. The recent amendments to the NHA which permit municipalities to own and operate public housing must be viewed as a constructive move.

The Committee recommends to Municipal Governments and other local area authorities:

In regard to Organization and Planning

(58) That, as at the provincial level, housing for the aged be entrusted to the municipal department or agency which is also responsible for low rental housing in general and that a committee of representative citizens be established to assist the department in an advisory capacity.

(59) That, with the advice and financial assistance of the two senior levels of government, each municipality survey the nature and extent of local need

and develop a comprehensive and balanced plan for meeting it, with the understanding that such plan must fit in with that of the province, and at the same time be integrated with the municipality's own total housing program.

(60) That through the cooperation of municipal health and welfare departments and with financial aid from the provincial government, ancillary services be made available and accessible to elderly people. (These services, which would include essentially visiting nurses, homemakers, and day-care centres, are dealt with in other sections of the Report).[12]

(61) That the municipal department or agency responsible for housing cooperate with other municipal departments and voluntary organizations in the community in the establishment of advisory and referral centres to assist old people with their housing and other problems related to their changing conditions and needs. (It is to be remembered that old people may need a different kind of living arrangement at different stages of their later years).

(62) That changes be made in zoning laws where necessary to make a variety of housing accommodation, such as cooperative residences, small houses and flats, boarding houses, etc., more widely available throughout the community.

In regard to Technical Aid

(63) That the municipal department or agency include on its staff one or more specialized persons to assist voluntary sponsoring groups and, in particular, to provide information regarding monies available from all sources, building regulations, local bylaws, siting, procedures, etc.

This recommendation should be read in conjunction with Recommendations 54 and 55 to Provincial Governments. It is to be observed that, of 197 non-profit housing projects for old people built under Section 16 of the NHA between 1946 and 1964, 114 were built by charitable organizations, as against 68 by municipalities and 15 by private entrepreneurs.[13] Although this situation will undoubtedly change as municipalities assume greater responsibility for the housing of old people, it would seem important that voluntary groups be encouraged to continue their active participation, although possibly in modified ways.[14] For this to happen, however, more assistance, both financial and technical, will need to be available to them.

(64) That arrangements be made whereby old people requiring short-term hospital or nursing home care may retain for a reasonable period the right to return to their previous living quarters in assisted housing projects.

---

[12] Chapters 6 and 13.

[13] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,* brief op. cit., pp. 1473-83.

[14] *Ottawa Welfare Council,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 2, 1964, No. 14. (See particularly pp. 936-8: the role of the voluntary organization.)

(It has been brought to our attention that considerable hardship and mental distress are caused to many old people who are now deprived of their homes due to a break of this sort in their tenancy).

CHAPTER 6

Community Services for Older People

Reference has already been made at several points to the need of older people for community services. Under the heading of health, and again under housing, we have stressed the part these services play in enabling the elderly to retain their independence and to postpone, or, it may be, to avoid altogether, the restraints and isolation of institutional living. Community services, however, have a more positive role than the prevention of dependency, important as that is. They also support the desire of large numbers of older people to continue as participating members of society and to find opportunities for useful and satisfying pursuits.

It follows that community services encompass a great variety of activities, which it is difficult to bring together within a single framework. Interpreted most widely they can be regarded, and indeed were regarded in some of the submissions, as embracing all the resources, outside his own family, on which the individual may draw for help and support. Our own use of the term has a narrower focus although we have not attempted to formulate a precise definition. The main difference is that we exclude the several large scale federal and provincial programs designed to provide basic economic security, hospital care and housing. When we speak of community services we are thinking, essentially, of what the Canadian Mental Health Association designated as "a wide range of small facilities (or programs). . . located regionally or locally, close to the place" where old people live. They may supplement or enhance the effectiveness of such major programs as those referred to above, or they may support interests and needs like recreation and satisfying social relationships, which call for an individualized rather than a uniform approach.

Community services, it should be recalled, were singled out specifically in the Senate Committee's terms of reference as an area to which special attention should be given, and we were fortunate in the wealth of information and suggestions that were provided to us in the submissions. There were few witnesses who did not lay emphasis on the importance of one or more "services and facilities of a positive and preventative kind" as a means of ensuring that "older persons may continue to live healthy and useful lives as members of the Canadian community."[1]

---

[1] Order of Reference of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

A full account of the Committee's investigation under this head will be found in Chapter 13 where in addition to examining the needs that exist and reviewing the current situation, we propose what we regard as a desirable pattern of services for the average community and indicate some of the considerations involved in its attainment. The following brief summary highlights the Committee's principal findings and conclusions as a preface to its specific recommendations:

(1) Not every individual in his later years requires help from organized community services. Here, as in other areas we have considered, many old people continue to possess the energy and resourcefulness necessary to manage their own affairs, with the help available to them on occasion from relatives and friends. There are those, however, especially among the very old, who are not in this fortunate position. Their needs may be simple ones, like a visit to break up a long day, help with letter-writing and a bit of shopping; or their condition may be such as to call for intensive and long-term care which is not easy to provide in the home, unless support is available from the community. Even among the "young old" there are considerable numbers who find life in retirement "flat and unprofitable" and who need the stimulus of organized programs.

(2) Some needs of old people call for specialized and separate services, but many of them can be met through resources that already exist in the community, or should be provided, to serve all age groups. A primary aim of planning should be to see that these resources are in fact available to old people, which may necessitate some adaptations in program and procedures. As things are, homemaker services, for example, tend to be restricted to families with children, and recreation programs in community centres and elsewhere are offered mainly for the young.

(3) The evidence we have received indicates that the majority of older Canadians live in areas where community services and facilities, whether designed especially for their needs and interests or available to them on equal terms with others in the population, are spotty or non-existent. This is more true in the smaller places but the Social Planning Council of Greater Toronto pointed out that even in that large city "there is a serious, continuing and growing gap between the social needs of the population and the financial and human resources rendered available to meet them".[2]

(4) The community services suggested to us as essential to the well-being of old people are of such variety that, as indicated earlier, they almost defy classification. Broadly, and not without some overlapping, they may be grouped as follows:

> (a) Services in their own homes for old people requiring varying degrees of medical and personal care—
> (Organized home care programs, home-nursing, rehabilitation services, homemakers, etc.)

[2] *Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto,* brief submitted to the Special Committee on Aging, Proceedings, No. 15, p. 1037, July 9, 1964.

These services are discussed in Chapters 4 and 11.

(b) Services in their homes for "shut-ins" who are not necessarily sick, but cannot get out much and need help with household chores and meal preparation, along with some companionship—

(Homemakers, friendly visitors, home help).

(c) Services and facilities in the community, preferably in the neighbourhood where they live, for old people who require advice, guidance and protected activity—

(Information and referral centres, case-work and counselling, legal aid, day centres, sheltered workshops).

(d) Services and facilities for old people who want somewhere to go and something to do along with the chance for social contacts—

(Old people's clubs and centres).

(e) Services and facilities for old people who are interested in activities of an educational, cultural and community service nature which are adapted to their capacities and interests—

(Old people's clubs and centres have important roles here, but the major need is for the schools, churches, libraries, community centres and other existing organizations to adapt their programs to the interests of older people).

(5) Without the enterprise and devotion of voluntary agencies, very few of the services we now have for older people would exist at all. Their continued interest and leadership are essential and should be encouraged in every way possible. It is our view, however, that the accelerated development of community services which is now called for depends on the active participation of the public authority. Government support is also necessary for planning and coordination, the need for which was stressed continually in the course of the hearings.

The Committee recommends:

To municipal governments, local education authorities, and local voluntary organizations,

(65) That municipal governments accept responsibility for providing leadership and initiative in the planning and development of the range of community services required for the well-being of old people, themselves establishing or financing those services that fall under their statutory jurisdiction while working wth voluntary agencies or other levels of government in the establishment of others.

(66) (a) That on the initiative of the municipal government, the local welfare council or other appropriate body a representative committee, including appointees from the municipal government, be established for the purpose of surveying the local situation with respect to community services and facilities available to old people, and

(b) That this committee include in its investigation not only those health and welfare services, such as visiting nurses and homemakers. which would enable the aged to live in their own homes rather than in institutions, but also facilities and programs in the areas of recreation, education and community service which would enable them to continue as participating and contributing members of society, and

(c) That on the basis of the above survey, a plan be developed (i) to ensure communication and cooperation among all organizations and groups seeking to serve the aged and (ii) to extend and improve existing facilities and programs, and to establish new ones as required, and

(d) That in the implementation of this plan financial and technical help be sought from provincial and federal authorities along the lines indicated in later sections of these recommendations.

(67) That municipal governments take advantage of the municipal winter works program, the national health grants program, the national welfare grants program, the national fitness and amateur sport program, and also special provincial programs where they exist, to secure assistance with the cost of constructing facilities and developing services for the benefit of old people.

(68) That the municipal government, through its local public welfare department where such has been instituted, accept responsibility for seeing that an information and referral centre is established for the use of old people and others in the community seeking advice on their problems.

(69) That the municipal government, through its public welfare department where such has been established, and the voluntary family welfare agency, if such exists, extend and improve counselling services to old people, and that, under the auspices of one or both, a carefully supervised foster home placement service for old people be developed.

(70) That local institutions and agencies serving adults, including the schools and universities, the churches, social agencies, the public library, art galleries and museums, community centres and other recreational groups, experiment with changes in their programs and procedures with a view to encouraging greater participation on the part of older people.

(71) That municipalities, in seeking to fill the gaps between existing and needed services and facilities, give particular attention to the possibility of establishing homemaker's services and day-care centres.

(On the basis of our inquiry we would give high priority to these two facilities which are at present in short supply everywhere. They can often prevent the institutionalization of old people and are a valuable resource also to patients after discharge from institutions.)

(See also recommendations 75 and 76.)

(72) That careful consideration be given also by municipal governments to the need for sheltered work and sheltered workshops open to all persons in the community, including the aged, who are unlikely to enter or re-enter the labour market, but who require work activity in a protected setting.

(See also recommendation 81.)

The Committee recommends to Provincial Governments:

(73) That, in line with their constitutional responsibility for the provision of essential health, welfare, educational and recreational services, provincial governments give particular attention to the serious gaps and deficiencies currently existing in all of these fields, as they relate to the needs of old people.

(74) That, with a view to bringing about the changes called for in the above situation, provincial governments through their departments of health, welfare and education provide strong leadership to local communities and in particular assist their efforts through initiating and publicising a program of technical advice and field service and through the preparation of materials for program planning and staff training.

(75) That grants be made available by provincial governments, independently or on a shared basis with the federal government, for:

(a) The construction and operation of day-care centres, community recreation centres and sheltered workshops;

(b) The conduct of training courses and institutes for professional, technical and volunteer workers in the area of community services; and

(c) Demonstration projects for old people in fields like meal service, recreation programs, camping, preparation for retirement and adult education.

(76) That the cost of homemakers be shared with municipalities on a basis which would permit the latter to provide this important service free to all old people who have a taxable income below a specified minimum, say $1,200 for a single person and $2,000 for a couple.

(77) That encouragement be given to local welfare departments to improve their counselling services and to make it available not only to people in financial need, but to all others in the community, including especially the elderly, and that the province share in the cost of this development.

(See also recommendation 83.)

The Committee recommends to the Federal Government:

(78) That the welfare branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare establish a special division for the purpose of providing technical advice and up-to-date information with regard to daycare centres, homemakers, meal services, counselling and such other welfare services for the elderly as come within the departments terms of reference.

(See Chapter 4 where a similar recommendation is made on the health side.)

(79) That the Department of Labour, similarly, through such of its branches as is appropriate, assist the provinces in the development of services for older people in occupational training, placement, and rehabilitation.

(80) That consideration be given to the possibility of earmarking for use in the field of aging a portion of the funds available for research, training and activity projects under the National Health Grants, The National Welfare Grants and the National Fitness and Amateur Sport Programs. (While it is true that grants are already available under these three programs for the purposes we have in mind, the fact remains that up to the present few grants have been so utilized. In our view, singling out the field of aging for special consideration would be an effective means of stimulating active interest).

(81) That the Department of Labour and/or the Department of National Health and Welfare give encouragement to the provinces and their municipalities in the provision of sheltered work and the establishment of sheltered workshops, and that this encouragement, in addition to technical advice, promotional aids and help in developing standards include Federal-Provincial sharing in the costs of facilities where indicated and in the provision of work activity allowances.

(See recommendation 72.)

(82) (a) That homemaker service be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan. Since the Federal Government now shares in the cost of maintaining indigent old people in nursing homes and other "homes for special care" it would seem only logical to expand this arrangement to cover the area of non-medical care given to old people in their own homes.

(b) That homemaker service be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan not only for persons on public assistance but for all others to whom this service is provided free by the provinces and their municipalities.

(See recommendation 76.)

(83) That counselling services provided by the local public welfare department for the elderly and others in the community be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan.

(See recommendation 77.)

Other Recommendations based on the Committee's findings as reported in Chapter 14.

(84) That research be undertaken with a view to learning more about the daily life of older people and, in particular, about their leisure time interests and their attitudes to community programs of various types in this area provided for their benefit.

(85) That in view of our present lack of knowledge about the leisure time needs and interests of older people, programs in this field be envisaged frankly as experiments with provision for the careful evaluation of the results achieved.

CHAPTER 7

Research and Statistics

One of the first undertakings of the Senate Committee was a survey to discover the extent and nature of research on Aging being conducted throughout Canada at the present time, and to ascertain the degree of interest there is in Aging as a field of research among the pertinent professional disciplines. The results of this inquiry, which are contained in Chapter 15, reveal a rather disappointing picture. It would appear that Canada lags considerably behind the United States, Great Britain and a number of European countries in the attention being devoted to the scientific study of older people and their problems. According to our respondents, this is true even in respect of medical and biological research, but the most conspicuous lag is in the area of the social sciences, where the most that can be reported is the beginnings of interest and a handful of projects, mostly of the survey variety, conducted by individual investigators with very limited financial aid.

The Committee is concerned about this situation, especially as it relates to social research. Again and again throughout our inquiry we have been dismayed by the great gaps that exist in our understanding of old people and their problems. Equally startling was the discovery of how often, in areas like housing, income

maintenance and health care, major decisions are made on the basis of much less complete information about the needs and wishes of the elderly and the merits of particular proposals, than planners and administrators recognize as desirable.

We are convinced that, whatever may have been true in the past, the point has now been reached where deficiencies of this sort need no longer be accepted as inevitable. What is required, once we recognize the importance of scientific knowledge as a guide to sound planning, is a deliberate effort on a bold scale to stimulate the development of research on Aging at all levels—basic, applied and operational.

The Committee has given considerable attention to the means by which this objective can be achieved and is convinced that the Federal Government has a major role to play.

Research in Federal Departments and Agencies:

It was noted that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics collects and analyzes an increasing volume and variety of statistical data with regard to the aging population; and also that several Federal departments and agencies, notably the departments of National Health and Welfare, Labour and Veterans Affairs, and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, not only supplement this information from their own records, but carry on independent studies in respect to those aspects of need for which they have particular administrative responsibility.

The Committee recommends:

(86) That the foregoing activities be encouraged and that particularly in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of National Health and Welfare, staff and budget be provided to strengthen existing programs of research and fact-finding in the aging field.

Statistics on Aging:

The Committee in making its inquiry has had occasion to work closely with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and appreciates the extent to which the latter has enlarged and adapted its program of old age statistics over recent years in response to mounting interest in this field. Out of our experience, however, we are convinced that further improvements and refinements are desirable, in respect of the data collected, the definitions employed and the classifications provided.

The Committee recommends:

(87) (a) That on the initiative of DBS consultations be instituted at an early date with appropriate Federal and Provincial Government Depart-

ments, and with non-governmental organizations interested, for the purpose of improving present statistics related to aging.

(A meeting of all parties concerned, called by the Bureau for the purpose of general review, would seem to be a desirable first step).

(b) That, further, DBS take the measures necessary to match its achievements in the field of economic statistics with an integrated system of social statistics, which would contain a section on aging.

Federal Grants for Research on Aging:

Another observation of the Committee is that grants are currently available through the Department of National Health and Welfare, and to a lesser extent through other Federal departments and agencies, for research projects which may be in the field of Aging. Indications are, however, that up to the present very few such grants have in fact been used in this way, and that of those which are so used nearly all have to do with problems of medical, rather than of welfare and social policy significance. Undoubtedly this is largely a reflection of the level of interest in Aging that obtains, at present, in universities, professional schools, and other research centres, but there is a question whether the attitudes and preferences of approving bodies may not also be a factor. One of our great concerns is the lack of careful evaluation studies of programs for the financial support and care of older people in which large commitments of public funds are involved.

The Committee recommends:

(88) That the Federal Government review the experience it has had with research grants in health, welfare, and related fields such as housing and rehabilitation, and give consideration to means that might be employed, possibly through earmarking certain of these grants, to encourage the development of research on aging, especially in those areas of major need and expenditure that are now neglected.

The Case for a National Centre on Social Research:

The above proposals, important as they are, relate to particular aspects of a research program. They do not touch a major need, referred to in a number of submissions to the Committee, which is for leadership and direction for the program as a whole. The Committee considered this problem with some care, and in doing so had before it the experience of a number of other countries.

It was observed, for example, that in Great Britain, where there has been a continuous flow of studies and research related to all aspects of Aging, the chief source of financial support and stimulus to integration has been a private

organization, the Nuffield Foundation, which for many years "has devoted its largest sums to the 'care of old people' ".[1]

In the United States the great bulk of Federal expenditures for research on Aging are made through the National Institutes of Health within the Public Health Service, and are mainly concentrated in the area of health. Dissatisfaction with this situation of imbalance, and with the neglect of overall research planning, led the Special Committee on Aging of the United States Senate in 1961 to recommend the creation of a National Institute on Gerontology "with sufficient funds and staff to give the national leadership and recognition which research in the field of Aging requires and deserves".[2] This recommendation was later replaced by a proposal for a high-level "Commission on Aging" which would have the conduct and promotion of research as one of its responsibilities.

The arrangement in Denmark is on broader lines. There, the Government in 1958 established a Danish National Institute on Social Research as an independent body with its own Board but financed out of public funds. As the name implies, the Institute does not confine its attention to the field of old age, but it does include gerontology within its structure as a major area of interest.

The Committee's examination of these various patterns, in the light of conditions in Canada, gave rise to a number of questions:

(a) Should the integrating body we are considering concern itself exclusively with research, or should it carry responsibility also for leadership in the area of program and services?

It is the Committee's view that, if at all possible, the two functions should be kept separate. They are not of the same order, and there are marked differences between them in the type of staff and organizational setup required. Besides, there is always the danger, when research and services are combined, that one of them, usually services, receives priority over the other. It would appear unwise to run this risk when our needs in the field of research are so desperate. However, in Chapter 8, where we discuss coordination in the area of services, it is acknowledged that an agency carrying this latter responsibility might be expected at least to collect information derived from research, if our primary recommendation under this head is rejected, or until it is implemented.

(b) Under what auspices should the proposed research agency be set up?

The Committee's approach to this question was to ask where such an agency would be most likely to enjoy the status, financial resources and freedom of action necessary to operate effectively. Canadian experience of a number of struggling research bodies in the field of education and social welfare lends little support to the

[1] *Research on Aging*, by John E. Anderson, in Aging in Western Society, University of Chicago press 1960, p. 362.

[2] *Developments in Aging, 1959 to 1963*—A report of the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate, 1963, p. 161.

belief that more than a meagre budget would be provided out of private funds, although private foundations should, of course, be encouraged to devote more of their resources to social research, particularly in regard to the problems of aging. On the other hand, the status and freedom of action accorded to the new body are likely to be limited if it is located in a government department. The type of arrangement favoured by the Committee is that adopted for the National Research Council which receives its budget from public funds but operates independently within the limits of its terms of reference.

(c) Should the proposed agency occupy itself exclusively with research on Aging?

The Committee found this a more difficult question than at first appeared. One of the practical objections to a research agency concentrating on Aging is that in Canada we already have the Medical Research Council, which is concerned with the needs of *all* ages in the area of health. This means that in order to avoid overlapping any new agency would have to confine its attention to the *social* problems of old people.

What we had to think about, therefore, was the desirability of a social research centre, focussed altogether on the needs of older people. That older people have a host of social problems goes without saying, and has been amply documented in this report. It is also true, as has been stated earlier, that planning for the needs of older people, in areas like income, housing and health, involves important policy decisions that should be informed by scientific research.

However, as the Committee quickly recognized, there are considerations on the other side. One of these is the fact, brought out in Chapter 1, (Principle 1) that the problems of older people are interlinked with those of the total population and have to be seen in their widest social context. Another, (Principle 2), is that while society has a particular responsibility for the elderly, it cannot neglect the problems of other age groups. A third consideration is, of course, the economical use of funds. And, finally, there is the very real deterrent created by Canada's shortage of professionally trained workers in the social research field. While the aim must be to overcome this shortage as quickly as possible through financial aid to graduate students and grants to universities and other training centres, it would be a mistake to encourage the proliferation of bodies in the social research field, of which there is some evidence already.

In the Committee's view, Denmark, with its National Institute of Social Research, provides the model for Canada to follow, and we have no fear that within such a setup the needs of the older generation would be neglected. Whether such an Institute, or Council, is established in Canada, depends on the seriousness with which we regard our obligations in the field of human resources, and also on

the valuation government, and the public, place on the importance of research as a guide to social policy.

The Committee recommends:

(89) (a) That consideration be given to the establishment of a national council on social research, as recommended to the Government in the past by such national organizations as the Social Science Research Council of Canada; the Commonwealth Institute of Social Research and that specific provision be made within the program of the council for research in gerontology;

(b) That the council conduct or commission research on its own, particularly in the area of social policy, but that it should also make, or approve, grants for social research and training in social research to universities, professional schools, and non-profit organizations;

(c) That the council be composed of outstanding social scientists and laymen, including a number with specific interest in gerontology, and that it also include up to one-third of its membership, representatives of Federal Government departments and agencies that are concerned with social research;

(d) That the advice and services of the council be available on request to provincial governments, universities and non-profit organizations;

(e) That in order to avoid duplication in the health field responsibility for the conduct and support of research in geriatrics be carried by the medical research council and that the latter give high priority in its program to the biological and medical aspects of aging, and to those diseases and illnesses which have a high incidence among older people;

(f) That the proposed council maintain close relations with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the various Government departments and agencies having responsibility in the area of social research, including the universities, with a view to reducing overlapping and ensuring that the efforts of all are mutually supportive;

(g) That, with particular reference to the field of aging, the council seek the cooperation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and departments of the federal, provincial and local governments, and the major voluntary organizations concerned:

(i) in improving the collection and analysis of statistical data,

(ii) in stimulating and correlating research porgrams, and

(iii) in undertaking the variety of needed research that is recommended elsewhere in this report.[3]

---

[3] See inter alia Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

CHAPTER 8.

Planning and Coordination

In earlier chapters we have dealt with particular aspects of the situation of old people, their need for economic security, for example, for housing or health care, and in relation to each of them have had something to say about the planning and coordination that is required. Here we are thinking of all those aspects together, the totality of services for the aged, and, as in our discussion of research, we wish to consider the sort of overall structures that are necessary in order to ensure the effective organization of these services and their continuing development within the framework set by the goals and priorities of the community as a whole.

The Need Examined

Three main considerations lie behind the Senate Committee's interest in this topic:

(1) *The magnitude of the task that confronts us as a nation in providing adequately for the well-being of our older citizens.*

While in no way minimizing the importance of what is already being done by governments and voluntary organizations, we feel compelled on the basis of our inquiry to emphasize as strongly as we can the wide discrepancy that continues to exist between the actual situation of our aged population and what it should and could be in a country like Canada. Our immediate concern is that action be taken as quickly as possible to implement the proposals put forward in this Report, which is not an outcome that can be taken for granted. Appropriate mechanisms are called for at federal, provincial and local levels, through which the necessary leadership can be provided and wholehearted cooperation made possible all along the line.

(2) *The extent to which services and programs for old people are now springing up without the benefit of central planning.*

Many witnesses laid stress on the problems inherent in this situation. All too frequently the result of these well-intentioned efforts is considerable misdirection of energy and the proliferation of *ad hoc* projects with almost no regard to priorities and standards or the wise use of scarce resources. This is to view things from the angle of the local community. At the provincial and federal levels we find much the same assortment of piece-meal programs, each designed to meet a particular need with little evidence of any general design.

(3) *Finally, the Committee is impressed with the many difficult situations that are involved in sound planning for older people.*

As an example, in the area of economic security which is crucial, we have hardly begun to analyze the problem, let alone find acceptable solutions. And, in

relation to community services, a whole host of questions arise. Must we continue to follow the traditional pattern of organizing programs in terms of categories of people—the old, the disabled, the delinquent, etc.—an approach which is now being abandoned in the area of public assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan, or is a different structure called for to achieve the results we desire, such as a system of multiple service centres located in neighborhoods on some such pattern as we have now for our schools? The latter would seem to be a more ordered and efficient way of meeting the initial needs of all age groups with referral to specialized facilities when this is considered necessary.

Whatever organizational pattern is adopted, there is another series of questions around the appropriate roles of governments and voluntary agencies. Criteria are necessary to determine when a particular service is of a kind, or has reached the stage, where it should properly become a public responsibility, and any such criteria should, of course, provide not only for the actual transfer of functions but for a variety of patterns of public-private relationships that might be developed.

The foregoing are only illustrations of issues, affecting old people and the population generally, that are basic to the formulation of social policy. In our view, the continuing and concentrated attention which issues like these require constitutes an added if not the principal argument for more effective planning and coordinating structures than are to be found, generally, in Canada at the present time.

Evidence from the Briefs

It is perhaps only natural, since ours was a national inquiry, that most of the recommendations received by the Senate Committee related, chiefly, to what should be done at the federal level. One of the few specific references to the need for *local* planning bodies is to be found in the Brief of the National Council of Women, which recommends:

> "The formation at the local level of coordinating committees on Aging to assist in planning and prevent duplication of effort and the inefficient use of available assistance, both volunteer and professional, and of financial aid. Such committees could be either under local government control or part of a voluntary agency."[1]

But even this Brief continues:

> "There needs to be at the federal level an information centre which would make available to local coordinating committees data concerning what is being done, and what needs to be done, and otherwise give them aid and assistance."[2]

When the provinces are mentioned at all, it is usually, as in the Brief of the Community Chests and Councils of the Greater Vancouver area, to stress the need for "coordinated efforts on the part of local, provincial and federal authorities, as

[1] *National Council of Women*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 9, May 28, 1964, p. 600.
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 601-02.

well as those of volunteers," although here again the reference is quickly followed by a plea for "national leadership."[3]

One of the few briefs which attempt to spell out the responsibilities of the *provincial government* is that of the Age and Opportunity Bureau of Winnipeg from which we quote, in part only, as follows:

> "It is our contention that the Province must take the major responsibility for enacting appropriate legislation to provide municipalities with the proper framework for services for the aged. This applies to leisure-time facilities and programs, housing projects and other services. The Provincial Government should continue to give leadership to the lower levels of government, and to help equalize financial imbalances in various parts of the Province by special grants to municipalities."[4]

With regard to the appropriate auspices for the national planning body some difference of opinion is apparent among the organizations giving evidence. A considerable group looks to the Federal Government to assume this responsibility: through "a Bureau on Aging within the Department of National Health and Welfare" (Montreal Council of Social Agencies and the Canadian Medical Association): "through an office on Aging in some department of the federal government", (United Church of Canada): or "through a federal interdepartmental arrangement to include the services of health, social welfare, housing, education, parks, etc.", (Notre Dame Day Centre, Winnipeg). On the other hand, the National Council of Jewish Women made a strong case for a National Association on Aging with provincial branches to be established as an independent body but with grants from all levels of government (along with voluntary contributions) and government representation on the Boards.[5] Somewhere in between is the position of the Ontario Welfare Council's Section on Aging, which pointed to the need to involve a number of government departments as well as community groups and voluntary organizations, but took the view that a national (or provincial) coordinating body" might be an arm of government or the task might be undertaken by a voluntary agency, provided public support was available".

Regarding the functions of the national agency there was more unanimity among the witnesses, and a number presented itemized lists of which the following by the United Church is a fair example:

> "(a) To keep under review both the problems and opportunities of older people;
>
> (b) To coordinate the work in Aging carried on by all departments of the government;

---

[3] *Community Chests and Councils of the Greater Vancouver Area*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 10, June 4, 1964, p. 638.

[4] *Age and Opportunity Bureau*, brief presented to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 11, June 11, 1964, p. 733.

[5] *National Council of Jewish Women*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 2, Mar. 5, 1964, pp. 107-8.

(c) To work with provincial committees on Aging and voluntary agencies including universities and other educational institutions;

(d) To strengthen and extend existing services;

(e) To retain and extend the concern for older people which motivated the appointment of the Special Senate Committee on Aging."[6]

The Welfare Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare devoted a whole section of its Brief to the subject of planning and coordination for the aged, in the course of which it reviewed the experience of Great Britain, the United States and a number of European countries. Considering the Canadian situation the Branch laid particular stress on the need for "a positive focus" in planning and the point was made that welfare programs, although they can make "some of the contributions required", are only a part of a comprehensive approach. The latter involves "imaginative social planning, full cooperation between public and voluntary bodies, and, above all, a determination to create the conditions under which the aged make a maximum contribution to the community, in the process of which they retain their place in the scheme of things."[7]

Guiding Principles:

Reflection on the above, and other statements in similar vein, received in the course of the Hearings led the Committee to formulate a number of guiding principles:

(1) Programs and services for older people must be planned in the context of the whole community and its needs. The aim should be an integrated pattern of services for all age groups.

(2) Planning and coordination should be conceived and practised as part of the democratic process. Authority to make and enforce decisions is essential, but a high degree of flexibility should be preserved and the accent throughout should be on cooperation and consensus rather than on directives and control.

(3) In order to achieve maximum effectiveness planning bodies must receive official status and involve the responsible participation of governments as well as of voluntary agencies.

(4) Overall planning for the needs of older people should not be viewed solely as a welfare operation. As is amply documented in this Report, the great majority of the aged, although poor, are not welfare problems, and in their pride and independence reject this distorted image of their condition. Health and welfare measures are, of course, important but, as emphasized in the Brief of the Federal

---

[6] *United Church of Canada*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 1, Feb. 27, 1964, p. 40.

[7] *The Department of National Health and Welfare*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Dec. 10, 1964, No. 24, p. 1704.

Department of National Health and Welfare, they are only parts of a comprehensive approach which must have the positive aim of creating greater opportunities for old people to lead satisfying lives and to continue as useful and valued members of society.

(5) Finally, while bodies charged with responsibility for planning are required at federal, provincial and local community levels, close working relationships among them should be encouraged by all appropriate means.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

In the light of the foregoing principles the Committee turned its attention to the kind of planning and coordinating structures that seem to be called for in the interests of older people, with the following results:

At the Local Level:

Here, notice was taken of the fact that community welfare councils are now to be found in some twenty of the larger centres of Canada and carry principal responsibility for whatever social planning is taking place. Indeed, a number of councils were represented at the Hearings and the Committee was impressed not only with their accomplishments in the field of Aging, but also with the considerable understanding of the planning process that was revealed in their presentations. It would seem desirable to utilize these community councils, wherever they exist, in the planning and coordination of services for older people which means, however, that they must broaden the scope of their interest, as is already happening, to include other than strictly welfare concerns. There remain, of course, the many smaller communities and rural areas where such councils do not exist; in most instances they will require the intervention of the public authority.

The Committee Recommends:

(90) That in all municipalities and/or appropriate local regions, on the initiative of the public authority where necessary, an officially recognized body be established to plan and coordinate programs, facilities and services for older people and that the concern of such bodies embrace not only the areas of health and welfare but also living arrangements, employment, education and leisure time activities.

At the Provincial Level:

In Canada at the present time the only permanent provincial bodies concerned with planning and coordination as they relate to older people are the Ontario Welfare Council through its section on aging and a more recently organized council

on similar lines in Quebec, both of them under voluntary auspices. This situation contrasts with that in the United States where, largely due to the stimulus provided by the White House Conference on Aging in 1961, a large number of states have established official Commissions or Committees on Aging which are doing useful work. The fact that Canada is to hold a National Conference on Aging in 1966 offers at least the hope of a similar development here. Meanwhile, it is important to note that nine provincial governments made submissions to the Senate Committee, most of them on the basis of extensive studies and surveys, which is clear indication of their interest and concern.

In considering what might be an appropriate form of planning organization at the provincial level, the Committee fortunately had before it proposals that have been made recently by official bodies in two provinces. It was observed that the Report of the Aged and Long Term Illness Committee of Saskatchewan (1963) recommended the establishment of an Institute on Aging so designed "that coordination of programs, services and facilities, as well as education and research, can be affected through one central agency."[8] The Institute was to be financed, so far as its operational costs were concerned, by the Provincial Government to which it would report annually but it would have its own board of directors and operate independently within its terms of reference.

The other proposal, which is contained in the Interim Report of the Select Committee on Aging and the Aged of the Ontario Legislature (1965), is for an Ontario Institute on Gerontology "which would have among its objectives the coordination and support of all provincial activities (including primarily research and training) in the field of Aging." The Ontario proposal is still under study by the Select Committee and information about structure and relationships is, therefore, not yet available.

The intent in both instances, however, seems to be the same: to create an officially recognized agency, separate from existing government departments, which would provide leadership in all areas of need associated with aging and devote itself principally to the assistance it could give to other organizations rather than to activities conducted on its own.

The Committee recommends:

(91) That provincial governments accept responsibility for the establishment of appropriate bodies for the planning and coordination of programs for older people within their jurisdiction and, that in doing so consideration be given to the proposals contained in the Saskatchewan and Ontario reports.

---

[8] *Report of Aged and Long Term Illness Committee*, Province of Saskatchewan, 1963, Chapter 12.

At the National Level:

With reference to the activities of the Federal Government recommendations have already been made to the effect that each department and agency, carrying important responsibility in the field of Aging, should have special staff, and perhaps a special office, to give visibility and focus to the needs of older people. Specific mention in this connection has been made of the Department of National Health and Welfare, on both its health and welfare sides, the Department of Labour, in regard to employment opportunities for older people, and CMHC, in regard to housing. Action of the sort thus proposed is in our view a prerequisite of planning, but provision must also be made for an organizational structure that will ensure clearance and coordination among all departments that share in the multiplicity of activities for the aged carried on by the Federal Government. The device that naturally suggests itself here is that of an inter-departmental committee, the ground work for which has already been laid in the Interdepartmental Committee on the Older Worker that has been in existence since the early 1950's. Such a committee, with members appointed by all interested departments, could be very useful as a means of exchanging information and facilitating voluntary cooperation. Made up of equal partners and with only limited authority, it could not, however, be expected to carry major responsibility for overall planning and coordination.

To perform the latter functions the Senate Committee is of the view that a special planning body needs to be established at the national level similar to those proposed at the provincial level for Saskatchewan and Ontario in the reports referred to above. The principal features of such a body, which might be called the National Commission or Council on Aging, are embodied in the Recommendations below.

The Committee recommends:

(92) (a) That the federal government establish a national commission on aging for the purpose of giving leadership in all matters concerned with a fuller life for older people in Canada;

(b) That the functions to be performed by this commission include the following:

(i) to examine intensively and follow up the recommendations contained in this Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging,

(ii) to keep under review the needs and problems of older people and to develop recommendations on policy and program for dealing with them,

(iii) to develop close working relationships with federal government departments and agencies, national voluntary organizations, and provincial government planning bodies concerned with aging, to the end that planning and coordination may be achieved.

(iv) to serve as a clearing house for information on projects, studies and developments generally in the field of gerontology, and to publish a bulletin and other literature for the dissemination of this information,

(v) to provide technical and financial assistance in the area of program development and staff training on request to provinces, local communities, universities, and other organizations, to the extent this assistance is not provided already through existing programs,

(vi) to sponsor and cooperate with other agencies in conducting conferences, seminars, and training courses for workers in the field of aging;

(c) That, until the national council on social research, recommended in the previous chapter, is established, the commission, in addition to the above functions, carry responsibility for the conduct, collation and support of research in the field of gerontology;

(d) That the chairman and members of the commission be selected because of their status, experience and competence, in various aspects of the field of aging, and that they include, up to one-third of their number, representatives of federal departments and agencies that carry major responsibility for services and programs for old people;

(e) That the basic budget of the commission be furnished by the federal government but that the commission be enabled and encouraged to receive contributions from other public and private sources;

(f) That the commission report annually to parliament;

(g) That the commission have associated with it an advisory committee including in its membership representatives of provincial planning bodies, where such exist, voluntary agencies, and old people's own organizations for the purpose of reviewing the activities of the commission and advising on policy and program;

(h) And, finally, that the work of the commission be evaluated at the end of a five-year period and that consideration be given at that time to the advisability of linking it with a broader body on social planning for the population generally which, in our judgment, is required if a comprehensive and an integrated system of programs and services is to be developed.

PART II

THE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

CHAPTER 9

Economic Security in Old Age

Introduction

For the purposes of this chapter old age is thought of as commencing at 65 years, which is now the age beyond which most people are retired from regular gainful employment, but it must be borne in mind that the economic position of the aged, like their social situation and their health status, is largely determined by their past experience and activities; the young and middle aged are father to the old. How well off people are financially on reaching age 65 depends on their earning and employment record, particularly during the period immediately preceding retirement. This period, critical not only from the economic but also the social and health points of view, will be discussed further in the next chapter dealing with aging and employment.

The economic security of the aged has been the subject of discussion and enquiry by the Parliament of Canada since the turn of the Century. Legislative provision began in 1908, with the passage of the Government Annuities Act, which offered favourable terms to individuals wishing to save for retirement, but it was not until nineteen years later that the idea of government-provided pensions, albeit on a means test basis, was incorporated in the Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. There followed very shortly the Great Depression and it was the impact of this catastrophic experience, coupled later with the bold reconstruction aims arising out of World War II, that in Canada as elsewhere aroused widespread public concern over matters of economic insecurity. Two major outcomes were the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940 and the Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance Acts of 1951. So far as the welfare of old people is concerned, the Old Age Security Act marked an important milestone. Flat rate pensions were now available as a matter of right to all persons at age 70 who could meet a Canadian residence requirement, set originally at twenty but reduced since to ten years.

It is interesting to observe that scarcely had the above legislation been placed on the books than political attention shifted to the advantages of the American approach to old age security which relates benefits to contributions by the

beneficiary, rather than, as in Canada, merely to his residence in the country. The former program, it was felt, held out the possibility of "higher benefits to be paid covering a wider range of contingencies at an earlier age."[1] A result of the Government's interest in the contributory principle was the appointment of Professor Robert M. Clark to analyse and compare the old age programs of the two countries. Dr. Clark's exhaustive report was transmitted to the Government in February 1959 and proved an important factor in lifting the level of sophistication at which pension problems were discussed in both governmental and private circles.

The next notable initiative relating to financial security for old people was that taken by the Government of Ontario in appointing a Committee on Portable Pensions, which it did in April 1960. The Ontario Pensions Benefit Act of 1963, based on the recommendations of this Committee's report, contained two main provisions: the first requiring every employer, with fifteen or more employees in Ontario, to institute by January 1, 1965, at least a minimum pension plan, the benefits of which would be immediately vested in the employee; and the second, establishing basic conditions which all supplementary pension plans would be required to meet after January 1, 1965, relating to such matters as vesting, solvency and the investment of funds. With the introduction by the Federal Government of a proposal for a Canada-wide pension plan early in 1964, and subsequent discussions of this proposal with the Provinces prior to its adoption by Parliament in the Spring of 1965, the Ontario Government withdrew the first of the above provisions, but the second is now in effect and has prompted similar legislation in Quebec.

Economic and Social Issues

While enquiries and legislation like those referred to above have focused primarily on the micro-economic aspects of the problem of social security, in response to the needs of the individuals affected, the macro-economic effects of such programs have been the object of study and discussion by economists, government departments, and of late also by the Economic Council of Canada. The use of funds accumulated in a public pension plan has not only economic but also, in Canada, political and constitutional aspects. How are such funds to be invested and by whom, with what effects? Increasing attention is also being directed to the problem of priorities among the major demands for social action which have arisen in the fields of economic security, education and health services. Further, there is the question of designing economic security in old age in such a way that provision of income security is linked most effectively with that of essential services and facilities, such as health care and public housing.

In the view of the Senate Committee, the introduction of the Canada Pension Plan should be accompanied by intensive studies for the evaluation of both its

[1] Order-in-Council, P.A. 1958—8/307 of Feb. 25, 1958.

micro-economic and macro-economic effects. We would urge that such studies commence before the Plan is in full operation in order that the changes may be observed from the beginning. Such studies might well be among the major tasks of the recommended National Council on Social Research.[2] It will be of particular interest to assess the impact of the Canada Pension Plan on personal savings and on the growth of private pension plans: while some expect the Plan to curtail interest in privately contracted pensions, there is considerable evidence that old age security actually stimulates new interest on the part of the public in providing supplementation to ensure a comfortable level of living in old age. The past accomplishments and the future role of pension plans in industry will have to be re-assessed in the light of the Canada Pension Plan and the most recent changes in the Old Age Security scheme. It should also be noted that the presence in Canada's population of a growing proportion, and certainly greater numbers, of older people will have an impact on the economy in a number of indirect ways. The spending and saving patterns of this group, whose members are largely retired from the labour force and often free from family responsibilities, will vary from that of the rest of the population. The degree of economic security and independence enjoyed by the aged will also influence spending and saving patterns of other groups in society, especially those who would be supporting the aged in the absence of social action.

In studying issues like the foregoing, it is clear that account must be taken also of the accepted values of our society and the implication of these for social policy. As has been pointed out already, sixty years ago all that was thought necessary in order to bring economic security to the aged in Canada was a scheme under which, if they so desired, people could purchase annuities at reasonable cost. Senator Cartwright, in opening the debate on the Government Annuities Bill in 1907, stated: "I doubt extremely the expediency of having recourse to a system of old age pensions, but I do believe there is a great opportunity for the state to avail itself of the machinery at its disposal for the purpose of placing within the grasp of every industrious man in Canada the opportunity, at an easy rate and at a very small cost to the state, of providing a reasonable annuity for his support at an advanced period of life."[3] Even, then, however there were dissenting voices. In the course of the debate, Senator Ferguson expressed this view: "It does seem to me that it would be necessary that all wage earners should be required to contribute, let it be ever so little. Only in that way can we bring under the operation of the law a large number of people, who, if left to themselves, would neglect to make the small contribution required."[4] There is, thus, an early record of the argument over voluntary and compulsory participation.

Regarding the function of government pensions and their amount, Dr. Clark found "widespread agreement that the Government of Canada should provide a

[2] See Chapter 7.
[3] The Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Speech delivered in the Senate on February 28, 1907.
[4] The Hon. Donald Ferguson, Speech delivered in the Senate on April 11, 1907.

basic minimum pension for the Aged."[5] "The basic minimum", he elaborates, "should be determined on the basis of a statistical study of the minimum amount necessary for subsistence."[6] In Clark's view "it follows from the principle of basing government pensions on the minimum of subsistence that pensioners should not have the value of their pensions eroded away by the winds of inflation."[7]

Another principle on which the amount of the government pension might be based is one that would provide the recipient, not merely with a minimum, but with "a fair share" of the national income. Some, who contend for benefits related more nearly to existing *standards* of living, as indicated by wages, as against subsistence allowances tied to the *cost* of living of marginal families, do so in light of the fact that continuing mass consumption is essential to the health of the economy. This approach raises a number of problems in its practical application. For one thing, such a method strictly applied would mean that the pension should follow the downs as well as the ups in the national economy. Above all, there is the conceptual difficulty of determining the person's proper share. What is the rightful share of an older, usually retired person? Should it be related to per capita consumer spending or to per capita earnings; and, in the latter event, should per capita earnings be calculated in terms of the total population or only of the working population? Would one assume that the retired person during his working life actually has contributed his full share to the economy? And how would his presumably reduced financial responsibilities affect the size of his share compared with that of people in other age groups? Would there have to be some provision for supplementing the pension in case of its drastic reduction through a slump in the economy?

It is acknowledged by the Government that the Canada Pension Plan "is not intended to provide all the retirement income or survivors' income which many Canadians wish to have."[8] The intention is to leave ample scope and initiative to the individual to supplement the government pension through personal savings and private pension plans.[9] Under the Canada Pension Plan, which will be entirely self-financing, the maximum benefit at the end of a ten year transition period will be 25 per cent of earnings related to an earnings ceiling of $5,000. Thus the monthly maximum pension in 1976 will be $104.17, subject to adjustment in line with changes in price and wage levels. The Act also provides protection to widows, dependent children and disabled persons, but again on a severely limited basis.

We have already emphasized the need to determine the present economic position of old people. Without this data, it is impossible to foresee the effects of the

---

[5] Clark, Robert M., "Economic Security for the Aged in the United States and Canada", Vol. II, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1960, para. 1574.
[6] *Ibid.* para. 1575.
[7] *Ibid.* para. 1581.
[8] *The Canada Pension Plan,* August 1964, Queen's Printer, Page 7.
[9] *Ibid.*, p. 7.

Canada Pension Plan, or of recent changes in the Old Age Security Act. More generally, unless steps are taken to ensure an adequate analysis of the problems of the aged, the effectiveness of any measure on their behalf, present or future, will not be known. This admonition applies not only to the economic position of the aged but to all other aspects of their place and function in our society. Lacking such information, we cannot hope to arrive at definite conclusions on policy matters but must be content, as we are compelled to be in the remainder of this chapter, with merely an exploratory discussion which may, however, raise questions and issues for future study.

The Present Economic Status of Old People

Only some very basic data are available on the economic aspects of aging in Canada. With their aid we shall try to review briefly the importance of the old people in the population, their income status, and the degree of heterogeneity of this social group that we refer to as the aged. We shall also examine so far as possible the sources from which their income is derived. Finally, we shall attempt to assess the needs of the old people and ask ourselves to what extent these needs are satisfied under present circumstances.

Old people constitute a comparatively small but increasing proportion of Canada's population. According to the projection by A. Stukel for the Royal Commission on Health Services, 7.92 per cent of the population may be over 65 by 1971, compared to the 7.62 per cent in 1961.

Table 4.—Number and Percentage of Older People by Age and Sex in Canada 1961 and 1971
(Assuming net immigration of 50,000 per year)

	1961			1971		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age			*Number*			
65–69	239,700	247,400	487,100	298,500	313,300	611,000
70 and over	434,500	469,600	904,100	526,600	649,900	1,176,500
			Per cent			
65–69	2.60	2.74	2.67	2.63	2.79	2.71
70 and over	4.72	5.20	4.95	4.63	5.78	5.21

SOURCE: T. M. Brown, Canadian Economic Growth, Appendix, A study prepared for the Royal Commission on Health Services.

One will notice in the above table the relative increase expected in the number of females in the population particularly over 70, between 1961 and 1971. This is important in the light of the statements made in several briefs regarding the special vulnerability of older women to economic insecurity. On the other hand, the trend in the rates of participation in the labour force has been rising for older women, while it declined sharply for the older men in the last decade. Moreover, one should be very careful in interpreting data which do not distinguish between unattached women and married women dependent on their husbands.

Both males and females show a definite concentration in the lower income brackets:

Table 5.—Percentage of Older People in Given Income Brackets by Age and Sex 1961.

	65–69		70	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Income	%	%	%	%
Under $500	11.1	50.2	1.5	5.7
$ 500 to 999	17.0	27.3	43.0	67.3
1,000 to 1,499	10.4	7.5	16.1	11.7
1,500 to 1,999	10.4	4.3	10.6	5.5
2,000 to 2,999	16.0	4.8	11.8	5.2
3,000 to 3,999	13.2	2.6	6.7	2.0
4,000 to 4,999	8.1	1.2	3.4	1.0
5,000 and over	13.0	2.1	6.9	1.6

SOURCE: DBS 91–507, Table 41.

We see that 38.5 per cent of males between 65 and 69 years of age had incomes below $1,500. For females in the same age group, the percentage is 85 per cent. The situation shows a general deterioration with increasing age. For males over 70, 60.6 per cent of the group received less than $1,500 in 1961, while 84.7 per cent of the females were in the same position, and the percentage of females with incomes of $3,000 and over is lower than that of males in the same income groups. Such findings would tend to support the thesis of those who contend that older females are at a significant disadvantage.

This, however, requires some qualification. A breakdown of males and females into single, married, and widowed and divorced shows clearly that the single female is not significantly worse off than the single male. As for married women, they are supported partially or completely by their husbands and their incomes in most instances are supplementary. Only in the case of the divorced and widowed people do we find clear cut evidence that the males are better off. Nevertheless, it should be

noted that in the age group 65 and over only 20 per cent of the men are widowed whereas this is the condition of approximately one half of the women.

Table 6.—Percentage of Older People in Given Income Brackets by Age, Sex and Marital Status 1961

	65–69						70+					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	s.	w&d.	m.	s.	w&d.	m.	s.	w&d.	m.	s.	w&d.	m.
Under $500	16.2	13.6	10.2	20.4	27.8	68.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.3	4.5	8.0
$ 500 to 999	33.8	25.3	14.3	27.2	37.3	21.0	54.4	50.4	39.3	*48.4*	*63.0*	*78.0*
1,000 to 1,499	*12.3*	*12.5*	*9.9*	*10.6*	*13.3*	3.5	*19.1*	*17.8*	*15.2*	15.5	14.1	7.2
1,500 to 1,999	7.8	8.8	10.9	9.0	7.0	1.9	7.8	9.1	11.4	9.6	6.7	2.7
2,000 to 2,999	12.3	13.6	16.7	14.0	6.8	2.0	7.7	9.4	13.1	11.6	6.3	2.2
3,000 to 3,999	7.8	11.5	13.9	8.8	3.4	1.1	4.2	4.7	7.7	5.5	2.2	.8
4,000 to 4,999	4.1	6.1	8.7	4.1	1.6	.5	1.8	2.4	3.9	2.7	1.1	.4
5,000 and over	5.7	5.9	15.4	5.9	2.8	1.1	3.6	4.8	7.9	3.4	2.1	.8

SOURCE: DBS, 91–507.

In the face of such a structure, crude measures of central tendency should be used with great care because they obscure the actual distribution. In Canada, the problem seems to be with widowed and divorced women and, therefore, the policy maker should pay particular attention to their needs. In 1961 there were 287,000 such women in the age group 65 and over.

Table 7.—Composition of Money Income of Older People by Age and Family Status 1961

Source of Income	65–69 years		70 years and over	
	family income with head aged 65–69	Income of unattached person aged 65–69	family income with head aged 70 and over	Income of unattached person aged 70 and over
	%	%	%	%
Income from employment	71.4	42.0	48.1	17.3
Old Age Pensions	3.2	12.7	26.1	46.2
Other gv't payments	6.3	12.6	4.3	4.1
All other sources	19.1	32.7	21.4	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Unpublished data 1962. Survey of Consumer Finances (See DBS brief to Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, October 22, 1964. No. 18. p. 1263).

The above table is difficult to interpret without more knowledge of the family situation. For instance, with regard to family income from employment, who are the wage earners and what portion of this income is earned or received by the family head? For unattached persons, the interpretation is easier. Here we see the significant difference in the contribution transfer payments make to income, as we pass from the younger to the older age group. We observe, also, the relative importance of employment income: over 40 per cent of the income of unattached persons between 65 and 69 comes from the labour market. This percentage drops by more than 50 per cent when we pass to the group aged 70 years and over.

A definite trend in the structure of the sources of income of the aged can be observed, if we compare the data from the Surveys of Consumer Finances for 1951 and 1961.

Table 8.—Major Source of Income of Older People by Age and Family Status 1951 and 1961

	Unattached persons of 65 and over		Family with heads of 65 and over	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
No income	10.6	2.8	1.7	0.7
Income from Employment	25.0	13.4	60.9	49.2
Investment income	16.3	10.2	10.9	6.9
Transfer payments from gv't	38.8	65.6	19.7	34.2
Other sources (e.g., private pensions)	9.3	8.0	7.0	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: 1952 and 1962 Surveys of Consumer Finances—unpublished data.

Table 8 does not give as detailed a picture of the age structure as Table 7 and, therefore, we are forced to deal with the two age groups (i.e., 65-69, and 70 and over) together although, as we have shown above, they have different characteristics. But even with this cruder classification, it is quite obvious that the role of government payments has increased significantly in the last decade. This is to be contrasted with the sharp decline in the relative importance of employment income, a circumstance which tends to support our concern over the labour market situation and policies in regard to the aged. If the trend toward a larger dependence on transfer payments is extrapolated, it becomes clear that the aged must depend more and more on some kind of retirement pension rather than on labour income.

Another feature of the last decade has been the relative decline in importance of investment income for the aged. This leads us to inquire into the distribution and the form of their assets since, without such information, it would be very difficult to

assess the importance of this element as a source of economic security. Information about asset holdings in Canada is very inadequate, and no survey has been made since the late fifties. It is possible, however, to get a general idea of the trend by examining the position of the older citizens in 1955 and 1958.

Table 9.—Percentage Distribution of Non-Farm Families with Head Aged 65 and Over by Liquid Asset Holdings in the Spring of 1955 and of 1958.

	1955 All families with head 65 and over		1958 All families with head 65 and over	
Liquid Assets	All Incomes	Incomes under $3,000	All Incomes	Incomes under $3,000
None	23.3	32.1	21.9	30.7
Under $250	12.5	12.9	9.5	10.6
$ 250- 499	7.8	8.3	4.9	5.1
500- 999	7.5	5.7	11.0	10.0
1,000-1,999	12.6	13.5	13.1	11.7
2,000-4,999	17.4	14.2	17.4	18.1
5,000-9,999	7.5	6.2	11.3	8.4
10,000	11.4	7.0	11.0	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: DBS Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness, Non-Farm Family in Canada 1955 (13-508), 1958 (13-514)

It seems quite clear that the proportion of "old families" with liquid assets below $500 has been reduced in the 1955-58 period. The liquid assets position of the aged should, however, be examined within the context of a broad study of their total assets. Some such data may be available, at least for applicants granted Old Age Assistance in Canada.

We have pointed out the need for great caution in the use of measures of central tendency in the case of such a heterogeneous group as the aged in Canada. However, bearing this in mind, it might be helpful to present some figures, if for no other reason than to define in a fairly general way some orders of magnitude.

For families with head aged 65 and over, the average income in 1961 was of the order of $4,047 per year, and the median income of the order of $2,831. For persons in that age group not in families, the average income per year was $1,458, while the median income was $829 (or even lower).[10]

Since, as has been said, it is difficult to interpret the income of families without more knowledge of their composition, one might regard the median income of

[10] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, October 22, 1964, No. 18, p. 1273 (see footnote p. 1254).

people not living in families as a good indicator of the sort of income that accrues to old people dependent on their own resources in Canada today. In doing so it needs also to be remembered, however, that there is a concentration in the distribution of income at $660, the pension income, and that the amount of the Old Age Security pension has risen since 1961 to $900.

The question is whether such incomes are sufficient for an older person or an older couple. The answer, obviously, is dependent on our definition of adequacy. The briefs submitted to the Committee contain long sections on the economic needs of the aged, but in most cases we are confronted with assumptions regarding priorities which are unsupported by scientific knowledge regarding the tastes and needs of the aged. This is a reflection of the lack of studies on minimum adequate income levels in this country. In fact, very few local surveys[11] are available to provide estimates of socially defined minima in a form which would allow the observer to specify explicitly in the particular case of older people.

The bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. has attempted to build a budget for an old couple in the United States which would assure this couple of a "modest but adequate" standard of living. It found that in 1959 the old couple would need not less than $2,500 per year, in an average large American city.[12] How can this be applied to various areas in Canada? One could attempt some deflation procedure in order to pull the figure down to a level appropriate for Canada. However, if we keep in mind that our old people have expectations which are definitely tied to North American standards and that a recent conservative estimate[13] of the minimum family budget for a family of two persons in Canada (no age specification) is as high as $2,190, we might be tempted to use a very weak deflator if any.

The fact is we do not possess any specific minimum budget for a typical Canadian retired couple, let alone one which recognizes and reflects the older generation's pattern of tastes and preferences. The only way to get information about priorities as perceived by the aged would be to launch a series of extensive surveys not confined to financial matters. In fact the economic condition of old people can be perceived precisely only if questions as to the exact nature of contacts with relatives or friends are also answered.[14] Such information is necessary if policy makers are to provide economic security for the aged in a way that would assure a maximum of satisfaction to the individual at a minimum material and social cost.

---

[11] For instance, *A study of adequacy of social assistance allowances,* report prepared in 1958 by the Community Chest & Councils of Greater Vancouver, see Proceedings No. 10, June 4, 1964.

[12] M. S. Stotz, "The B.L.S. interim budget for a retired couple", Monthly Labor Review, 83, Nov. 1960.

[13] R. A. Jenness, *"The Dimensions of poverty in Canada: some preliminary observations"* University of British Columbia, February 1965, (typescript), p. 14—For a one-person family, the estimated minimum budget proposed by Jenness is of the order of $1,700.

[14] Some of the important questions pertaining to these surveys have been discussed by Dorothy Cole in July 1957 at the Fourth Congress of the International Association of Gerontology.—See also P. Townsend, *The Family of Old People.* London 1957.

If we accept the figure of $1,700 as the minimum budget for a one-person family, as suggested by the Jenness reference above, and if we compare it with the average income of older unattached persons which is of the order of $1,458, or even more meaningfully with the median income of the people in this group, some $829, it seems clear that old people, who are dependent entirely on their own resources, are in no position to satisfy their basic needs. For families with the head over 65 years of age, no definite conclusion can be reached without more information about the structure of such families.

Priorities and Values

Earlier we have mentioned the need there is to assess income maintenance programs for the aged in the light of Canada's overall social and economic policies. Even in the area of social policy, having in mind the demand there is for increased financial support of education, health services, and social security, it may be necessary to determine priorities. Clearly there must be integration in planning for the economic foundation of these various programs. Whether, in view of Canada's sound economic position and future prospects, the problem is really one of priorities would have to be determined in the light of the cost, particularly the net additional cost, of the programs in question related to the present and anticipated capacity of the economy.

It may well be that the net extra cost of these programs can be absorbed without establishing priorities in chronological terms and that the decision, therefore, would be one of degree within each program rather than of priorities between programs.

In any case, decisions about priority will require an appraisal of the values our society assigns to its various objectives and activities, in addition to the difficult enough distinction in the economic sphere between investment and consumption. This latter concept is by no means clear cut in its application. Neither health nor education, for instance, can be regarded solely as an investment in human capital in the economic sense: both include a strong element of satisfaction and utility to the individual. Education services, for example, are consumed by some individuals simply because to the satisfaction to be derived from acquiring knowledge, whether or not they actually apply it on a job. It should be remembered that the very objective of economic endeavour is to achieve a maximum of well-being for people and that considerations of economic investment must not be the only ones taken into account.

How a scale of social values is going to be obtained and agreed upon is not easy to foresee, particularly in the complex and intricate framework of Canada's political, social and constitutional machinery. It would probably have to come as a result of the interplay of many forces rather than through deliberate action by a

Council of Social Values as proposed by Alvin Hansen.[15] It must also be recognized that social attitudes and values are as dynamic as society itself and its institutions, and are, therefore, subject to change.

In 1960, a study of American attitudes toward responsibility for the aged showed that in 20 per cent of the cases people believed that relatives should have the sole responsibility and that in 30 per cent the belief was they should have primary responsibility. Only 9 per cent of the respondents felt that relatives and the government should share the burden, while 6 per sent gave primary responsibility to the government and 21 per cent gave the government the sole responsibility.[16]

Two factors, however, might affect drastically the corresponding social preferences of Canadians, and indeed of Americans, over the next decade. First, the recent campaign against poverty in Canada and in the United States has focused public attention on the peculiarities of income distribution in North America. Whether the impact of such a campaign will be important enough to shift income redistribution from a secondary to a primary position among our social goals remains unknown for the moment, but it is not completely utopian to think it might, especially since many people are coming to realize that "poverty is expensive to maintain".[17] Secondly, other studies done in the United States have revealed that the attitudes of people toward the responsibility of government in the maintenance and assurance of economic security for the aged, or for any other handicapped group, is related, with a time lag, to the amount of money paid out by the government in the region. Thus, we might be faced with a certain feed-back effect, resulting in a shift of attitude.[18] Finally, there is the consideration, pointed out earlier, that purchasing power spread broadly throughout the population provides an assurance of mass consumption on which continuing prosperity depends.

Basically, there are two schools of thought about the means to achieve economic security and conditions of social welfare for the aged or any other group, within the framework of the existing economic order.[19] On the one hand, there is the group, best described as individualists, who resist the enlargement of the social services as likely to weaken the moral fibre, and consequently the productive capacity, of the nation. Members of this group would limit the responsibility of the state in welfare matters to that of caring for the small fringe of people who are utterly unable to provide for themselves, even with the help available from the voluntary agencies. On the other hand, there are those who lay stress on what Churchill called "the collective functions of society". While appreciating the advantages of a private enterprise economy, they are keenly aware of the social

---

[15] A. H. Hansen, Economic Issues of the 1960's, New York, 1960, p. 91.

[16] C. A. Lininger in *Aging and the Economy,* edited by Orbach and Tibbitts, Ann Arbor 1963, Ch. 5.

[17] M. Harrington, *The Other America,* New York 1962, Penguin Ed. p. 133).

[18] C. A. Lininger, op. cit., Ch. 5.

[19] A. T. Peacock, *"The Political Economy of Social Welfare"* Three Banks Review, Dec. 1964.

problems generated by its operations. Since, in their view, these problems cannot be solved by the system itself and are, moreover, of a magnitude beyond the capacity of private individuals and groups to deal with alone, the case for state intervention seems to them to be clear. Not only must economic activity be subject to some regulation, but social legislation and social services must be accepted as indispensable in the interests of human well-being. It may be considered that the first of these two schools, the inheritors of the laissez faire tradition dominant in the 19th Century, carries less influence today than it did formerly, and to an extent that is true. However, its importance has revived recently, in view of the alleged emergence of the "Affluent Society". Marshall draws attention to signs of this revival in England where he says: "It is argued that amid so much affluence poverty can only be an exceptional phenomenon, and that now it really is possible for all but a few to win for themselves all the amenities of a civilized existence".[20]

None the less, it is probably fair to conclude that the development of social and economic thought throughout the 20th Century has brought these two groups closer together. Both now would appear to agree that there is a responsibility on the state to seek at least the *reduction of insecurity* within the limits imposed by the resources and general state of the economy. The real differences are about the extent of the responsibility and the appropriate means of carrying it out, but even here they find some common ground.

One observes, for example, more than a little convergence in the techniques accepted to ensure economic security. While the "individualist" would prefer to rely mainly on voluntary insurance, obtained through private carriers and supplemented by public assistance for the destitute and helpless, he is ready to settle for a state-operated insurance scheme, when no government subsidy is involved. Similarly, although "the collectivist" believes in government subsidy, on the ground that this is the only way for social aims to be given effect, he is prepared to accept a state-operated scheme, financed altogether through premiums, if the experts agree that this is an effective way of meeting the need.

There are questions about all of these various techniques which leave one uncertain about what form the provision of economic security will finally take. As has been amply documented, private voluntary insurance has failed to yield the desired results, even in relatively prosperous countries like the United States. On the other hand, those who wish to see the individual's sense of responsibility retained, raise strong objection to anything but a minimum use of government subsidies. Finally, if on the face of it social insurance would seem to be most acceptable to all concerned, this approach has been criticised on the ground that it has a tendency to develop, over time, into a mixture of compulsory self-insurance and public subsidy in which it is impossible to separate one component from the other.

[20] *Social Policy*. T. H. Marshall, p. 32, Hutchinson University Library 1965.

Considerations for Future Policy

It is reported that in 1911 when Lloyd George was in the middle of preparing his Health Insurance Bill he made the following jotting on a piece of paper: "Insurance necessarily temporary expedient. At no distant date hope state will acknowledge full responsibility in the matter of making provision for sickness, breakdown and unemployment".[21]—and he might have added old age. This suggests the notion of a socially determined floor of protection which society at some point may be willing to guarantee to all its members. Even if this is still only a notion, which has yet to be clearly articulated, let alone accepted by responsible planners, it contains the germ of an idea which could revolutionize many of our current programmes and other arrangements for the provision of economic security.

There is no opportunity here to pursue this line of thought with any thoroughness, but it might be useful to explore it a little with particular reference to the needs of the aged. The cash income of older people, as we have seen earlier, comes mainly from government payments, employment, and investment. Further, trends suggest that the relative importance of all non-government sources of cash income has been declining, which is making government payments the chief, if not the sole, source of income for many of them. The question is whether it is possible to establish or find a consensus of opinion about the magnitude of public subsidy which, given existing institutional arrangements[22], would guarantee an adequate, if modest, standard of living for older people.

Many organizations, in briefs presented to the Committee, gave their ideas on this subject. The United Senior Citizens of Ontario Inc. stated that the old age security benefit should be $100 a month, while the Canadian Institute for the Blind Acquaintance Club asked for an increase to $125. The Montreal Council of Social Agencies suggested $1,260 a year as the minimum income required for an older individual and $2,100 for an older couple, but the Ontario Welfare Council felt that $80 to $95 for an individual and $135 to $149 for a couple would be sufficient. An older citizen, Mrs. S., stated before the Committee that nothing less than $100 a month would do, and that $125 per month would permit one to live comfortably.[23]

It goes without saying that these various groups attached somewhat different meanings to the concept of an adequate standard of living and also that on the basis of their experience the assumptions they make about the availability of supporting institutional arrangements were not always the same. However, if in order to be on

---

[21] *Ibid.* p. 59.

[22] By this proviso, "given existing institutional arrangements", we simply mean that the claims on resources which the aged now have in our system would be preserved; for instance, like other Canadians, old people are now receiving hospital care and other services; we assume that such claims on existing resources would remain effective.

[23] For references see the Brief for each of these organizations; Mrs. S. is one of the five senior citizens who came to testify before the Committee on Nov. 7, 1963.

the safe side we accept the maximum estimate put forward, the figure we arrive at for a minimum cash income from all sources is $125 per person per month, subject necessarily to adjustment periodically on the basis of a cost of living index.

It is not possible with the information available to calculate with any accuracy what such a guarantee would cost. Assuming that it would be given to all persons aged 65 and over, and that 40 per cent of this group, some 560,000 people, would need supplementation for an average amount of $400 per year, we come out with a figure of roughly $225,000,000, which represents between 25 and 30 per cent of what the government paid out in old age security pensions during the fiscal year 1963-1964. However, this amount is not altogether an additional outlay. There were also federal-provincial expenditures on Old Age Assistance in 1963-1964, totalling close to $80,000,000 and under the new Canada Assistance Plan, if it fulfils its promise, expenditures might well be expected to rise sharply above this figure, What we appear to be talking about, therefore, is a new expenditure of something in the order of $100,000,000, and even this amount would likely decline within a few years as benefits from the Canada Pension Plan become available, and also as the recent action by Parliament in lowering to 65 the age for old age security pensions makes itself felt.

The question is whether Canadians would be willing to divert sufficient of their resources to make this kind of adjustment possible. We recall the statement contained in the brief of the Saskatoon Welfare Council. "Our senior citizens", reads this submission, "who have founded and built this country have earned the right to a fair share in our affluent society". If one were willing to accept such a proposition as is here put forward, the $125 per month per older person guarantee could easily be rationalized, since it would represent a minimum cash income of $1500 per year for every old person in a country where the personal income per capita for the period 1959-1963 has been of the order of $1763. Whether such an amount represents what might be considered "a fair share" of the national income remains hypothetical.

There are regional differences in the level of personal income per capita, and significant differences also in the cost of living between regions across the country. This might raise the question of the equity of a uniform income guarantee, as providing equal treatment of equals. Such a policy would render older citizens better off relatively in the provinces which have a personal income per head below the national average, i.e., in the provinces that are in a position to do least for their aged. On the other hand, it would discriminate against older people living in the richer provinces, but these provinces, presumably, are in a position to make good the discrepancy, one way or another, if they wish to do so.

In the above discussion we have concentrated on the claim of the aged to a certain level of cash income, and in doing so have left out of account the variety of

goods and services, as for example in the areas of health and housing, which may and do play an important part in ensuring their economic security. This problem of the total structure of the supply of economic security is a very complex one, as we have tried to indicate throughout. What is the appropriate balance between money income and the provision of services? What is the attitude of older people to one as against the other of these two approaches, and with regard to cash income, what degree of resistance do they feel to a means or needs test? How is responsibility for services to be most efficiently distributed between the public and private sectors, and among the various levels of government? These are only a few of the specific questions, the answers to which must await more precise information and a greater variety of expert studies than have yet been made. Finally, there is the problem of intermeshing social and general economic policies. This consideration may not have been important earlier, when welfare programmes were relatively small and subsidiary operations, but it cannot be disregarded today in a society which has assumed major responsibility for the well-being of its citizens and is prepared to devote a substantial amount of its resources to the fuller realization of this objective.

In a recent paper Titmuss[24] referred to the "iceberg phenomenon" in social welfare planning: the preoccupation there often is with the visible aspects of poverty, such as low income and lack of services, to the neglect of less easily detected agents of insecurity and inequality, such as the effects of the tax system, the way government subsidies operate, inflationary pressures and the like. In an analogous manner we have dealt in this Chapter with only a limited segment of economic security, omitting much above and below the water-line, and even in regard to this segment have confined ourselves mainly to an enumeration of issues that have yet to be resolved.

It would be defeatist, however, to conclude that nothing can be done for old people in the matter of income until all the facts are in. Already, as is clearly apparent, considerable that is constructive has been accomplished, including most recently the institution of the Canada Pension Plan and the lowering of the age of eligibility for Old Age Security. Together, these measures will do much to improve the lot of older people retiring in the future. The challenge is to match these achievements with comparable provision for the aged already retired, many of whom, as our analysis has shown, are in serious economic need. Our proposal which we believe Canadians generally would support, is a new program which, without resort to a needs test, would guarantee to this disadvantaged group a cash income sufficient to ensure a modest standard of living. The recommendation in detail is set out in Chapter 2 of this Report, and it is our hope that it will receive early and favourable consideration by the Government.

---

[24] R. M. Titmuss, "The Role of Redistribution in Social Policy" (typescript).

CHAPTER 10

Aging and Employment

In the preceding chapter we argued that economic security for the aged was a primary social responsibility. Furthermore, we have seen that for those beyond the normal retirement age of 65 years, economic security cannot depend to a large extent upon employment. We believe, however, that general social and economic policy should extend beyond the provision of pensions to those over age 65 to include opportunity for employment to all age groups. It is also our view that, even if economic security provisions for the aged were adequate, the problem of aging and employment merits close attention.

This view is substantiated by submissions received by the Committee, indicating that the problems of aging in Canada do not arise suddenly at age 65 but begin to make themselves apparent at ages as early as 45, or even earlier. While in purely economic terms it might be difficult to justify the effort of finding suitable employment for those over 65 and the expense of fitting these people for employment, there are good grounds for arguing that the costs of manpower policy for the whole labour force, including the aged, can be more than outweighed by gains to the economy as a whole.

In this chapter we shall, therefore, consider the problem of aging and employment from two points of view: that of employment and the general economy; and that of employment and the aging worker.

The General Context

Since the 1930's the spectre of mass unemployment has influenced Canadian economic thought. Admittedly, the great depression of the 1930's, and the deep economic and psychological wounds it inflicted on a whole generation of Canadians have, to a large extent, faded from memory. But unemployment has remained a problem of grave concern. Despite generally stated objectives and various insufficiently co-ordinated government efforts, unemployment has persisted, reaching high levels in recent years.

This has particularly serious implications for the aging since it was well established in testimony before the Committee that the very young and the older groups in our labour force suffer most in periods of unemployment.

Clearly, no policy for employing the aging can expect much success without an effective programme for a high level of general employment. It is essential, therefore, as a first step, to give consideration to Canada's efforts and performance in attacking the problem of general unemployment. This was stressed time and again by witnesses. For example, the Canadian Welfare Council argued that "a high

level of employment particularly in the crucial age from 40 to 60 is the first line of defense against the inability of people to provide for their own economic needs in old age"[1]: and further that "the ultimate objective of all Canada's manpower policies should be to ensure that every Canadian has the opportunity to engage in productive employment to the full extent of his or her needs, capacities, skills and potentialities."[2]

Recently the Economic Council of Canada provided the following definition of a tolerable level of unemployment: "In the light of careful studies, we have concluded that a 97 per cent rate of employment, or a 3 per cent rate of unemployment of the labour force would constitute a realistic objective to be aimed at over the balance of the 1960's."[3] And yet our unemployment rates have been above 3 per cent since the early 1950's and substantially above 5 per cent from 1957 to 1963.

The economic cost of this unemployment has been significant. A recent estimate by Prof. G. L. Reuber suggests that the potential full-employment level of the private sector of the economy (Gross Domestic Product) in 1961 was at least 12 per cent or between four and five billion dollars greater than the actual level experienced. The average gain in private output would be some 4 to 5 per cent for each 1 per cent reduction in the percentage of the labour force unemployed, up to the point of full employment.[4]

A substantial portion of the loss experienced is due not just to lower levels of employment but to the underemployment of those with jobs. The Economic Council of Canada has noted that between 1946-56, output per person employed rose 3.2 per cent per annum. Between 1956-63 it rose 1.0 per cent per annum.[5] In other words, the farther we are from full employment the less those already employed will produce. As we move toward full employment, we gain not just the production of workers coming into employment but also the increased production of those already employed.

The Committee is impressed with the argument that the fundamental factor at work in recent years has been *insufficient aggregate demand* leading to a high rate of unemployment and to the underemployment of those employed. However, it has been argued, and in fact reflected in policy, that to push levels of employment too high would result in price inflation. This has been a dominant influence in national economic policy for some time now. The Economic Council assumes a balance

---

[1] *The Canadian Welfare Council,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate, Proceedings, May 7, 1964, No. 6, p. 308.

[2] Ibid. p. 312.

[3] Economic Council of Canada—*First Annual Review, Economic Goals for Canada to 1970*—Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1964, p. 38.

[4] G. L. Reuber—*The Objectives of Monetary Policy*—working paper prepared for the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance, Ottawa, Dec. 1962.

[5] *Economic Council,* loc. cit p. 44.

between prices and employment when prices are rising at 2 per cent per year and employment is at 97 per cent of the labour force, i.e., when unemployment is at a level of 3 per cent. In these terms, therefore, Canada could "afford" a level of employment approximating 97 per cent.

Apart from inadequate demand, it has also been asserted that unemployment in Canada has to do with *labour market structure*—regional problems, insufficient mobility of labour, inadequate or inappropriate labour skills, and so on. This has influenced the shape and emphasis of manpower policy. But here again recent evidence suggests either over-emphasis of the structural explanation or *insufficient attention to a more balanced approach.* Prof. Pierre-Paul Proulx of McGill has looked at the relationship between kinds of structural unemployment and general unemployment.[6] His results indicate that changes in the structural elements of employment are not significantly different from changes in employment as a whole. In their analysis of post-war unemployment, F. Denton and S. Ostry conclude that one may detect a sign here or there of a possible growth in the structural problem, though the overall impression is that the structuralist argument has received no strong positive support. It would appear, they maintain, that most of the increase in "residual unemployment in the latter 1950's and early 1960's was caused by growing slack in the economy, i.e., a growth of demand-deficient unemployment.[7] The evidence suggests that little will be achieved by a programme which is limited to attacking regional unemployment or age-group unemployment, without a general national employment policy attacking demand-deficiency problems. In summary, we can note at this point that the problem of employing the aging and aged cannot be resolved when the nation is in a position of high or even moderate unemployment. We can also note that national policy in recent years has provided limited scope for an employment framework within which we can grapple with aging problems. That such a framework is becoming more urgent is vividly illustrated by the labour supply forecasts of the Economic Council of Canada, which indicate a rapidly growing labour force.

We now turn our attention to the more limited sphere of the aging part of our work force in order to explore its employment characteristics. Granted that the essential condition is national full employment, the actual achievement of productive and rewarding employment requires other kinds of considerations and policies. In national economic terms, the question is how we can increase the economic contribution of the aging group, given its characteristics. In terms of the people involved, the question is how they can satisfy their employment goals—whether these be economic, social, or pyschological.

---

[6] Pierre-Paul Proulx, "The Composition of Unemployment in Canada", in *Employment, Unemployment and Manpower,* Industrial Relations Centre, McGill University, Montreal, June 1964.

[7] Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry, *An Analysis of Post-War Unemployment,* Economic Council of Canada, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1965, pages 16 and 18.

The Critical Years

One difficult question which arises is how we should define the aging worker. Public pensions are available at age 70 and will shortly be available at age 65. These would be convenient age limits for our study of employment. Yet at this age level the entire issue of employment diminishes since one could argue, as we have, in favour of economic security for this age group without specifying income from employment. It was brought forcibly to our attention, however, that the aging-unemployment relationship begins much earlier and assumes major proportions in the 45 to 60 age period. In real terms, therefore, consideration of the problem requires much longer time perspectives than those suggested by other criteria for aging. Unemployment for the aging begins before 45 and not at 65 or 70. "In terms of employment opportunities a worker is old at 45. In terms of normal retirement, he is old at 65—in terms of old age security, he is old at 70." [8]

Table 10.—Male Unemployment Rates—1963

Age Group	Unemployment Rate
	%
All ages	6.4
35–44	4.7
45–54	4.9
55–64	6.1
65+	4.8

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; "Labour Force Survey."

The data for males indicate a "breaking point" in the 45-54 age interval. The same breaking point has occurred each year since 1950. Although exaggerated reliance cannot be placed on these data, it can be concluded from them that the relationship between aging and unemployment shows up long before age 65.

The lower unemployment rate after age 65 is explained largely by the withdrawal of this age group from the labour market. Such withdrawal is undoubtedly influenced by the unemployment experience of the people involved. Department of Labour data were revealing on this point.

[8] *A. Andras,* in presenting the brief of the Canadian Labour Congress to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, March 5, 1964, No. 2, p. 69.

[9] *Department of Labour,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, July 2, 1964, No. 14, p. 948.

Table 11.—Duration of Unemployment by Age, Males
(October average, 1961–1963)

Duration	25–44	45 and over
(months)	%	%
under 1	34.5	29.6
1–3	31.2	26.5
4–6	10.4	12.7
over 6	17.7	26.4
Layoffs	6.2	4.8
	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Proceedings, p. 959.

Thus, higher unemployment rates and longer duration of unemployment are both characteristic of the worker 45 years of age and over.

Additional relevant evidence on the critical years was provided by the National Employment Service.[10] In an analysis of vacancies it was found that almost 100 per cent were closed to workers over 65 years of age; 97.6 per cent to those over 55; 88.4 per cent to those over 45; and 43.6 per cent to those over 35. In terms of actual placement experience in 1959-60, 27.6 per cent of the applicants were 45 and over, but this age group represented only 12.3 per cent of total placements.

This kind of information provided the Committee with ample evidence that the problem must be viewed in a time dimension which begins in early middle age. Professor John Morgan of the University of Toronto noted that continuous unemployment from 45 will make an "unhappy, insecure and damaged person before he becomes 65".[11] Other submissions noted that repeated frustration in attempting to secure employment beyond 45 will itself reduce the individual's ability to secure employment.

In defining the critical years, it is useful to identify the age-related factors which affect the worker's competitive position in the labour market, a position which becomes critical during conditions of less than full general employment.

Certain basic characteristics associated with particular age groups are involved in an evaluation of the competitive position of the aging worker. Education is one such factor, and it was raised most frequently before the Committee. In general the aging are less well educated than younger workers; which establishes a serious employment disability, particularly for higher skilled, higher income opportunities. This is related partly to improvements in education over time and partly to the termination of the educational process at particular age levels. Associated with age and a lower educational base is the whole question of learning ability which, in turn, is

[10] *National Employment Service,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 11, 1964, No. 11, p. 752.

[11] *Prof. John S. Morgan,* evidence submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, October 24, 1963, No. 2, p. 28.

related to mental capacity, motivation, and a number of other social and psychological factors. A second characteristic of aging workers is geographical immobility arising from family composition, home ownership and community relations, all of which tend to grow in importance with aging. Thirdly, there are health factors associated with aging which affect mobility and adaptability.

The Critical Industries and Occupations

The competitive position of the aging worker in the labour market is influenced greatly by his ability to adjust to employment opportunities. These have undergone substantial change in recent years, and continued change related to industries, occupations, and locations is expected in the future. One of the general shifts has been from goods-producing to service-producing industries. The Economic Council of Canada reports that between 1946 and 1963, employment in goods-producing industries rose by something less than 3 per cent. During the same period employment in service-producing industries rose by 87 per cent.[12] The Council estimates, however, that between 1963 and 1970 employment in service industries will increase by 75 per cent while employment in goods-producing industries will increase by as much as 25 per cent. Yet, even if the older workers were initially distributed, industrially and occupationally as are workers on the whole, they would need to be equally mobile to adjust to rapidly changing labour allocations. Under such conditions, the aging worker would not be disadvantaged.

There is some evidence that the older worker tends to be concentrated in declining industries and low-paid occupations and is finding it difficult to shift. The evidence, however, is not conclusive.

Table 12.—Relative Distribution of Male Workers by Occupational Group and Age 1961

Occupational Group	Total	45 and over	65 and over
	%	%	%
Managerial	9.6	13.4	12.5
Service	8.5	8.6	13.4
Agriculture	12.2	16.8	29.8
Construction	7.1	7.3	5.1
Manufacturing	18.4	17.7	10.8
Clerical	6.7	5.6	6.0

SOURCE: Department of Labour *loc. cit.*, p. 14.

Table 12 shows the very heavy concentration of workers 65 and over in agriculture and a more than proportional concentration in managerial and service occupations. For the 45 and over group a similar, but somewhat less extreme, pattern obtains.

Concentration in agriculture implies participation in an industry which provides fewer and fewer opportunities for employment. Although there is considerable

[12] Economic Council, *First Annual Review*, p. 155.

outward mobility from agriculture, the shift for aging and aged workers is difficult, since it involves both a significant change in skill requirements and a change between rural and urban environment. To the extent that older workers are concentrated in agriculture, they are faced with severe adjustment problems. If they stay in agriculture, the chances are that they will be underemployed and their living standards economically depressed.

The remaining evidence is less clear. Employment in service industries has grown enormously and this would appear to present opportunities for older workers who appear relatively well entrenched; but little is known of the kinds of employment found by older workers, in this broad field. Denton and Ostry[13] have noted, however, that in recent years, despite the rise in importance of trade and service industries, the rate of unemployment in these industries was relatively high. In manufacturing and construction, which are affected most by automation and which are "under-represented" by older workers, the rates of unemployment are relatively low.

All of this indicates that better data and sharper analysis with a focus on the older worker is necessary. However, it would appear that older workers are concentrated in declining industries and unstable occupations some of which are regionally concentrated. Older workers also appear to be concentrated in occupations the skills of which are not readily adaptable to alternative growth sectors of the economy.

Some Revelant Trends

So far we have attempted to identify the general nature of the problem and its age and labour market characteristics. It will be useful now to sketch developing trends with respect to labour supply and demand as additional background for a consideration of possible policy. The following population projections have been made recently by the Economic Council of Canada:

Table 13.—Changes in Population by Selected Age Groups, 1963 to 1970

Age Group	Change
	%
0–14	+11.5
15–19	+28.2
20–24	+45.1
25–29	+22.6
30–39	−3.4
40–64	+15.8
65 and over	+13.5

SOURCE: First Annual Review, Economic Council of Canada, p. 59.

[13] Denton and Ostry, op. cit., pp. 14-15.

The most striking feature of the projection is the large increase in the combined 15-29 age group, which will exert considerable pressure on employment opportunities. But the Group 40 and older will also grow substantially.

The Department of Labour projects the composition of the labour force as follows:

Table 14.—Percentage Age Distribution of Labour Force by Sex 1961, 1971—[14]

Males	1961	1971
14–19	7.4%	7.6%
20–24	10.2%	13.8%
25–44	48.0%	42.7%
45–64	30.5%	32.0%
65	3.9%	3.9%
Females	**1961**	**1971**
14–19	16.0%	14.1%
20–24	16.5%	16.8%
25–44	40.0%	37.8%
45–64	25.2%	29.0%
65	2.3%	2.3%

SOURCE: Proceedings, p. 971.

Aging workers are expected to constitute a larger proportion of the labour force in the next ten years, both males and females. Although a relative decline in the 25-44 age group is indicated, its effect on the competitive position of the older worker will be offset by the increase in the 20-24 age group and the over-all challenge to employment posed by the general increase in the labour force. The Economic Council warns that we will need to find 1,500,000 new jobs between 1963-70. On balance, therefore, there is little prospect of a quantitative reduction in the problem of employment for older workers.

An analysis of participation rates throws further light on the employment prospects of older people. These rates reflect the relationship between the labour force and the whole population 14 years of age and over. Within the population, some individuals for a variety of reasons do not participate as either employed or unemployed. Young people 14 years of age and over may not participate because they are at school, while many aged workers retire and so do not participate.

In general, participation rates for men[15] are relatively low for the 14-19 age group and high for the 20-54 age group. Somewhere between 45 and 54 the rates

[14] Department of Labour, *op. cit.*, p. 971.
[15] For data see Department of Labour, *op. cit.*, p. 953.

begin to decline and are significantly lower in the 55-64 age group. Finally there is a drastic decline at age 65 and over. These differences have held historically, in very general terms, but some significant trends have developed amongst older men. These are shown below:

Table 15.—Labour Force Participation Rates—Males 65 and over by Selected Years 1950–63

Years	Participation rates
	%
1950	40.4
1954	33.2
1956	34.1
1960	30.2
1961	29.1
1962	28.4
1963	26.3

SOURCE: Proceedings, p. 953.

The observed decline in participation of older men reflects, to some extent, a reduction in their need to work. Presumably, an operating factor is economic security derived increasingly from sources other than employment. As noted previously, however, an undefined portion of withdrawal from the labour force may well be due to a persistent and discouraging lack of employment.

In contrast with those for males, participation rates for females have increased sharply in the past thirteen years; rates in the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups have doubled and, although the percentages are small, they have increased in the 65 and over age group as well. Undoubtedly, the main factor has been the increase in the service occupations.

On the demand side the Economic Council of Canada has laid down a bold challenge to the people of Canada: "In order to achieve our employment potential of 97 per cent employment by 1970, the economy must achieve a sufficiently large rise in employment to absorb not only the very large expansion in the labour force . . . . but also a substantial proportion of existing unemployment."[16]

The Council's report provides some projections relevant to the Committee's task. With regard to employment, the Council projects, from 1963 to 1970, an average annual increase in total employment of 3.0 per cent. It projects a yearly decline of 2.3 per cent in agricultural employment and a rise of 3.5 per cent in

[16] Economic Council, *First Annual Review*, p. 40.

non-agricultural employment. The latter includes a rise of 4.8 per cent in employment in public and community services and a rise of 3.2 per cent in commercial employment.[17] All of these changes are in terms of annual averages, and, unfortunately, the categories are rather gross. In any case we do not have data for age distributions. We have, however, noted that there is a concentration of the aged in agriculture; and, according to Economic Council projections, there will be shrinking opportunities for employment in this industry and, perhaps, expanding opportunities in service industries. In its review of primary industries, the Economic Council projects declining labour input in these industries generally, stressing the importance of improved technology. Thus we can anticipate not only changes in the allocation of labour among broad industrial categories, but also a continuation of improvements in technology. The relevant general consideration is reduced labour input per unit of output. The relevant labour force requirements are technical adaptability to the potentials of improved technology. The existing and impending challenges to society are: the ability to generate and maintain demand; to provide a basis for labour force mobility—industrially, occupationally and geographically; and to develop equality of employment opportunities. For the aging worker we can expect continued confrontation by new skills, strong competition for employment in changing occupations and possibly changed locations of industry.

Some Social and Economic Consequences

We have presented to this point a review of the employment status and problems of older people and the implications of current trends. Before launching into a discussion of policy possibilities, it will be useful to state briefly some social and economic consequences of unemployment among the older workers and some broad policy objectives:

1. In a society geared to industrial production, work and lack of work represent social values, and the social position of a person deteriorates when he is unemployed. Any employment represents a status superior to unemployment, unless the lack of employment amounts to a socially acceptable retirement. Even leisure, which is now increasing, enjoys higher prestige when it is related to employment and is reflected in shorter work weeks than when it is the result of permanent withdrawal from work.

2. Working and its derived income have important psychological as well as material implications for the individual older worker and his family. In the words of the National Council of Women, one of the basic needs of all adults is "a productive occupation for gain or pride of

[17] Economic Council, *First Annual Review*, p. 48.

accomplishment."[18] The Jewish Vocational Service said that "to deprive a man of the opportunity to work is to undermine the basic rationale of his life."[19] Unemployment erodes and undermines people and communities.

3. National economic consequences posed by a condition of unemployment among older workers is of two sorts. First, unemployment may reduce national output. Professor Reuber's estimates of losses have already been presented. The heavy incidence of unemployment among aging workers contributes to this loss. Second, these losses are increased because of underemployment among older workers. This underemployment occurs in such industries as agriculture, where older workers tend to concentrate.

4. Our society cannot be judged as one which has given full consideraton to the situation of the older worker in the labor market. For example, the Committee reviewed much evidence relating to age-discrimination practices among employers. To some extent these practices are due to the cost and regulations connected with employer pension plans, but more often to insufficient awareness on the part of the employer of the productive contribution which the older worker can make.

5. The committee suggests as relevant policy objectives the following:

a) Employment opportunities, even beyond age 65, for those who wish to work and an equitable sharing of employment opportunities.

b) Full use of our productive resources, leading to full employment.

c) Planned measures to offset the employment effects of major technological changes and measures to facilitate occupational, geographic and industrial mobility.

The fundamental policy requirement is a buoyant, fully employed economy. Even apart from the aging worker, this policy must be implemented if we are to cope with our rapidly expanding labour force. No substantial improvements in employment can be anticipated for the aging worker unless the general level of unemployment is reduced. Simply improving the competitive position of the aging worker will only tend to shift the problem to another age category.

---

[18] *National Council of Women of Canada,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 9, May 28, 1964, p. 601.

[19] *Jewish Vocational Service,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 5, April 30, 1964, p. 263.

The Committee cannot comment in detail on the precise policy measures required. Clearly, such policies will have to be shaped by the appropriate public and private bodies, but in this process the responsibility of the federal government is very great.

The major technique on the aggregate demand side is an expansionary use of monetary and fiscal tools, unhampered by some of the inconsistent and erroneous concepts of employment, price stability, and national production which have been influential in our recent history. The major technique on the labour supply side is a set of programmes designed to increase the adaptability of the labour force. Canada must face the necessity for a clear statement of national objectives and the need to provide federal government policies for their planning and implementation.

Matching Demand and Supply for Labour

The Canadian economy and its industrial structure are undergoing rapid change, and this is expected to continue. Under such conditions, even with high effective aggregate demand, unemployment and its consequences may result because of mismatching of the demand for labour and its supply. We have seen that the aging worker appears least able to adjust to the process of change. Our manpower policy has attempted to cope with this situation but with only limited success. Apart from the difficulties created by a high level of unemployment, a major problem lies in insufficient attention being paid to analysing, forecasting and planning demand. Canada has mounted programmes on the labour supply side but without sufficient precise knowledge of labour demand.

It is of vital importance to have a balanced regard for both sides of the market and to devise procedures and institutions to co-ordinate manpower policies. This becomes difficult as full employment is approached and as structural shifts become significant. The disadvantageous position of the aging worker makes all of these considerations imperative. As a general policy, Canada should make a consciously planned effort to gear demand and supply, thereby greatly reducing the risk of dislocation and discontinuity of employment and production.

Manpower Policy

The broader aspects of policy just reviewed should be considered prior requirements to manpower policy. Our manpower policy consists of a number of elements, including the general placement function of the National Employment Service and the range of programmes carried out under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act of 1960.

A review of the structure, functions, and achievements of the National Employment Service is contained in the *First Annual Review* of the Economic Council. The Council underlined the organizational and functional limits surround-

ing the National Employment Service and suggested an expanded role for this agency as a key institution in an integrated manpower policy. The Committee subscribes to the need for a comprehensive federal employment policy and for the integration of activities in a single federal agency.

The programmes under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act have met with mixed success. There are problems in developing consistency across Canada and further problems resulting from lack of co-ordination between the various provincial departments and municipal agencies involved.

One set of programmes provides for training of employed persons and those about to enter employment. In general, the programme has failed to attract participants, indicating substantial problems in attracting adults to a programme for developing new skills.

Programme 5 of the scheme is central to our concern, since it is intended to provide training for the unemployed. Federal support for meeting costs of the programme and allowances for trainees is generous. An initial problem has been the reluctance of provinces to commit themselves to their relatively small proportion of financial support. The programme has also failed to attract participation. Not only has enrolment been low, but dropouts have equalled completions. It is apparent that retraining of the unemployed has made very modest progress. Underlying this limited progress is the absence of known employment opportunities, so that there is little information on job possibilities for trainees. In addition, the programme lacks adequate provision for compensation. Allowances are not paid in some provinces and are only minimal in some others. The chief difficulty in educational terms is the lack of basic education of most of the trainees.[20]

The Committee regards the following as essential characteristics for an effective attack on the manpower aspects of increasing employment opportunities for the aging worker:

> 1. Continued attention to the problem at national and provincial levels. The problems surrounding manpower policy are extensive and complex. It would be useful to integrate and co-ordinate government study and action through the National Employment Service and its local offices throughout the country. This agency should be responsible for analysing basic demand and supply conditions and should develop programmes to facilitate the adjustment and mobility of workers. The federal Department of Labour should undertake, promote, and finance comprehensive research into aging and employment.[21]

---

[20] Pierre-Paul Proulx, *loc. cit.*, p. 69.

[21] Note should be taken of a recent White House announcement (N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1965) regarding a new American government program to train and use older people, aged 60 and over, as "substitute parents" for children in institutions, as home health aides, and in other similar capacities. The program in its first stage will be financed by an anti-poverty appropriation of $41 million and is expected to provide employment for 18,200 older people. Employees will be paid a minimum of $1.25 an hour and will work four hours a day, five days a week.

2. Financial assistance to unemployed employables should be increased and extended. The main elements of assistance in training and the provision of living and moving allowances and loans are now part of policy but the incentive levels are inadequate.

3. A more realistic approach should be taken toward education itself. Training should be based not only on the skills required but on the characteristics of the trainees themselves. In this context the submission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education is most suggestive. The Association proposed a general approach to education based on a process of continuous learning.[22] This is a most attractive proposal and would have important implications in the long run for our aging population, and for society generally. Of immediate importance is an adjustment in our current training process to suit the qualities and background of the trainees, not only to provide better results but to attract more students and reduce dropouts.

CHAPTER 11

Health Services and Institutional Care

Introduction

Most older Canadians are in reasonably good health. To overlook this, and to stress only the diseases and disabilities of later life is to develop a stereotype of pessimism and hopelessness which is not warranted. Actually the onset of a number of chronic diseases can be prevented or postponed, treatment if instituted early can bring many other conditions under control, and rehabilitation energetically applied can prevent many of the deformities and disabilities of old age (see Appendix I). These facts need more emphasis in the education and orientation of the healing and helping professions today, in view of the increasing proportion of older people among patients seen in doctors' offices, clinics, hospitals, and in home care situations.

It may be true, as was pointed out by the Canadian Medical Association, that "while there are diseases among the aged, there are no special diseases of the aged".[1] It is certainly true that aging and chronic disease are not synonymous; indeed, American statistics show that one-quarter of those suffering from chronic illness are under forty-five years of age.[2] However, there are some notable differences at older ages: the proportion of those suffering from chronic diseases is much higher than in

---

[22] *Canadian Association for Adult Education,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 18, Oct. 22, 1964.

[1] *The Canadian Medical Association,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Proceedings, Nov. 5, 1964, No. 20, p. 1313.

[2]. U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, *Care of the Long Term Patient:* Vol. 2, 1596.

the rest of the population; often there is a multiplicity of conditions; and symptoms and signs when they occur, tend to come on insiduously. For these reasons, among others, there have developed specialists in the care of the aged. These specialists include doctors, nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, among others. There is some difference of opinion regarding the appropriateness of a medical specialty of Geriatrics. Whether, on the one hand, a new specialty of Geriatrics is instituted or, on the other, specialists in Internal Medicine devote more time (as they must) to dealing with the problems of aged patients, makes little difference. It is true, however, that until the rest of the medical profession fully accepts the challenge of caring for the aged there must continue to be a group of devoted clinicians with a missionary zeal and vision pointing the way to better care for the aged, and indicating that improvement and "control" in the old can be just as important and gratifying as correction and "cure" in the young.

That there is a challenge in preserving or restoring the health of an older person, that modern rehabilitation methods open up a wide new area of possible accomplishment, and that there can be a great deal of satisfaction in bringing health care to the aged, may, perhaps, best be illustrated by the many cases where older patients have been restored to a considerable degree of independence. The following is an example of what can be done for the patient and his family:

> "In one district an elderly patient, having suffered several strokes, had been in bed at home for over three years. He was paralyzed on one side and unable to speak. He was a heavy man and because the family could not move him out of bed, they left him there, fed him, kept him clean, and he did nothing for himself. Finally, because the family were exhausted, someone suggested calling the Victorian Order of Nurses. With the doctor's permission the nurse encouraged the patient to do some self-help activities and simple exercises. In a short time she was helping him out of bed. The family learned, in time, from the nurse teaching during her visits, how to do this easily and safely. In a few months the patient was walking from the bedroom to the kitchen and later outdoors. The family were amazed at the change in his mental and physical condition and regretted the fact that so much time had been lost."[3]

Health of the aged is intimately related to matters of employment (feelings of usefulness and well-being), housing (safety and sanitation), recreation (mental health), etc. The most important and crucial relationships, however, are between the broad areas of health and welfare. It is essential that workers in both fields collaborate closely in dealing with such common needs as rehabilitation, community services and institutional care.

---

[3] *Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada,* brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Health Services, Ottawa, 1962, p. 14.

The basic premise, laid out in the beginning of this report, that older people vary from one another as much as younger folk, is certainly true with regard to their health. We need a variety of facilities to enable the elderly to live as long as possible at home, and institutional care should be considered only as a last resort after all available home services have been exhausted. The older person must be given a real choice as to where and how he or she is to be looked after, when the condition is a long term one and institutional care is found to be necessary.

The U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness which studied the problems of chronic disease, illness and disability from 1949-1956 stated at the beginning of their four-volume report: "The basic approach to chronic disease must be preventive. Otherwise the problems created by chronic disease will grow larger with time and the hope of any substantial decline in their incidence and severity will be postponed for many years."[4] The very useful terms *Primary Prevention* (prevention of the onset of disease) and *Secondary Prevention* (prevention of the progress of disease) have evolved. Primary Prevention is ideal and is instituted, if at all possible. Secondary prevention is the second choice which is often the only thing available to us in dealing with many diseases of older people because, unfortunately, as yet we know so little of the specific etiology of the major causes of death and disability and, therefore, cannot prevent their onset. Here, an attempt is made to detect, by all possible methods, the early evidence of disease, and to start treatment as quickly as possible. Where necessary, suitable rehabilitation of the long-term patient is aimed at minimizing the amount of deformity and disability and, if at all possible, the patient is returned to the community. A residual small proportion must be cared for indefinitely in an institutional environment appropriate to the needs of the patient, be they social or medical or, as is usually the case, a combination of both.

Statistics

We are grateful to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics[5] and the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare[6] for some very useful new data on the health and welfare of older people in Canada. We have also benefited from the monumental compilation of the Royal Commission on Health Services which, although not devoted to the older group, has some very pertinent statistics.[7] Other most important facts and figures have been obtained from the pioneer provincial study of the problems of the aged by the Saskatchewan Aged and Long-Term Illness Survey Committee (1960-1963).[8]

[4] U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, *Prevention of Chronic Illness*, Vol. I, 1957.

[5] *Dominion Bureau of Statistics*, briefs submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging proceedings Oct. 22 and Nov. 5, 1964, numbers 18 and 20.

[6] *Department of National Health and Welfare*, briefs submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, proceedings Dec. 3 and Dec. 10, 1964, numbers 23 and 24.

[7] *Royal Commission on Health Services*, Volumes I and II 1964-1965.

[8] *Report and Recommendations, Aged and Long-Term Illness Survey Committee, Province* of Saskatchewan, 1963.

The forecast of three million people aged 65 and over by 1991, representing 9 per cent of the population (Royal Commission on Health Services), does not need to cause undue concern since several western European countries already have a higher percentage than this and services are on a more generous scale there than here without apparently ruining the economy. Great Britain, for instance, is expecting 15 per cent over 65 by 1981. We must, however, realize that we cannot look for a great deal of improvement in longevity, especially in men over the next few decades in spite of generalization by uniformed "experts" in the daily newspapers and elsewhere. The health brief of the Department of National Health and Welfare points out that from 1921-1961, although death rates for females aged 60 to 70 have fallen by over one-third in Canada, death rates for males in the same age group registered an actual increase.[9] It is sobering to note that in Scotland, where statistics have been kept for a longer time than in Canada, men over 65 added only six months to their life span over the past 100 years.[10] The discrepancy in life expectancy between men and women gets greater year by year. Perhaps this is the time to arrest the proclivity of men to marry women a few years their junior!

Table 16.—Leading Causes of Death, Age Group 65 Years and Over by Sex, Canada, 1956–1961[11]

(Rates per 100,000 population)

	Cardiovascular Disease		Cancer		Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia		Accidents and Violence	
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1956.....	4,096	3,471	1,096	795	304	228	220	167
1961.....	4,227	3,429	1,189	768	320	224	199	138
% change	+3.2	−1.2	+8.5	−3.4	+5.3	−1.8	−9.5	−17.4

The lethal effect of degenerative diseases seems to be gradually decreasing in females. For males, however, we find significant increases in rates for cardiovascular disease, cancer and lower respiratory disease. Accidental death rates (the fourth cause of death for persons aged 65 and over) showed a drop for both sexes. By far the highest rate of accidental deaths in Canada, however, remains in the older age group, especially for women.

The most recent national morbidity statistics we have are from the 1950-1951 Canada Sickness Survey. They show that a much higher per cent of the population

[9] *Department of National Health and Welfare*, brief, op. cit., No. 23, p. 1553.
[10] *The Care of the Elderly in Scotland*, Royal College of Physicians, 1963, p. 12.
[11] *Department of National Health and Welfare*, brief, op. cit., No. 23, p. 1553.

is sick and disabled in old age and that recovery from acute illness is much slower. We can, however, become unduly pessimistic because of such statistics. It is true that, on the one hand, 15 per cent of Canadians aged 65 and over in 1950-1951 suffered from severe and total disability (compared with 3 per cent in the general population).[12] This means, on the other hand, that 85 per cent did not, although they may have had minor ailments. It is true that in 1961 people aged 65, and over, spent six or seven days per person per year in hospital (compared with one to two days per year for the general population). This, however, means that they were out of hospital for 51 weeks out of 52. Unless we look at both sides of the statistics they become misleading and unduly depressing.

We are sorely in need of up-to-date statistics in Canada on the morbidity of Canadians over 65, and we would certainly subscribe to the recommendation of the Canadian Medical Association that "periodic health surveys of the elderly population should be carried out in Canada to obtain accurate appraisals of the number of persons with long-term diseases and facilities for their care." The U.S. has a continuous National Health Survey from which valuable comparisons can be made but they do not necessarily hold true in Canada. We must continually hark back to a survey now about 15 years out of date. The Europeans have done extensive sociomedical surveys of the aged at home and in institutions including not only the population of whole towns,[13] but whole countries.[14] Similar surveys should be carried out in Canada to tell us where we are as a basis for deciding where we should be going.

We need more people in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the federal Department of National Health and Welfare concerned with information about the aged and chronically ill. Prospective and retrospective studies should be encouraged. Population projections should be revised regularly and currently; we had to depend on the Gordon Report estimates of 1957, until they were finally superseded by those of the Royal Commission on Health Services eight years later. Surveys should be going on in different parts of Canada with suitable randomization and controls similar to a large number in Europe, where it is known much more precisely what the needs are, with the result that more adequate and appropriate resources can be supplied to meet them. These surveys will require the cooperation of sociologists, epidemiologists, geriatricians, and experts in preventive medicine and social welfare, to draw up suitable questionnaires and gather objective data about older people, in their own homes, in subsidized housing, in homes for the aged, and in hospitals. Until we get more accurate statistics we are simply not in a

---

[12] *Canadian Sickness Survey* undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1950-1951.

[13] Sheldon, J. H., *The Social Medicine of Old Age,* London: Oxford University Press, 1948, and Hobson, W., and Pemberton, J., *The Health of the Elderly at Home,* London: Butterworth, 1955.

[14] Van Zonnereld, R. J., *The Health of the Aged,* Organization for Health Research, Van Gorcum, 1961.

position to know where we are heading and must continue to deal with each problem on an *ad hoc* basis.[15]

Primary Prevention

Many agencies made recommendations concerning the usefulness of health education starting in youth, progressing through middle age (pre-retirement counselling) and into old age where it could be provided in housing projects, well adult clinics, senior citizens clubs, etc., as well as through individual counselling.

There is no doubt that physicians and community agencies must promote positive physical and mental health by individual, group and mass education methods. Proper nutrition, mental hygiene, adequate housing, appropriate balance between work and play and between rest and exercise, and a useful and productive place in society are among the best recognized factors contributing to the maintenance of optimum health.[16] While it is true that the individual must control his own food intake, consumption of alcohol, and smoking of cigarettes, advice from his doctor may be a great stimulus and this can be supplemented very usefully by mass and group education. We would agree with the statement of the Canadian Medical Association that "although health education is largely a matter between the physician and his patients, public education programs in the prevention of disease and maintenance of good health for older people should be encouraged through voluntary and governmental agencies in health education with necessary advice from medical associations."[17]

Considerable lip service has been paid to the principle of "pre-retirement counselling" but very little actual counselling has been provided, with the exception of some spotty developments in industry. Physicians are in a particularly favourable position to counsel their middle-aged patients about health and related problems in retirement. In doing so they should keep in mind the epidemiological pattern of health problems in the elderly, including the high rate of accidents and their causes, and also of suicides, both of which are, theoretically at least, preventable.

There is an increasing list of chronic diseases which can be specifically prevented. Members of the health professions must apply fully what is already known and develop newer means of primary prevention as quickly as possible, through research into the etiology of diseases in the elderly. The difficulty in preventing some of the more serious chronic diseases is that at worst the cause is unknown and at best multiple. Unfortunately, at this stage, we are unable to prevent the onset of some of the more important causes of death and disability in the elderly.

---

[15] We fully endorse the observations and recommendations in regard to Statistics by the *Royal Commission on Health Services.* Vol. I, pp. 82, 83, and Vol. II, pp. 133-150.

[16] *U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness,* Vol. 1, *op. cit.*

[17] *Canadian Medical Association,* brief, op. cit., No. 20, p. 1343.

We must actively encourage research into some of the unproven areas of primary prevention. For example, why could not some of the five million dollars granted annually for physical fitness be allocated to investigating the beneficial effect, if any, of regular exercise on the health of the elderly?

Early Diagnosis and Prompt Treatment

A great deal of discussion has taken place recently, and a number of investigations have been undertaken in various parts of the world to prove or disprove the value of annual physical examinations to the middle aged and elderly. These are sometimes referred to as health inventories or appraisals and are recommended by many authorities for everyone over 40 years of age. Two things do seem evident: a) significant health defects may be discovered which have been previously undetected and have no overt symptoms or signs, and b) it is a golden opportunity for health education. On the other hand, if thorough, these examinations are expensive and time-consuming. With the present personnel shortage, doctors if required to do many such examinations would be occupied with little else and have no time for treatment. Physicians tend to be ambivalent about the value of these examinations and there has been relatively little encouragement given in medical schools. Patients are also notoriously ill-disposed to present themselves for examination when well, which slows down the demand. However, there has been a trend recently for executives to become interested in physical examinations for themselves and labour unions ask the natural question, "If it's so good for management why not for the rest of the staff?

It is accepted that personal physicians should be encouraged to do suitable periodic health appraisals.[18] For the health maintenance of the elderly we should also experiment more with clinics for well older people and can benefit from the experience in the U.S.A. with "Well Oldster Clinics", and in Great Britain with "Health Advisory Clinics" under the direction of the health department or, as the brief of the Canadian Medical Association suggests, with "Geriatric Consultation Clinics" in out-patient departments. A group practice setting would also be an admirable place for the provision of such a clinic.

There are interesting developments such as the pilot project started by the Medical Officer of Health in the city of London, Ontario, mentioned in the brief of the Ontario Welfare Council.[19] There, a health advisory clinic is operating very successfully in the Senior Citizen Recreation Centre. Every effort should be made to detect chronic disease and disability as early as possible through organized community effort.

---

[18] *Ibid.*, p. 1343; also the Royal Commission on Health Services recommends periodic examinations as a medical service benefit under its programme.

[19] *Ontario Welfare Council,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 8, May 21, 1964.

An alternative to periodic health appraisals has been developed to bring the benefits of early detection to large groups of apparently well people who would not otherwise receive such investigations. This is called "multiple screening" and consists of several tests for various significant chronic diseases given during one visit in order to save time and money. Scarce professional time is also saved by using technicians whenever possible. The tests are, as stated, "screening" (not diagnostic) and the confirmatory diagnosis is made by the private practitioner. Certain individual screening tests are at present carried out by private practitioners and these are to be encouraged, e.g., tonometry for glaucoma and Papanicolaou's smear for cancer of the cervix. In a group practice several examinations of a screening nature can be combined and performed by technicians, much the same as on admission to a general hospital. Multiple screening clinics have also been carried out by health departments in the United States and more recently in western Europe. More encouragement should be given to health departments in Canada to experiment with this method which, as the brief by the Department of National Health and Welfare states, should be related to the planned development of comprehensive community health services. (See Appendix II).

Care of the Long Term Patient

Several principles have been enunciated in the briefs concerning the care of the chronically ill in cases where it has not been possible to prevent the onset or detect the condition at an early symptomless stage. First, there is definite agreement that the care of the chronically ill must be closely integrated with general medical care. Unless this is done, there tends to be medical stagnation and deterioration of quality. Second, there is the need to incorporate rehabilitation in all phases of the treatment of aged patients. Third, is the recognition of excessive institutionalization and a plea for keeping older people at home as long as possible with suitable and sufficient home care services.

There is a need for some agreement on the definition of different types of sheltered accommodation. "Nursing Home", "Home for the Aged", and "Rest Home" for instance may well mean different things in different parts of the country. It is, therefore, extremely difficult if not impossible to make comparisons, and this is one of the reasons our statistical tabulations are so inadequate. The federal Department of National Health and Welfare is in an admirable position to convene a conference to draw up generally acceptable definitions and standards.

In its brief to the Committee, the Welfare Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare presented us with an overall picture of the numbers and per cent of older folk in institutions in Canada as a whole.[20] In this brief there is a fascinating history of the development of institutional care stemming from

[20] *Department of National Health and Welfare* brief, *op. cit.*, No. 24, p. 1652 ff.

the Judaeo-Christian tradition, in which the virtues of charity were emphasized as a religious duty and a manifestation of brotherly love. In Quebec which inherited the traditional system of monastic institutions from France, both congregational and specialized institutions operating under religious auspices have been developed. The rest of Canada has tended to base its experience on the English Poor Relief Act of 1601, its various amendments and its successor of 1834, The principle of poor relief was that of "less eligibility", implying that recipients of relief should not enjoy conditions of life as good as those of independent laborers of the lowest class. In Canada we still have a philosophic legacy of the English workhouse.

Table 17.—Institutional Care of Aged Person in Canada[21] 1962–1963
(Includes General and Allied Special Hospitals, Mental Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and Homes for Special Care).

a) By Province	Estimated beds used by persons 65 and over: Number of Beds	Beds per 1,000 Population 65 and over
Newfoundland	1,073	39.2
Prince Edward Island	771	69.5
Nova Scotia	2,931	45.6
New Brunswick	3,260	68.5
Quebec	23,006	73.1
Ontario	43,883	84.7
Manitoba	6,864	81.2
Saskatchewan	6,261	72.6
Alberta	8,843	92.9
British Columbia	12,433	74.4
Yukon	78	195.0
Northwest Territories	20	40.0
Total	109,423	77.2

b) By Auspices	Number of Beds	Per Cent of Beds
General and Allied Special Hospitals	34,527	31.6
Mental or TB Hospitals	17,022	15.5
Homes for Special Care	57,874	52.9
Total	109,423	100.0

[21] *Ibid.* pp. 1656-9.

The closest estimate we have of institutional care, therefore, at the present time is that on any particular day 109,423 or 8 per cent, of persons aged 65 and over are residing in some form of institution rather than in the community at large. It was stated that for the population aged 75 and over this would rise to 15 per cent in institutions. There is a variation from 39.2 in Newfoundland and 45.6/1,000 persons in Nova Scotia aged 65 and over to over twice this rate (92.9) in Alberta. These statistics, although derived from a number of sources and, therefore, not fully accurate, are the most complete national compilations available up to the present.[22]

Hospitals

The brief by the Canadian Medical Association assumes the need for the ratio of 7 beds per 1,000 of population established in surveys by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Provincial Health Departments in 1948. They make comparisons of bed requirements in Canada, the United States and Great Britain as follows.[23]

Table 18.—Estimates of Hospital Bed requirements per 1,000 Population in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, 1948.

	Acute	Chronic	Total
Canada	5.5	1.5	7.0
United States	4.4–4.7	2.3–2.6	6.7–7.3
Great Britain	3.9	1.4	5.3

One reason for these striking differences is that in Britain greater emphasis is placed on out-patient and home care services as alternatives to inpatient facilities. In 1960 there were 6.3 beds per 1,000 population in general chronic and convalescent hospitals in Canada divided as follows:[24]

Table 19.—Estimate of Beds Provided in Canada per 1,000 Population in General, Chronic and Convalescent Hospitals and in Nursing Homes, 1960.

		Long Term Care
Canada—Acute Beds	5.4	
(Short term 3.6)		
(Long term 1.8)		1.8
Chronic Beds	0.9	0.9
Total	6.3	2.7

[22] *Ibid.*, p. 1654.
[23] *Canadian Medical Association*, brief op. cit., No. 20, p. 1337.
[24] *Department of National Health & Welfare*, brief op. cit., No. 23, p. 1545.

Actually 2.7 beds per 1,000 are at present being used for long term care in acute and chronic hospitals. In addition, the Department of National Health and Welfare points out, 0.9 beds per 1,000 of population are provided in nursing homes, not to mention the chronic beds in mental and tuberculosis hospitals, nor the many nursing beds in homes for the aged.

In order to answer the crucial question of how many beds we need in hospitals for the aged sick we must first of all develop some system for defining the different levels of care and types of institutions and get agreement among the provinces. The Saskatchewan government submission quotes a comprehensive list of levels of care developed by their Aged and Long Term Illness Survey Committee which is given here in abbreviated from.[25] Other briefs have similar levels:

Level 1 - Self Dependent Care in the Community.

Level 2 - Sheltered Accommodation—Supervision and necessary personal care services—Hostels, Lodges and Homes for the Aged.

Level 3 - Nursing Homes—Basic nursing care and medical supervision.

Level 4 - Long Term Care Units of General Hospitals and Geriatric Centers—Skilled technical nursing care and regular and continuing medical supervision.

Level 5 - Long Term Care Units of General Hospitals and Geriatric Centres—Intensive rehabilitation.

The Saskatchewan submission recognizes that to provide for all these requires careful planning which must take into account "the needs of old people in respect to housing, sheltered accommodation, nursing homes, long term care hospitals and general hospitals". Many of the briefs asked for the development of an adequate range of facilities and services for the short and long term care of the aged adapted to their social and medical needs. The number of beds in one type of institution, of course, depends on the availability of beds in the other types. "It is important to consider housing, domiciliary services and communal care together, because a coordinated policy in the provision of all three is the only way to make the most effective use of them all, both from the point of view of the needs of older householders and from that of the cost to the consumer."[26]

The Senate Committee subscribes to the principle that older people should remain in their own homes as long as possible. It is frequently better for them, they are generally happier there, and it is usually a great deal cheaper. We must not be inflexible in applying this rule, but old people's homes, nursing homes and hospitalization should be considered only if absolutely necessary. There is a great deal more preaching of this principle in Canada than actual practice. Until we give

---

[25] *Province, Saskatchewan,* brief submitted to the Special Committee, the Senate on Aging No. 4, pp. 216-7.

[26] Shenfield, B. E., *Special Policies for Old Age,* London: Routledge and Kegan, Paul, 1957.

Home Care a real trial in both the United States and Canada we must continue to be institution-oriented and the proportion of those unnecessarily institutionalized will keep ahead of European countries where home services are much more liberally available.

We were greatly impressed with the Canadian Medical Association presentation which brought to our attention successful experiments in the United Kingdom with "dynamic programs for the chronically ill . . . developed in association with the general hospital or a general hospital complex by the late Dr. Marjorie Warren and Dr. Lionel Cousin".[27] This arrangement has spread widely in Great Britain; long range plans which are well advanced include a geriatric department (or unit) in every general hospital headed by well qualified, rehabilitation oriented, geriatricians in charge of the acute and chronic geriatric sick. The geriatrician acts as the consultant to local general practitioners. The Canadian Medical Association brief stated, "experience has shown that there are many disadvantages of segregating the sick older patient in isolated institutions". The present opinion of the medical profession as expressed in the Canadian Medical Association's submission to the Royal Commission on Health Services is that patients should be cared for in wings of general hospitals. We agree with this point of view. If the chronic disease section is not actually on the premises at least there must be a very close integration with the general hospital, as, for instance, between the Baycrest Hospital (chronic) and Mt. Sinai Hospital (acute) in Toronto.[28]

More imaginative and flexible admission and discharge policies could be developed in our chronic disease institutions. Some of the European procedures of "six weeks in and six weeks out" and summer admissions not only help the patient but also provide well earned relief to the relatives. Day and Night Hospitals are increasingly common in Europe where older people are brought in two to three times a week by "ambulance", given occupational therapy, physiotherapy, chiropody, meals, baths, etc., and then driven home. Night hospitals are provided in some places for the patient who is confused at night and can be home during the day. These principles have been used for some time in the psychiatric field, and are now being introduced into the field of geriatric care. We would subscribe to the briefs that ask for an extensive development of day and night hospitals.

Another item that has been emphasized in several of the briefs is the extension of out-patient departments for geriatric patients. The Canadian Medical Association brief advises more geriatric consultation clinics for diagnosis and evaluation where special services or equipment are required. A different type of orientation, philosophy and special training is needed than in the regular clinics. The matter of

---

[27] *Canadian Medical Association brief*, op. cit., No. 20, p. 1339.

[28] *The Jewish Home of the Aged*—brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, March 12, 1964, No. 3.

time, for example: older people hate to be hurried and indeed should not be rushed for fear of missing their basic complaints and prescribing inappropriate remedies.

An imposing problem which the community has not yet faced up to is the enormous increase in the number and proportion of mentally ill older people needing institutional care. In the past many older people have been certified insane and sent to mental hospitals partly under the misconception that they were mentally ill and partly because of the lack of other facilities. The trend now is to get them out of the mental hospital even though community facilities may not be equipped to handle them. For instance, in Ontario recently a bill was passed, the purpose of which was to transfer 5,000 older people as quickly as possible to some other type of custodial care.[29] It is suggested that a pilot project be useful, akin to the Geriatric Short Stay Unit in Amsterdam, where acute confused older people could be observed and treatment instituted. A large proportion of these cases return home rather quickly. Again, the day hospital principle for aged patients could be adopted by mental hospitals in the hope that this would lead to greater concern for the rehabilitation of the elderly. Also, special nursing homes for mentally confused older people could play a useful role. These must not be too large and there must be a continuous effort at rehabilitation.

We fully subscribe to the Canadian Medical Association recommendation that rehabilitation services for aged patients in psychiatric hospitals should be greatly extended.[30]

Nursing Homes

Elderly people in need of nursing and personal care are caught in a vicious circle. On the one hand, we are told that long term patients are in hospital when all they need is skilled nursing care. On the other hand, lack of nursing homes is causing the bedridden to be placed in municipal homes which were not set up to care for the ill. So desperate is the situation that even nursing homes of such poor quality that authorities feel they should not be in operation, have long waiting lists. The nursing home is caught in the middle with pressure from the overcrowded hospitals on the one hand and from overcrowded and inadequate housing and domiciliary care on the other. The Community Planning Association described the Nursing Home as "the bottleneck for housing authorities as well as for hospitals."[31]

The term "nursing home" is far from precise, although it is sometimes given specific meaning for the purposes of particular legislation. It has not the same meaning in all provinces. In Quebec, for instance, the term is not used officially at all. Nursing homes are, usually, under nursing rather than medical direction; they

[29] It is at present difficult to get older people admitted to the psychiatric units of general hospitals because of the lack of interest and undue pessimism of the staff.

[30] *Canadian Medical Association,* brief, op. cit., Vol. 20, pp. 1343-47. Remarkable results have been obtained when psychiatrists have developed an interest in geriatic psychiatry.

[31] *Community Planning Association,* brief submitted to Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 4, 1964, Vol. 10.

are thus distinguished from chronic hospitals on the one hand, or homes for the aged on the other, by their auspices with, however, very little difference in their clientele. By far the majority of nursing homes in Canada are proprietary.

Nursing homes have arisen to fill a vacuum that exists in the care of the elderly. No matter how bad they may be they permit a feeling of independence on the part of an older person who is paying his own way rather than accepting the "charity" of a municipal institution. Nursing homes have arisen as profit-making ventures and, as Mr. Ruth of the Jewish Home for the Aged told us, they appear to have been forgotten by charitable groups and by governments.[32]

The least that could be done, in the opinion of the Committee, would be, as so many suggest, to set up much more stringent and specific legislation administered at the provincial level to license and inspect nursing homes with regard to both their personnel and physical facilities. Ontario at the present time appears to be the only province without any provincial licensing but does have a "model" by-law which has been adopted by many municipalities. In all provinces there is a need to raise standards and this does not mean that the home has merely met the requirements of the building code, the fire department and the sanitary inspector. Such simple requirements as adequate records (including accident reports) and medical control leave a great deal to be desired. Rehabilitation is non-existent in most homes and recreation is limited to television.

One method of providing necessary rehabilitation and recreation would be for nursing homes to pool their resources. This could, certainly, be arranged through nursing home associations wherever they exist. Why, for instance, could not occupational therapists and physiotherapists be shared among several homes? In the U.S.A. there is increasing awareness of the responsibility of state authorities for in-service training in rehabilitation for nursing home operators. The states of Washington, Wisconsin, Texas, and Illinois have teams of experts—physiatrists, nurses, occupational therapists, and physiotherapists—going from home to home, giving courses. There is no reason why the provincial authorities in Canada could not do likewise.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the responsibility for nursing homes is primarily one for the welfare or health administration.The important thing is to ensure that the agencies in both fields co-operate in drafting suitable legislation. An attempt must be made in the legislation to ensure that the proprietor or operator is qualified for the task. In addition to suitable supervision at the provincial level in departments of health and welfare, the federal Department of National Health and Welfare could provide guides for building standards, rehabilitation facilities and training courses for operators. There is very little leadership in this area by any level of government.

---

[32] *The Jewish Home for the Aged* brief, *op. cit.*, No. 3

[33] *Department of National Health & Welfare brief*, op. cit., No. 23, p. 1545.

All nursing homes should be licensed by a health agency in the province and grants should be provided for the building of more suitable homes to voluntary non-profit bodies which are now providing facilities for ambulant well older people who could be looked after better elsewhere. A strong case could be made for developing, as suggested in the health brief of the Department of National Health and Welfare, a system of skilled nursing homes which would be closely associated in a functional manner with hospitals.[34] Perhaps this is inevitable; as more expensive services and facilities are provided in accordance with provincial regulations the rates will have to rise. This will mean a bigger subsidy and with more financing the government will necessarily have to exercise more direct control. It is to be hoped that eventually nursing home care will be taken over as an extension of hospital services. According to the best estimates we were able to secure, care in nursing homes costs on the average $8 to $10 per day. This cannot be paid for by low and middle income groups. It is only a question of time before provincial governments develop more concern for the increasing subsidies they are giving to nursing home operators for indigent cases. The pressure is on the provincial governments to take action and the above are offered as alternatives.

There are undoubtedly a great number of ambulant patients who could be accommodated in sheltered home care if additional services and facilities were provided. At present there is no real choice offered to the elderly. When isolated older persons are only slightly disabled, they are often unable to cope longer at home and there are only two major choices available to them in Canada: the public home for the aged and the private nursing home, neither of which is appropriate to their needs and both of which tend to sap whatever independence they may have had on admission.

Homes for the Aged

At present there are 1,500 homes for the aged in Canada, according to a recent study by the Canadian Welfare Council.[35] One of the most encouraging changes occurring in homes for the aged is the drop in the percentage of so-called "normal" care. With the increase in the old age pension many more older people are now enabled to make their own way in the community in spite of the lack of services. There is no doubt that, in the future, residents of Homes are going to be increasingly older and sicker than at present. Whether we call it "re-activation" or rehabilitation, more and more of them will need physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy. Medical and nursing care must be much more highly skilled and the need for a closer liaison with the general hospital will become increasingly apparent and necessary. Homes for the aged will then have turned into long term geriatric nursing units and (along with nursing homes) will be equivalent

[34] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* brief op. cit., No. 23, p. 1525.
[35] *A Home after 65,* The Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, 1964.

to the long stay annexes in the British geriatric units. Alternative accommodation must be discovered for the relatively well, ambulant patients in sheltered independent living: hostels, foster homes, etc., as suggested in the case of similar patients now in nursing homes.

There is no general agreement regarding the ideal size of homes for the aged. We must be realistic. The size depends to a large extent on the people who have to live there. As they become more and more in need of special professional personnel, either resources of personnel and facilities must be pooled or else the institution must increase in size to warrant the full-time use of such personnel. Rehabilitation facilities and equipment can also be too expensive for a great number of smaller institutions unless they can be shared by several institutions.

The 1,400 old people's homes in Sweden, mentioned in the welfare brief of the Department of National Health and Welfare, are perfectly delightful with their 20-30 beds but they are often inappropriate for the patients living in them who are increasingly mentally disturbed and chronically ill. These homes have been overbuilt and there is now a trend toward bigger institutions, more closely associated with hospitals. Old people will stay out of institutions, however attractive, as long as possible if they can live at home with additional services. With such sheltered home care there is no longer the need for the small institution for the merely frail older person who is not in need of continuous nursing care.[37]

An exciting new development is taking place in Jewish homes for the aged both in Canada and in the United States. Day care centres have been started to serve the old people on their waiting lists and the day care centre at the Jewish Home for the Aged in Toronto was described to the Committee.[38] Meals, baths, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, counselling, sheltered work, and other suitable services are offered. This is a pattern which might well be considered seriously by other residential homes, both voluntary and official. There is a great need to integrate such institutions with the community and one can envisage the provision of day care services emanating from suitably situated homes. Eventually, these could be co-ordinated with the day care centres in the geriatric departments of general hospitals. The likelihood of duplication in the immediate future is remote in view of the scarcity.

Much more concern must be shown for the selection and training of directors of homes for the aged. Great Britain has had a course lasting several months for matrons and assistant matrons. Sweden has been training administrators of homes since 1908, and the course lasts three years. At present the qualification of directors of homes for the aged in Canada remains dubious in most parts of the country.

---

[36] *Department of National Health and Welfare brief, op. cit.*, p. 1687.
[37] Townsend Peter—*The Last Refuge*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1962.
[38] *The Jewish Home for the Aged brief*—op. cit.

Foster Homes

A number of suggestions was received concerning the use of foster homes and proposals that greater use be made of foster home care and boarding homes for older people, who need some degree of care or protection.[39] The committee agrees that more attempts should be made to place older people in suitable foster homes but a strict watch should be kept to make sure that the older person is not taken advantage of by unscrupulous "foster children". Also, increased use could be made of foster home care by homes for the aged but again under strict supervision.

Sheltered Care

There is a large and increasing number of older people too frail for completely independent living and yet not disabled enough for a home for the aged. We need much more housing and hostels with shared facilities, such as dining, laundry, and entertainment. Also desirable is a little supervision from a Canadian equivalent of the British "housemother" who supervises the residents of a group of flatlets. Not only do older people need shelter, they need also facilities for health care, recreation, education and sheltered employment. Some or all of these can be provided in housing developments and even made available, as in some other parts of the world, to the older people of the surrounding community.

Community Services at Home

The Royal Commission on Health Services recommends "measures to foster the implementation of home care plans".[40] The Royal Commission reports that, from the point of view of the agency financing either home care or hospital service, "in most cases home care will be cheaper than hospital care, where 38.3 per cent of the operating cost in general and allied special hospitals is accounted for by general services other than those provided by the service departments of the hospital." There is the further saving in capital cost due to the reduced expenditure for hospital construction if fewer hospital beds are needed. But from the point of view of the patient and the community, comparisons of costs would have to take into account the cost of keeping the patients at home which may be increased substantially where extensive housekeeping and other ancillary services are required.

A great many submissions to the Senate Committee supported the strengthening of such home care services as visiting nursing, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, chiropody, sick room equipment, etc. Several agencies made recommendations concerning the desirability of a more rapid development of home care and suggested the active role of government in its promotion, financed either as a part of a

[39] *Testimony of K. O. Mackenzie,* Deputy Minister of Welfare, province of Manitoba; Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 28, 1964, No. 19, p. 1288.

[40] *Royal Commission on Health Services,* Vol. 1, op. cit., 60-62.

comprehensive health care program or under hospital insurance. Among the reasons given by the Department of National Health and Welfare for the lagging development of organized home care plans in Canada are:

(a) The pattern of medical practice in Canada places an emphasis on hospital and office practice, eliminating all but a minimum of house calls.

(b) Administration of hospital based programs proves difficult because of the lack of regionalization of hospitals.

(c) The lack of interest on the part of public health departments.[41]

One of the main reasons for lagging acceptance of home care is that the patient is insured for services which are provided in hospital but has to make his own arrangements for home care. Once this difficulty has been surmounted, more patients (especially older ones) would prefer to be cared for at home and would apply pressure on relatives and on the physician to allow them to stay at home if at all possible, providing, of course, that suitable services are available.

Among the health services provided in the home have always been the home calls by physician and, since before the turn of the century, the Victorian Order of Nurses has been providing for visits by graduate nurses on a national scale, followed by other visiting nurses associations operating in certain areas. In some of the provinces public health nurses also provide some visiting bedside nursing, a policy adopted on a province-wide basis in British Columbia. A new element has been added to home care by organizing the visiting nursing services together with other community services into organized plans. Such plans may be operated by an individual hospital (hospital based) primarily with a view towards an earlier discharge of some of its own patients, or they may be operated on a community basis without limitation to a specific hospital. The objective in the latter case is to keep patients out of hospital as well as to facilitate their earlier discharge, and also to mobilize the various community services for patients outside the hospital who may benefit from them. We noted that the Royal Commission on Health Services forcefully recommends the extension of organized home care.

We strongly support the development of organized home care under any auspices. When it is provided by voluntary agencies, higher subsidies and adequate payment for services must be provided to permit the extension of these services to all areas and, particularly, to rural communities where probably greater use will have to be made of the public health nurse in the provision of bedside nursing on a visiting basis. It is rather starting to find the lack of home services in Canada compared with Europe.[42]

Podiatric or chiropodist services are now considered essential for the aged. In Edinburgh, for example, five full time podiatrists are on the staff of the local health

[41] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* brief op. cit., p. 1547.
[42] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* brief op. cit., p. 1694.

department. It is suggested that we need at least one podiatrist per 100,000 population;[43] their services are woefully inadequate in Canada. Physiotherapists and occupational therapists working in the home are almost non-existent in Canada except in a few areas. Until such services are available, including the relief of the crucial shortage of visiting homemakers, we are not able to offer a real choice to older people, or to the doctor as between hospital and home care.

Health Department

What we have said about the need for re-orientation of health agencies, in general, in order to provide the services needed by the aging applies, particularly, to health departments at all levels. As part of the assessment of its present and future role, the health department must effectively coordinate its services with the other agencies in the community.

We have already referred to the role of the public health nurse. Although the number of home visits to older people has increased in the past few years, a great deal more could be done. In Edinburgh, for instance, in a recent survey 38 per cent of old people needed the services of a health visitor and only 2½ per cent received them.[44] In some European health departments there is so much concern about the problems of the aged that a new speciality called Geriatric Public Health Nursing has arisen.

A recommendation has recently been made by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh which has relevance in Canada. It suggests that a register be kept by health departments not only of needy older people (as many health departments in Great Britain are already doing) but of all people over 70. It is suggested that when the older person first receives the government pension his name be sent automatically to the health department. A routine visit could then be made and follow up visits, if necessary and desired, much as in the case of birth registrations to-day. No difficulties are envisaged since most older people love to be visited and there is no longer the same necessity for confidentiality.[45]

In Norwegian cities the Health and Welfare Centres get the names of all people in their area when they begin to receive the pension, and they are all routinely contacted either by letter or visit. As a result resources can be mobilized early to meet an old person's social or medical disability instead of waiting for an emergency to arise. Such a register would also yield the statistics necessary for the adequate planning and evaluation of health services to the aged.

It is strongly recommended that local Canadian health departments keep a register of all older people and that the staff of the health department visit these old

[43] *The Care of the Elderly in Scotland*, op. cit., p. 43.
[44] *Ibid.*, p. 35.
[45] As recommended in the presentation by the *Anglican Church of Canada* to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging Proceedings, June 12, 1964, No. 12, p. 783.

people with a view to ascertaining their health status and needs. Consideration might be given to including with the first old age security cheque a letter informing the pensioner of health and other community services available to him.

FINANCING

Hospital Care

Ninety-eight per cent of Canada's population is insured for hospital care under the federal Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, with the federal government providing funds to meet approximately 50 per cent of the operating costs of general, chronic, and convalescent hospitals. The federal expenditure for 1964 is estimated to be $425,000,000.[46] There is no limit on length of stay if medical need is established.[47] Tuberculosis and mental hospital care, however, is not at present covered by this Act.

Medical Care

Saskatchewan and Alberta both have province-wide medical care programs; Ontario, and more recently British Columbia as well, have announced plans to set up medical care schemes. In Newfoundland approximately one-half the population receive physician services at home or in hospital under the Cottage Hospital Medical Care Plan, including all children under 16 years of age.

People of all ages come under the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Plan which is financed from personal premiums, with contributions from general revenue. The plan covers 95 per cent of the population for benefit purposes. Excluded from benefits are a few groups otherwise provided for, such as some Indians, veterans on War Veterans Allowances, members of the armed forces and the R.C.M.P. The Department of National Health and Welfare reports that, "no premiums were levied in respect of 1962. For 1963 the annual levies were $12 per adult and $24 for a family maximum. For 1964 the premiums were reduced to $5 and $12 respectively. Special corporation and personal income taxes have been introduced to help support the program along with the use of a portion of revenue of a 5 per cent retail sales tax."[48]

The Alberta plan, introduced in 1963, is voluntary, covering those who purchase their own insurance and a large number—estimated at about 425,000 persons—who, though otherwise self-supporting, require help in paying for medical

---

[46] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* brief *op. cit.,* p. 1543.
[47] *Ibid.,* p. 1545.
[48] *Public Health and Welfare Services in Canada,* a report prepared for the Canada Year Book 1964 by the Research and Statistics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, p. 37.

care insurance. The "65,000 pensioners and others receiving public assistance," continue to be cared for under the same arrangements as before. "Residents desiring a subsidy must establish that they cannot afford to pay the full cost of the premiums . . ."[49]

The method used in Alberta subsidizes individuals on a means test basis rather than applying the subsidy to a common fund, and thereby reducing premiums for all as in Saskatchewan. This approach was rejected by the Hall Commission as unacceptable. The Senate Committee agrees with their conclusion that if millions of Canadians were to be "subsidized and means tested . . . . this would pose a formidable task in terms of organized administrative machinery, extra costs which Canadians cannot afford, and a method of examining the individual which, in the opinion of many Canadians, is contrary to the dignity of man".[50]

In addition to the foregoing public plans, there are throughout Canada commercial insurance plans and prepayment plans sponsored by the medical profession available to older people usually, however, at a cost reflecting the greater risk in this age group.

To end this state of fragmented, incomplete, often excessively costly, and generally inadequate coverage of health care needs by insurance or prepayment, the Royal Commission on Health Services has recommended a universal and comprehensive Health Services Programme. Its objective, furthermore, is not merely the financing of health services but also to ensure the quality of these services and adequate resources in terms of both personnel and facilities. It also provides guide lines for a rational coordination and organization of all health services.

The implementation of the Commission's recommendations would add to the existing hospital and diagnostic services the medical services it specifies,[51] dental and optical services for certain groups, prescription drug services (with a $1.00 fee), prosthetic services (including appliances), and home care services.

The removal, as recommended by the Royal Commission, of the restriction of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act essentially to members of the labour force would clearly make this Act applicable also to the aging and aged.

PERSONNEL

There is a serious shortage of members of the healing and helping professions concerned with the problem of old age e.g., physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, physiatrists, orthotists, prosthetists, social workers, podiatrists, etc. Part of this shortage is due to the general shortage of such workers for all

---

[49] *Ibid.*, p. 39.

[50] *Royal Commission on Health Services, op. cit.*, p. 738.

[51] i.e., the various forms of physicians services; X-ray, laboratory and other diagnostic procedures, preventive services (incl. periodic examinations), appliances, therapists' services, podiatric and chiropractic treatment if prescribed, transportation services.

ages, but it is also due to the lack of interest on the part of professional personnel and others in the whole area of geriatrics. Old age and chronic diseases are alike rejected. When they are combined there is a double rejection. When the chronic disease is mental illness this is the third strike which only too often counts the old person out as far as help is concerned.

Part of the reason for the neglect of the aged is cultural but another important factor is the lack of training of professional personnel in the area of chronic diseases and gerontology. Teachers tend to be youth-centred, acute illness oriented, and efficiency focussed. There is a need to emphasize control rather than cure, management rather than recovery, and rehabilitation for the activities of daily living (A.D.L.) rather than for holding a job. There is also a need to emphasize the satisfactions, rather than the frustrations, of dealing with geriatric patients.

We would subscribe to the policy statement of the Canadian Medical Association Committee on Aging: "Greater emphasis should be given in the curricula of medical schools on the medical, social and economic aspects of aging. Programs for the aging population cannot succeed unless the medical student, the physician of tomorrow, is properly prepared for the handling of geriatric problems. The medical student should be indoctrinated to develop an interest in the problems of the aged and learn to assess the various factors involved in the illness of the patient: a) A form of continuing education in the area of aging should be maintained during the training period of internship and residency by formal guidance and instruction. b) Programs for the stimulation of greater interest in Geriatrics by the medical profession is essential."[52]

There should be a similar emphasis, in post-graduate training in all specialties having any bearing on health problems of the aged, in medical societies and associations, and in post-graduate refresher courses. It goes without saying that the programs of existing gerontological and geriatric organizations should be strengthened.

RESEARCH

Research in aging is divided into at least four categories: 1) Basic research into the nature of aging including biological, psychological and social aspects, 2) Basic research into the nature of chronic diseases including methods of preventing their onset, 3) Clinical research into the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of chronic diseases, 4) Community health research; developing methods of applying the knowledge already known to the older people who need the services, e.g., the use of well oldster clinics, screening tests, home care, etc.

Much greater financial support is needed for the promotion of research in all the above areas. In regard to research, more particularly in the clinical field, the Canadian Medical Association's brief states: "Despite substantial and gratifying

[52] *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Sept. 5, 1964, Vol. 91, p. 486.

increases by government in the past few years, the funds available for medical research are still short of advancing requirements and lag behind the level of funds provided by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Sweden and the United States. Industry and commerce should supplement government support in the field of clinical research. The augmentation of an active program of clinical research would be a vital factor in the improvement of the standards of medical care for all of our citizens."[53]

COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Here again reference is made to the extensive studies and proposals by the Royal Commission on Health Services. There are several crucial areas in dealing with the problems of the aged where coordination and planning are not only desirable but essential in dealing with the problems of the aged, e.g., the inter-relationship of the fields of health, education, welfare, and labour, and the inter-relationship of the physical, mental and social aspects of well being.

Teamwork is imperative if we are to deal effectively with the problems of the aged, e.g., teamwork between medical and paramedical personnel; between professional, technical and ancillary workers; between voluntary, official and professional organizations.

In caring for the sick older person at home, teamwork should bring together the services of the doctor, nurse, occupational therapist, physiotherapist, social worker, visiting homemaker, chiropodist, friendly visitor, etc. Unfortunately, in the past education of the health professions has not always prepared their members for this role and, as said above, improvements at the undergraduate and graduate level are necessary, An offer of cooperation with far-reaching implications is contained in the statement of policy of the Canadian Medical Association Committee on Aging: "The Canadian Medical Association cognisant of the multiple aspects of Aging (e.g., the social, economic physiological and environmental) that extend beyond the purely medical facet, is prepared to cooperate and work with all groups which have these areas as their primary concern for the welfare of the aged citizen."[54]

LOCAL

It is felt by many workers that the health needs of the aged would be best served through local agencies and municipal departments combining the functions of health and welfare. However, the vested interests on both sides are great, professional lines have been drawn, and the positions have become established. An alternative is a close working relationship through committees and other devices to bring the two groups together regularly in considering provisions for the elderly. Also necessary is the coordination of other official, voluntary and professional

[53] *Canadian Medical Association brief*, op. cit. pp. 1353-4.
[54] *Canadian Medical Association Journal. op. cit.*, Vol. 91, p. 486.

agencies and individuals concerned with caring for the elderly. All can be drawn together at the local level in the Aging Committees of Social Planning Councils (where they exist) or in Senior Citizens' Councils, which have proven their worth in certain parts of Canada, although most of these councils are seriously understaffed and underfinanced.

Planning for the health of older people cannot proceed without considering the other facets of need, such as housing, welfare services and recreation. An increase for provision in one area will have an inevitable effect on others. A variety of facilities and services is needed, much of the planning for which must be done at the local level.

PROVINCIAL

Some 35 American States at the present time have permanent Commissions or Committees on Aging, normally set up by the Governor and reporting to him. No corresponding development has occurred so far in Canada, although it should be noted that over the past few years three provinces, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Ontario, appointed official committees to inquire into the situation of old people, which may perhaps be regarded as steps in this direction.

A crucial need in the health field is for a Branch on *Aging and Chronic Illness in each of the ten provincial departments of Health.* It may be significant that while all provincial welfare departments sent in briefs to the Senate Committee none was received from a provincial Department of Health. The only submission from a health department came from the Department of National Health and Welfare. More assistance from the provincial level should be given to local medical officers of health in setting up new programs and services for the elderly in their areas. Health departments at present seem preoccupied with maternal and child health to the exclusion of other age groups in the community.

In addition to the Branch advocated above, there should be a continuing committee of the Health and Welfare Departments which would meet regularly to consider mutually important matters, such as nursing home legislation, home for the aged, etc.

FEDERAL

There is entirely too little emphasis on aging and on the overall care of the chronically ill at the federal level. The federal Department of National Health and Welfare is in admirable position to set up a committee on aging coordinating both Health and Welfare which would bring these two groups together to consider problems of mutual concern.

In addition there should be a special *Health Services Division on the Care of the Aged and Chronic Disease Control* under the Direction of Health Services. It is not sufficient to have this centred in the Division of Medical Rehabilitation. The concern and programs should be much broader than merely rehabilitation.

Appendix I

Largely Controllable, Partially Controllable, Largely Uncontrolled Chronic Illnesses

(Excerpts from a Speech Presented in March 1951 by Dr. David Seegal at the Commission's Conference on Preventive Aspects of Chronic Disease)*

Table A-1 lists 17 long-term diseases which may be *largely controlled* if proper preventive diagnostic, and therapeutic measures are employed.

Table A-1.—Largely controllable chronic illnesses

Diabetes mellitus	Rickets
Pernicious anemia	Hookworm infestation
Syphilis	Malaria
Hyperthyroidism	Amebiasis
Myxedema	Thrombocytopenic purpura
Hyperparathyroidism	Familial hemolytic jaundice
Sprue	Poliomyelitis
"Alcoholic" neuritis	Retrolental fibroplasia
Pellagra	Rheumatic fever
Beri-beri	Patent ductus arteriosus
Scurvy	

Table A-2 contains a list of 27 chronic illnesses which are *partially controllable.*

Table A-2.—Partially controllable chronic illnesses

Congenital heart disease	Disseminated lupus erythematosus
Addison's disease	Bacterial endocarditis
Cretinism	Lung abscess
Diabetes insipidus	Bronchiectasis
Acromegaly	Trypanosomiasis
Coeliac disease	Hay fever
Hemophilia	Asthma
Erythremia	Myasthenia gravis
Tuberculosis	Myotonia congenita
Actinomycosis	Familial periodic paralysis
Osteomyelitis	General paresis
Rheumatoid arthritis	Epilepsy
Gout	Certain neuroses and psychoses

Table A-3.—Largely uncontrolled chronic illnesses

Certain congenital defects
Certain neurological diseases
Certain psychoses
Certain neoplasms
Chronic glomerular nephritis
Hypertension
Arteriosclerosis

*Contained in *"Prevention of Chronic Illness,"* Vol. 1, U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, 1957, P. 322. In the intervening years there have been several additional advances in diagnosis and management of certain of the diseases cited.

Appendix II

Secondary Prevention Through Screening Examinations

"Screening is the presumptive identification of unrecognized disease or defect by the application of tests, examinations or other procedures which can be applied rapidly. Screening tests sortout apparently well persons who probably have a disease from those who probably do not. A screening test is not intended to be diagnostic. Persons with positive or suspicious findings must be referred to their physicians for diagnosis and necessary treatment."[1]

Multiple screening is the application of two or more screening tests in combination to large groups of people.

Criteria

- Reliability
- Validity—Specificity
  —Sensitivity
- Yield
- Cost
- Acceptance
- Ease of Performance
- Time Required
- Importance of Condition
- Laboratory Facilities Available
- Follow-up Services

Representative Screening Tests for Chronic Disease[2]

Evaluation of Physical Status

- Height, weight, and body build
- Pulse and respiration
- Temperature
- Blood pressure

Blood Tests

- Hematocrit determination
- Buffy coat test
- Blood count
- Hemoglobin determination
- Serologic test for syphilis
- Blood group and Rh factor determinations
- Sedimentation rate determination
- Blood sugar level determination

Urine Tests

- Albumin
- Sugar
- Acetone

Eye Tests

- Visual acuity determination
- Intraocular pressure determination

X-Ray Procedures

- Dental X-ray
- Chest X-ray (read for evidence of lung and/or heart pathology)

Miscellaneous Procedures

- Electrocardiography
- Cervical cytology test (Papanicolaou smear)
- Hearing test (audiometry)
- Self-screener history (done by the patient or a clerk, as distinguished from a complete medical history)
- Stool examination (for occult blood)

---

[1] From *"Proceedings on Preventive Aspects of Chronic Disease"*, March 12-14, 1951. Baltimore, U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, page 14.

[2] From *"Prevention of Chronic Illness"*, Vol. 1, U.S. Commission on Chronic Illness, 1957, p. 52. In the intervening years there have been several additions to this list of suggested screening tests.

CHAPTER 12

Housing for Older People

I. The Problem

A. HOUSING SITUATION OF THE AGED

Before answering the question whether Canada's aged population is adequately housed, it is important to secure a clear impression of the reality lying behind the words "the aged"—keeping in mind, of course, that we are concerned here not with the totality of the problems of the aged, but specifically with their housing situation.

1. *Housing Status*

The following table describes the living arrangements adopted by older people, according to the evidence submitted to the Senate Committee by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 20.—Household Status of Population aged 65 and over June 1, 1961

	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
In families (married population)			
In own household	63.2	44.7	53.7
Not in own household	3.3	2.8	3.1
Live with relatives	2.6	2.3	2.5
Lodgers	.7	.5	.6
Not in families (single and widowed)			
In own household	14.6	23.4	19.1
Living-alone	9.8	15.5	12.7
Other person present	4.8	7.8	6.4
Not in own household	19.0	29.1	24.2
Live with relatives	7.8	17.2	12.6
Lodgers	6.8	15.2	6.0
In Institutions	3.9	4.7	4.3
Employees or share accommodation	.5	2.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Brief of the DBS to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, October 27, 1964, No. 18, p. 1253.

It appears from these figures that where husband and wife lived together, or where a married woman was still head of a family, the usual pattern was for the family to maintain its own home. A very small percentage of older couples doubled up with relatives, while an even smaller group lived as lodgers. A doubling of an older couple with their younger married children, popular stereotypes notwithstanding, appears rather rare.

The situation was different where a man or a woman was left alone. The most frequent solution was *not* to maintain a household:[1] 56 per cent of the single and widowed aged people followed that course of action. Half of these lived with relatives and thus became part of a family of sorts; this was more common among women (59 per cent) than among men (41 per cent). Those who maintained their own household lived by themselves in 66 per cent of the cases. From the table we can also see that about 55 per cent of the single aged were living *alone* in their own homes, or as lodgers, or in institutions. Among these men and women must be, those who experience most intensely the crushing impact of solitude, whether their material needs are cared for or not.

2. *Home Ownership*

A noteworthy fact is that in 1961 77 per cent of the aged heads of households owned the homes they lived in, and that the vast majority held a clear title to them. However, the median value of dwellings owned by older people was relatively low: $9,296 for non-farm single detached dwellings owned by persons in the 65 to 69 year age group, and $8,399 for similar dwellings owned by persons 70 years and over, as compared with a national median of $11,021.

Older people, not fortunate enough to own their own homes, paid comparatively high rents: the average cash rent paid by tenant households whose head was 65 years of age or older was $64 in 1961, only slightly less than the national average of $65; and in five metropolitan areas (Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Sudbury and Saint John) the average rent paid by the aged exceeded the over-all average for the metropolitan area. Elderly women, despite their generally lower incomes, tended to pay substantially more for rental accommodation than elderly men.[2]

3. *Housing Conditions*

Whether older people own or rent the place they live in is less important than the actual quality of the accommodation and the availability of essential facilities. The following table throws light on this subject and provides a comparison with the housing conditions of the group aged 45 to 64. It is to be observed that the figures relate only to households, and, therefore, take no account of the situation of some 27 per cent of the older population, mostly single and widowed, who live with relatives or in rooming houses, and in many cases enjoy fewer amenities than those available to heads of households.

---

[1] According to DBS definitions, "a household constitutes all persons occupying the same dwelling regardless of relationship to the head. It may comprise one family, two or more families or no families. It may also consist of one person maintaining a separate dwelling."

[2] *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, proceedings November 26, 1964, No. 22, p. 1470.

Table 21.—Condition of Housing occupied by the Aged, 1961

% of Households Without:	Age of Head of Household			
	45–54		65 plus	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Running Water	10.8	8.8	17.2	11.9
Exclusive bath or shower	21.4	21.6	30.8	26.0
Exclusive flush toilet	20.2	18.9	27.8	26.6
Furnace	31.1	30.2	39.9	34.3
Refrigerator	8.3	8.6	13.8	11.3
Automobile	22.6	60.1	48.8	71.4

SOURCE: 1961 Census

These figures make it clear that a substantial number of older people live in less than satisfactory accommodation and that housing conditions tend to deteriorate as age advances. Why this should be so is related, of course, to the question of income, actual and prospective, which has been examined in Chapters 2 and 9. Our present economic system links together the strength of an individual's bid for suitable housing with the amount of money he is in a position to devote to this type of expenditure, and as we have seen the older person in this competitive situation is at a distinct disadvantage. Not only is there a major drop in average and median income after age 65, but also a considerable part of this reduced income assumes the form of fairly fixed payments, such as pensions, government allowances and the like, which are all very sensitive to inflationary trends.

4. *Marital Status*

In 1961, out of the 1,391,000 elderly persons 757,000, or 54 per cent, were married and 634,000 were single, divorced or widowed.

For various reasons, the rate of separation is higher among the aged than in the younger age groups and one out of every ten married elderly persons did not live with his or her spouse. Of the 757,000 married elderly persons, therefore, only 684,000 were members of traditional, husband-wife families. Of the latter, 493,000 formed 246,000 families where both husband and wife were 65 years of age or older, while the remaining 191,000 elderly lived with a partner who was less than 65 years of age.

Of the 634,000 unmarried elderly persons, 421,000 or 67 percent were women. Due to the different life expectancy between the sexes the proportion of unmarried women is very high in the older age groups. In the 75 to 79 age class, for example, 67 percent of all women were unmarried and only two out of every ten women over the age of 80 were married.

B. Housing Standards for the Aged

Most conventional housing does not readily facilitate the adjustments in living patterns required of the aged because of their declining physical, social and financial capabilities. This section explores standards for the design of suitable housing agreements.

1. *Design*

Essentially, housing for the aged should provide a greater degree of convenience, comfort and safety and this can be achieved by applying these criteria to all aspects of housing, i.e., relationship to community facilities, microclimate and site development, general layout and space requirements, and the details of illumination, finishes, hardware and electrical and mechanical controls.

The most critical design areas are:

Approach to the Accommodation—stairs should be avoided and wheelchair access should be provided.

The Kitchen—storage should not be placed higher than 63″ above the floor, and an electric stove with controls at the front is recommended.

The Bathroom—provide non slip floors and surfaces in tub or shower, seating for bathing or showering, strong grab bars and towel rails, bathroom doors which can be unlocked from the outside in an emergency and a direct, well lit path between the bathroom and bed areas.

Large scale multiple housing schemes should include features such as intercom warning lights, buzzers or bells for emergencies, temperature control with design temperature of at least 75°, elevators in structures of two or more stories and these large enough to permit access for wheelchairs and stretchers, smoke and fire detection equipment and a means of emergency evacuation or protection in case of fire.

2. *Community Planning*

One main objective of any housing policy must be the provision of a wide range of facilities and locations meeting minimum standards at reasonable prices. This applies equally to housing for the aged; old people should have wide choice among types of living arrangement.

Group residential facilities, whether apartments or hostel types, have a place within the desirable spectrum of accommodation for the aged. Their siting raises complex economic (which we shall ignore here) and community planning problems. It is now commonly accepted that the aged should not be segregated into "gerontological preserves." The ideal rather is to locate them in normal residential neighbourhoods. We must keep in mind that the overall objective is to create for the aged as natural as possible a "social milieu" in which they can continue to function as individuals and as members of various social groups; the disappearance

of the natural "social milieu" provided by the family renders this task at once more difficult and more urgent.[3]

Public transportation (recall that few aged have cars and fewer still may care to drive them) should be within walking distance. Community services and facilities should be easily reached, and include laundry, dry cleaning, shoe repair, barber shop, beauty parlor, restaurant, library, churches, movie theatres, clothing and drug stores, physicians and dentists. The site or the immediate area should offer space for outdoor activities; the nearby shops and services mentioned would at the same time provide areas of activity for the aged to enjoy. These various needs clearly bar cheap sites in remote or isolated areas, and in recently developed fringe areas where services are not already available.

Little can be said about housing structures themselves, as long as the design requirements mentioned above are met. No one type of construction is ideal: it should be possible to provide an esthetically pleasing variety of one-storey, garden-type and multi-storey structures. If hostel accommodation is contemplated, the size could range efficiently from 25 to 250 units, although a spread between 50 and 100 units is, probably, to be preferred. Where a central kitchen and minimum personal services are provided, economical operation is difficult in projects of less than 50 units, and as the number rises above 100, the friendly, homelike atmosphere, which is so desirable, tends to disappear.[4]

3. *Ancillary Services*[5]

Assuming that we intend to maximize the old person's opportunity for independent living, the following special services, in addition to those normally available to everyone (viz. hospital care), need to be provided in the vicinity of their homes.

—Financial: including access to a financial counselor;

—Personal: a short incapacity requires arrangements with friends or through volunteers for transportation and assistance in shopping; homemaker services, meals-on-wheels and laundry service can go a long way toward delaying the moment when institutional care becomes necessary;

—Health: home care program with services of visiting nurse;

—Personal adjustment and family life: help of competent case workers and counselors for older people and also for younger families with aging relatives;

—Employment and rehabilitation counselling;

—Promotion of activity and of participation: through adult education programs, senior citizens clubs, activity centers, hobby and handicraft groups, etc.

---

[3] *Cities in the Suburbs*—Humphrey Carver, University of Toronto Press, 1964.

[4] This chapter, throughout, is concerned with accommodation for relatively able-bodied old people. The situation of those in need of prolonged nursing and institutional care has already been dealt with under Health in Chapter 11.

[5] For fuller discussion of Ancillary, or Community Services, see Chapters 6 and 13.

C. Demand for Housing for the Aged

Predicting housing demand is a most elusive task: the estimates mentioned here should, therefore, be taken with due caution as informed guesses based on the most recent evidence available.[6]

Of the 1961 total of 516,000 elderly *families,* it is estimated that 30 per cent to 35 per cent are experiencing difficulty in securing decent housing at reasonable cost. Some 50,000 of these families are thought to dwell in unsatisfactory conditions: overcrowded dwellings or units requiring major repairs. A further 130,000 families are probably straining their resources to achieve reasonably adequate accommodations. This larger group may find their housing problems considerably alleviated by increased social benefits, larger pensions, etc. But, as things stood in 1961, their economically derived housing difficulties must be accounted for in any comprehensive low-income housing analysis. We thus arrive at an estimated 180,000 elderly families with housing problems.

Some figure must also be included for *single* elderly persons in bad housing. In 1961 there were 235,000 elderly non-family households, of which we can say that 117,000 have housing difficulties. The number of unsatisfactory dwellings occupied by this group has been estimated at 20,000 units requiring major repairs and 5,000 where there is overcrowding.

We thus arrive at a rough figure of about 300,000 elderly family and non-family households which, in 1961, were experiencing difficulties in their housing situation. This estimate is confirmed by a statement made by R. Adamson, CMHC economist, before the Senate Committee on Aging: he estimated indeed that at least 400,000 elderly persons as of that date were in need of housing assistance.[7]

Looking to the future, we can say the elderly population of Canada is likely to grow by some 990,000 before 1980.[8] At the 1961 average of 1.86 persons per elderly household, these persons would form some 360,000 family and 170,000 non-family households, and assuming no change either in income benefits or in the general effectiveness of our housing system meanwhile, we can expect that by 1980 some 126,000 new family households will be added to the existing group with housing problems. Similarly, assuming a continuation of the present situation, and, as in the case of the families above, making no allowance for vacancies, 50 per cent of the 170,000 new, non-family households formed by 1980 will experience housing difficulties. We have thus a need of 85,000 units for these households.

---

[6] This section draws heavily on the study prepared by Prof. J. A. Murray for the Ontario Association of Housing Authorities: *"Good Housing for Canadians"* 1964, p. 128 ff.

[7] *R. T. Adamson,* Testimony before the Special Committee on Aging, Proceedings, Nov. 26, 1964, No. 22, p. 1435.

[8] Estimates given in Table 4-4, *Report of Royal Commission on Health Services,* (based on net immigration of 50,000 annually), Vol. 1, pp. 114-5.

In this fashion, we reach a total figure of 211,000 new or converted dwelling units for old people needed by 1980, if the housing requirements of the forthcoming aged are to be met in accordance with decent standarda; and, adding this to the earlier figure of 300,000 for the current group of ill-housed elderly, yields a grand total of 511,000. The task before us is, therefore, of considerable magnitude and we turn now to consider how best it may be accomplished through a combination of public and private initiative.

II What Is Being Done

A. The Federal Government

The National Housing Act—1954, which succeeded previous statutes dating back to the pre-war period, is entitled "An Act to Promote the Construction of New Houses, the Repair and Modernization of Existing Houses, and the Improvement of Housing and Living Conditions." Its general aim, as stated by Mr. Hignett, President of CMHC in January, 1965, is "to bring to an end the existence of sub-standard housing conditions in Canada."

The NHA with its subsequent amendments (substantial changes were introduced in 1964) contains no specific provisions for housing for the elderly; indeed, that expression does not appear in it. A collection of speeches by the late Dr. Stewart Bates, President of CMHC from 1954 to 1964, published in the CMHC-sponsored journal "HABITAT", is equally barren of references to the problems of housing for the aged. It is, therefore, safe to state (not necessarily to criticize) that Canada does not have a federal policy dealing specifically with the problem of housing for the elderly.

Nevertheless, the general provisions of the NHA have relevance to the issue at hand, inasmuch as they address themselves specifically to sub-standard housing. The special benefits provided by the Act are available to assist the elderly as long as they fall within the category of "low-income persons."

General assistance for housing is provided through the National Housing Act in the form of loan insurance, guarantees, direct loans by CMHC, joint Federal-Provincial projects and direct grants.

(1) *Loan Insurance*

Insurance of Loan Principal (see particularly Sections 6-13 inc. of NHA).

The NHA provides for the insurance of the full principal amount of loans made by approved lenders for new home-ownership and rental housing. The same insurance provision is made for existing dwellings in designated urban renewal

areas. Approved lenders are private companies (chartered banks, life insurance, and trust and loan companies) authorized by the Government to make loans under the Act.

In the case of home-ownership dwellings, the maximum loan insurable is 95 per cent of the first $13,000 of the lending value of the property, plus 70 per cent of the remainder, up to an established ceiling amount of $18,000. For rental projects, the loan is 85 per cent of the lending value, subject to a maximum amount of $18,000 for houses and $12,000 for each self-contained family housing unit in apartment projects.

Insured loans from approved lenders are available to individual home-owner applicants, to builders constructing houses for sale or for rent, to rental investors, to co-operative housing associations and to farmers. There is no age limit as a qualification for these loans.

The interest rate on NHA loans is established by the Governor in Council and repayment terms vary from 25 to 35 years.

CMHC is authorized under Section 40 of the Act to make direct loans for home-ownership and rental housing where assistance is not available through the approved lenders. By policy, such loans are made to any eligible home-owner applicant but direct assistance to builders is generally subject to the pre-sale of the dwellings to satisfactory purchasers.

(2) *Guarantees*

Guaranteed Home Improvement Loans (Part IV, NHA)

Loans for home improvement purposes made by the chartered banks in accordance with the terms of the Act are guaranteed up to a maximum of $4,000 in the case of a one-family dwelling. For multiple-family projects, the maximum guarantee is $4,000 for the first dwelling unit plus $1,500 for each additional unit in the building.

The effects of home improvement loans on housing for the elderly are difficult to assess. Since 1955, when the Home Improvement Loans Program was inaugurated, 272,145 loans in an overall amount of $348.2 million have been approved. It is impossible, however, to ascertain how many of these were for the purpose of improving or generating housing for the aged. There was some decline in the number of NHA-guaranteed home improvement loans in 1964, with the banks approving 19,800 loans for a total value of $36 million. Despite the decrease in loan value from the 22,024 authorized in 1963, the total value of the loans approved was little changed.

Guarantee of Annual Returns (see Sections 14 and 15, NHA).

Private investors building rental housing projects of not less than eight units can be guaranteed a certain annual return from rentals for a maximum of 30 years.

These provisions designed to make such undertakings attractive to large investors, were introduced during the immediate postwar years. No new guarantees of this kind have been made under these Sections since 1954.

(3) *Direct Loans for Low-Rental Projects* (Sections 16 and 16A)

There are special categories of NHA loans which may be used by organizations wishing to provide accommodation for individuals and families of low-income including elderly persons.

Prior to the June, 1964, amendments to the Act, CMHC was authorized under Section 16 to make loans to limited-dividend companies to assist in the construction of low-rental housing projects or in the purchase of existing buildings and their conversion into a housing project for families of restricted income and for elderly persons.

These limited-dividend companies were incorporated to construct, hold and manage a low-rental housing project with dividends established by the terms of their charters or instruments of incorporation at five per cent per annum or less of the paid-up share capital. The majority of these projects were entrepreneur sponsored. However, loans were also made under this Section to non-profit organizations or municipalities which incorporated a non-profit company to construct, hold and manage low-rental housing projects. In these cases, the organizations were permitted to construct hostel or dormitory accommodation for elderly persons on the ratio of one hostel bed for each self-contained unit constructed.

The intent of the June, 1964, amendment, which added Section 16A to the Act, was to segregate these two classes of borrowers.

Loans under Sections 16 and 16A are now made as follows:

Section 16 To limited-dividend companies seeking a profit. Projects consist of self-contained units for families of low income.

Section 16A To non-profit corporations. Projects, in addition to self-contained units may consist of hostel or dormitory type or a combination of both types and are to be leased to individuals or families of low income. While the Act does not specifically use the term "elderly persons" it is permissible to construct housing projects for individuals or families classified as elderly persons.

Projects financed under Sections 16 and 16A are designed for individuals and families of low income who are not able to afford open market rents. Such projects for elderly persons are intended to provide accommodation to the following categories:

Self-Contained Accommodation

An ingoing tenant's gross annual income may not exceed $2,700 for a bachelor unit, and $3,600 for a one-bedroom unit.

Hostel or Dormitory Accommodation

This form of housing is reserved for persons who are unable to obtain suitable accommodation within their means. Priority is given, to the extent possible, to those having lower incomes.

NHA loans to limited-dividend housing corporations, as of the end of 1964, amounted to $186.7 million, out of a total CMHC loan portfolio of $1.9 billion.

(4) *Direct Loans for Public Housing Projects* (Sections 35C and 35D).

CMHC may make a loan to a province, or to a municipality or public housing agency with the approval of the province, to construct, acquire and operate a public housing project for low-income families and individuals.

> A "public housing agency" is a corporation wholly owned by a provincial government or agency, one or more municipalities or a combination of these, having appropriate power to undertake public housing projects. A "public housing project" includes land and buildings providing family, hostel or dormitory type accommodation whether the buildings are new construction or existing housing.

The construction or acquisition loan may be up to 90 per cent of the total cost as determined by CMHC.

The term of the loan, which is secured by a first mortgage on the project, may be for as long as 50 years but not in excess of the useful life of the development.

Loans are also available to assist proponents of public housing projects to acquire land for future public housing projects. The maximum loan that may be made for this purpose is 90 per cent of the cost of acquiring and servicing the property. The period for repayment of the loan may be up to 15 years at an interest rate set by the Governor in Council.

(5) *Grants for Operating Losses* (Section 35E).

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 35E of the Act for Federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Grants may cover up to 50 per cent of operating losses for a period up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Rents in public housing projects subsidized under Section 35E of the Act are based on the income of the tenants.

(6) *Joint Federal-Provincial Public Housing Projects* (Section 35A)

Partnership agreements between the Federal and Provincial Governments are authorized under the Act for the construction of public housing projects for low-income families and individuals, the sharing of operating losses and the assembly of land. The agreement also makes possible the acquisition, improvement and conversion for housing purposes of existing buildings in any area of a municipality. Projects are initiated by a municipality through the Province.

For Federal-Provincial public housing projects the Federal Government assumes up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of the project, the remainder being borne by the Provincial Government which may call upon the municipality to meet a portion of the provincial share.

Provision is made for the sharing of operating losses on the same basis as capital costs. The Federal Government shares up to 75 per cent and the Province up to 25 per cent, depending on the agreement with the municipality.

Rents in such public housing projects are geared to tenants' income through the application of a graduated rental scale. Minimum rentals may be imposed for welfare tenents whose shelter costs are paid from public money by the municipality.

In the period from 1950 to 1964, the number of dwelling units approved in public housing projects was 12,674 with the Federal share of actual expenditures amounting to $97.4 million. Of these units 1,366 are suitable for, but not necessarily occupied by, senior citizens.

It will be noted that low-rental housing projects call for a means test of sorts. Current policy requires that the monthly income of a prospective tenent be at least twice but not more than five times the monthly rent. In recently completed projects, the monthly rent for a one-bedroom unit was about $60, thus pre-supposing a minimum annual income of at least $1,440. We must recall that the median annual income of persons aged 65 and more, in 1961, was $1,440 for men, and $830 for women.

The 1964 amendments to the Act have eliminated some of the provisions most strenuously objected to in several Briefs submitted to the Senate Committee. In particular, hostel and dormitory facilities can now be provided and subsidized; the maximum value of loans has been considerably increased; the limitations in the "housing for the aged" component of public housing projects has been removed; and assistance is available for the purchase and transformation of existing buildings into housing projects, hostels or dormitories. Old houses themselves can now be rehabilitated with public assistance (85 per cent of the lending value) in designated urban renewal areas; since many elderly own deteriorated homes in contemplated urban renewal areas, this provision may come to have considerable relevance.

It is impossible to evaluate, even in a preliminary fashion, the impact of the 1964 amendments to the NHA, as far as housing for the aged is concerned. These changes, if successful, will remedy a situation which is not one of unmitigated success. Under Section 16 of the NHA, 8,217 units for the particular use of old people were built between 1946 and 1963; the public housing provision of the Act, for its part, lead to the construction of 167 units reserved for aged persons, and of 1,366 more classified by CMHC as "suitable for allocation to elderly persons." Assuming that the last units are all occupied by aged persons, we arrive at a grand total of 9,750 units provided for the aged through federal action in Canada, after 17 years of effort.

Whichever way one looks at the consequences of federal intervention, then, it is not easy to escape a feeling of inadequacy.

B. PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

A survey of provincial action in the area of housing for the aged reveals a mixed pattern. A few provinces have special programs, but these tend essentially to supplement the felt shortcomings of the NHA. At the same time they leave the initiative at the local municipal level, without providing much active guidance or leadership.

(1) Provincial assistance for the construction of various forms of housing for the elderly include:

(i) *Manitoba*

Legislation provides capital grants as follows:
For self-contained units:
2-person unit—lesser of ⅓ construction costs or $2,150 per unit.
1-person unit—lesser of ⅓ construction costs or $1,700 per unit.
For hostels:
New construction—lesser of ⅓ construction costs of $1,700 per bed.
Existing buildings—lesser of ⅓ construction costs or $825 per bed.
Personal Care Homes—lesser of ⅓ construction costs or $2,000 per bed.

(ii) *British Columbia*

Capital grants do not exceed one-third of the total cost of the project and the limited-dividend housing company must provide equity in amount of 10 per cent of the total.

(iii) *Saskatchewan*

A provincial grant of 20 per cent of the capital cost is available for the construction of approved projects. Annual maintenance grants to assist finance the operation of the projects are also given. CMHC loans do not exceed 72 per cent of cost by provincial request. The province requires the applicant to provide an equity of 8 per cent.

(iv) *Ontario*

(a) *Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act*

Grants in the Province of Ontario may be made only to a limited-dividend company which has had a loan made to it under the National Housing Act, 1954. The grants are calculated at the rate of $500 for each dwelling unit or 50 per cent of the costs in excess of the Corporations's loan, whichever is the lesser.

(b) *The Housing Development Act*

A grant made under this Act is not defined. The implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the Ontario Housing Corporation and no set formula has been set out, each case being treated on its merits. Grants have been made for rent reduction funds on some projects in the amount of $1,000 per unit, but these are not to be taken as precedents.

(c) Capital grants equal to 30 per cent of the cost or $1,500 per bed are available for hostels provided the municipality concerned gives a subsidy equal to 20 per cent of the cost.

(d) Capital grants of 25 per cent of the construction costs (or $5,000) are offered for community centres which can be used as clubs or day centres for the aged.

(v) *New Brunswick*

The Province will contribute 50 per cent or $2,000 per bed of the capital costs (including furniture) of a home for the aged. Two NHA-financed housing projects for elderly persons received provincial capital grants of $500 per unit but these were approved by the Premier's office and not by Legislature.

(vi) *Nova Scotia*

The province will contribute $500 per unit of housing accommodation or 10 per cent of the cost of the project, whichever is the lesser amount.

(vii) *Prince Edward Island*

Elderly persons' projects are constructed and owned by the Provincially-owned Senior Citizens Housing Corporation. The province provides the 10 per cent equity.

(viii) *Newfoundland*

Legislation permits the province to guarantee repayments of principal and interest on borrowings of non-profit companies constructing housing for elderly persons under the provision of Section 16A of the National Housing Act. In addition, by Order in Council, the province has made construction grants but these are not defined and amounts vary.

(2) Provincial grants are made to non-profit corporations, religious, charitable or philanthropic organizations, or to municipalities.

(3) Most provinces appear to have licensing bodies which supervise privately or commercially-sponsored homes for the aged. These bodies are usually part of the provincial welfare department. Several provinces (British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland) pay subsidies to boarding homes which accept aged persons of limited means.

(4) Only Manitoba has, within its Welfare Department, a senior officer entrusted with the specific duty of assisting local governments and local voluntary organizations in providing adequate housing for the aged. The effect of this has been striking: from 1955 to 1959, twelve housing projects for the aged were built in Manitoba; since 1960, when the post of Director of Elderly Persons Housing was created, fifty-six projects have been built, providing some 2,800 accommodations at a cost to the province of $3 million.

(5) The impact of provincial policies is difficult to measure since they are directed to supplementing federal assistance rather than to generating additional projects. British Columbia, for instance, has subsidized the establishment of 4,000 beds; in Saskatchewan the government has contributed to 48 projects in 40 municipalities, providing 1,087 dwellings for couples and 259 bachelor suites; in New Brunswick, one low-rental housing project has been built so far and three more are under way; in Prince Edward Island, four units have been constructed by the government sponsored Senior Citizens Housing Corporation, and eight more are being built; in Nova Scotia, the government assisted Halifax Senior Citizens Housing Corporation and is about to build a 63-unit project, the second housing for the aged project to be undertaken in that province.

In general, the net effect of federal and provincial policies in the area of housing for the aged has been to pass the burden on to the poorest and most hard-pressed level of government in this country: the municipalities, assisted by those voluntary organizations active at the local level. Theirs has been the task of awakening and maintaining community interest, of gathering the initial capital, of finding architects, builders and specialized personnel, of acquainting themselves with the complexities of the relevant legislations and bureaucracies. They have had to initiate and carry out often protracted negotiations with distant provincial and federal offices, to guarantee the administration of the completed projects and to meet the deficits, if any, that could materialize. It is a tribute to the public-spiritedness of many Canadians that so much has been done against such odds, even if much more still remains to be accomplished.[9]

C. The Private Sector

Private efforts, in the area of housing for the aged, are not easy to document. Non-profit organizations have tended to avail themselves of the NHA facilities and

---

[9] *Ottawa Welfare Council,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 2, 1964, No. 14. (Read the evidence, as well as the brief.)

have, therefore, been covered. For instance, of the 8,217 limited-dividend units built for the elderly with NHA assistance, 1,017 were constructed by private entrepreneurs and 3,716 by charitable organizations.

Unfortunately, there are no reliable and comprehensive data concerning profit-oriented "homes for the aged" and related institutions. Indeed, general disorganization appears to characterize this field in Canada, and we might hope that something will be learned from the Ford Foundation-supported efforts to establish, in the U.S.A., a national organization of owners and operators of homes for the aged. There seems to be no ground to assume, however, that private efforts are any more successful than public ones, even where they are carefully supervised by provincial bodies.

Conclusions

I Basic Philosophy

Society has a responsibility to see to it that every Canadian has decent shelter, and especially those who have toiled in the community for many years, and have reached an age where our social system no longer permits them to find through their own work the resources needed to secure adequate shelter.

An important goal of any housing policy must be to include a wide spectrum of accommodation and of location, so that the elderly person may be enabled to make the selection which is best adapted to his means and inclinations.

Another goal must be the maximation of personal responsibility, the minimization of state intervention, and the provision of the widest possible spectrum of complete independence—complete dependence facilities, so that the aged be not obliged to choose between "either-or" facilities.

Concurrently, a housing policy must be operative before the elderly person exhausts his own limited resources, becomes destitute, and is obliged to live as a ward of the state. Similarly, a housing policy must respond to the needs of the middle-income aged as well as to those of the poor.

Whenever the aged person has to be placed in an institutionalized housing arrangement, care must be taken to provide him with an adequate social "milieu" or "substitute family" to replace as far as possible the one he has lost.

II The Role of Government

The overriding concept should be that of a *dynamic partnership* between the three levels of government, each concentrating on that aspect which it is particularly equipped to carry out successfully. The following is an attempt at articulating such a partnership:

The *Federal Government* has vast resources and wide redistributive powers. Its primary responsibility in the area which concerns us here should be that of the

banker of funds, of ideas, and of technical assistance, rather than that of the originator of detailed housing programs. It should, therefore, ensure that adequate funds and expertise are available and that minimum needs do not go unsatisfied for lack of resources.

It must always be remembered that the housing needs of the low-income aged are not substantially different from those of other low-income persons. To the extent that the aged need less extensive quarters, they are, indeed, less expensive to house than younger low-income families. There seems to be little justification, then, for the creation, at the federal level, of a bureau or agency specifically concerned with housing for the elderly. An effective and well-conceived general low income housing policy, if energetically implemented, will meet the legitimate housing needs of the low-income aged; it is doubtful whether any other approach can be successful.

A strong argument can be made that the National Housing Act has so far benefitted mainly the younger Canadian middle-class. The conditions, which may have justified such a policy in the immediate post-war period are now largely over. The important resources and knowledge available within CMHC must urgently be redirected to that area which only the Corporation can tackle: low income housing for Canadians who need it. It would seem that the insurance companies, the trust companies and the banks—especially in view of the recent amendments to the Bank Act—can now very adequately respond to the mortgage needs of the young middle-class heads of family and are indeed doing so. The important money-management functions provided through the NHA can for the future be achieved in other ways, freeing CMHC for the tasks which it alone can undertake and carry out successfully.

The fact that the Federal Government would be playing the role of the banker of ideas and funds does not mean that it should take a passive attitude, quite the contrary. It must market aggressively the moneys and concepts at hand, within its constitutional prerogative. The current efforts of CMHC in the area of urban renewal indicates that an active stance can be taken, even if concrete initiative must, in the last analysis, come from elsewhere.

Provincial Governments, under the constitution, are responsible for welfare; they have the clear duty to formulate programs of concrete action in the area of housing for the aged. These programs are, basically, of two equally important kinds.

1. *Physical Shelter*

In close co-operation with local municipal agencies, the provincial agency concerned with low-income housing should make a survey of current housing conditions of the aged and of available private boarding and other homes for the aged. Consequent to this survey, it should establish and enforce strict regulations

concerning the design and operation of these homes, and formulate a program of action which would effectively provide, within a reasonable time period and according to a specified order or priorities, adequate shelter for its aged in accordance with the basic philosophy sketched earlier. It should co-operate at all stages with relevant municipal and voluntary organizations and advise them on the steps to be taken to reach the stated goals; in particular, provincial grants should reduce to no more than a token amount the capital funds needed at the local level to secure NHA assistance, and cover as well all operating deficits not met under NHA. The provincial agency concerned, about which more later, would be responsible for low-income housing generally; its program of low-income housing for the elderly would thus be integrated within a broader one. This appears preferable to an independent venture by a specialized "housing for the aged" agency and can be accomplished through a semi-autonomous "provincial housing corporation" or through a regular government department.

2. *Ancillary Services*

A vast majority of the aged wants to remain in independent quarters and to postpone to the utmost entry into institutions. Considerable housing flexibility, and capital economies as well, will be achieved if services aimed at enabling the aged to remain comfortably in their current remodeled private homes are provided on a sufficient scale. These services have been mentioned earlier under I.B. 3. The fluidity of the needs of the aged, which often vary from year to year and from month to month, renders such ancillary services of the utmost importance.

It should be the responsibility of the provincial low-income housing agency to negotiate, on its own behalf and on that of the municipalities and/or voluntary organizations, with competent federal departments and agencies. This would ensure co-ordination of efforts within each province, implementation of the overall provincial housing plan, development of expertise within the provincial housing agency, and effective communication with the federal authorities. The advisability of setting-up a structure similar to that of ARDA, with provincial co-ordinators at the center of the whole structure, might well be considered.

Within the framework of the provincially elaborated plan for low-income housing, municipalities should be expected to evolve detailed and concrete plans for the provision of adequate shelter for the aged and of ancillary services in their communities. The administration of low-income housing (and of its housing-for-the-aged component) could be entrusted to either provincial or municipal officers; that of ancillary services would be left to the municipal authorities and local welfare agencies.[10]

---

[10] See Chapter 6, Recommendation 65.

To the extent that housing for the aged becomes recognized as a normal community service, the pioneering role of voluntary organizations will have achieved its purpose. Eventually, it is expected that local government rather than voluntary or charitable bodies would initiate action in this field, thus freeing the latter groups for new ventures in unopened areas.[11]

We must beware here of transplanting *talis qualis* and without the most careful evaluation certain ways of organizing specialized services, especially in the area of housing, which may have proved necessary in the U.S.A. The American tradition of strong local autonomy is grounded in neither Canadian law nor practice, and the creation of local semi-independent Housing Authorities appears neither necessary nor desirable. Whatever offices or agencies have to be created here should be branches of provincial or municipal departments or bodies. The financial participation of the provincial government, supplementing NHA funds, should, furthermore, eliminate the need for special borrowing at the local level in support of housing for the aged or, for that matter, of low-income housing in general.

The above proposals deal mostly with the creation of a co-ordinated federal-provincial-municipal structure in the area of housing for the aged. It is believed that without such a structure the present checkered and depressing situation will not be improved and, that, on the other hand, the kind of structure proposed is particularly adapted to the dynamic partnership which alone can solve the immense problem before us.

CHAPTER 13

The Case for Community Services

This Chapter will be concerned with the contribution that can be made to the health and well-being of the elderly by that broad range of programs which, together with social security and health programs, constitute the social services of the modern community. Specifically we shall consider:

(1) Services in a variety of forms offered on an *individual* basis. Such services may be aimed at helping the older person to cope with his physical environment (e.g. housekeeping), to overcome his loneliness and isolation (e.g. friendly visiting), or to solve problems of social adjustment (e.g. casework).

(2) Services offered on a *group* basis. These services have as their object helping older people (a) to enjoy their leisure time; (b) to develop personally, and (c) to deal with their problems or needs. Services of this second type may extend from relatively simple and unsophisticated programs of entertainment and social activity to the conscious use of the group process to achieve specified therapeutic goals.

[11] Brief of *Ottawa Welfare Council*, op. cit., pp. 936-8.

There were few submissions to the Committee which did not stress the importance of one or more community services as a means of ensuring that "older persons may continue to live healthy and useful lives as members of the Canadian community."[1]

The Committee is aware, of course, that the rapid growth of Canada during the post-war years, and the far reaching social changes accompanying it have created serious social problems for all age groups. Nevertheless, the weight of opinion submitted to the Committee has led it inevitably to the conclusion that the development of an adequate network of community services for the elderly must be one of the major objects of social policy in the years ahead. Without the types of services discussed in this chapter, efforts to sustain an active and healthy older population through the provision of income, housing and health care can be seriously frustrated. The substantial investment of resources we are now making in these major health and welfare programs requires a growing investment also in community services, if maximum returns from the former are to be secured. The development of community services, therefore, must engage the attention, not only of private agencies, where responsibility for many of them has rested historically, but also of government at all levels.

Need For Community Services

The need for community services by the older group is associated to a considerable degree with socio-economic changes of relatively recent origin, some of which have had perhaps a greater impact on older people than on society as a whole.

(1) Increase in Life Expectancy

Many more people today than formerly survive to retirement and beyond, which focuses attention on existing social arrangements for the well-being of old people. A major problem is created by the dependence and ill-health that are likely to occur in the later years. How best can the care the elderly require under these conditions be provided?

In several Western European countries, faced as they are with larger "geriatric" populations than Canada, programs which enable older people to carry on in their own homes are well developed. In Canada the idea of the "community service" or "non-institutional" approach, although commonly accepted, is not yet widely put into practice. Community services do more than keep people out of institutions. Experience has demonstrated that the pathological aspects of the aging process can be significantly reduced, prevented or postponed by the imaginative use of various resources at appropriate or critical times in the individual's life. Social planners should take this fact into account.

[1] Order of reference, "Special Committee of the Senate on Aging".

Adequate income and shelter are, of course, essential to the maintenance of health and well being, but so also are opportunities for personal development and a meaningful way of life. The Committee agrees with the many submissions which contend that the later years should not be given over to rocking chairs and memories. Community services can help immeasurably to prevent the narrowing and eroding of the psychological and social environment in old age.

(2) **Changes in Family Life**

Industrial society has brought important changes in family structure and family relations. Families today are composed predominantly of two generations, with parents and grown children maintaining separate households, often in communities that may be a thousand miles apart. The Committee heard reports of neglect and sometimes actual exploitation of older parents by their children, but the overwhelming evidence was on the other side and suggested rather support and devotion, often to the point of sacrifice. There is still much rich intergenerational life.

Nevertheless, it appears to be true that the expectations of the elderly, their children and society generally have altered considerably over recent decades. Most older people at the present time do not wish to be dependent on their children, or even to live with them; and society for the most part emphasizes the family's responsibility for the rearing of the young rather than the care of the old.

Today family relationships between old and young are marked by ambiguity. Adult children and their parents are frequently uncertain and confused as to what is right. This situation can lead to neglect of older people, albeit unwitting, or to undue protectiveness. The churches and other bodies concerned with family relations and social values have an opportunity and a special responsibility here.

The Committee is of the opinion that it would not be realistic in the modern world to look to the family alone to provide emotional support and care for the aged. Unquestionably, the family is still a major resource, but where it cannot function in these regards, help from the community should be available. Moreover, it is one of the main objects of community services to help the family perform its functions. For example, life in the home is eased if grandmother has outside interests; and clearly a family looking after an aged relative who requires constant care, could cope more readily if help were available to give occasional relief.

(3) **Living Arrangements**

Statistics on the marital status and living arrangements of older people provide striking evidence of the need there is for community services. These reveal the extent of widowhood and the considerable proportion of older people of both sexes who live alone, lacking the support that home and family normally provide. Studies

show the close relationship which exists between marital status and dependency; indeed a large part of the aging problem in modern society is a consequence of dependent widowhood. As already indicated, a significant proportion of elderly people live alone. When domiciliary aloneness is coupled with friendlessness, with infirmity and perhaps poverty, unhappiness and suffering can be expected. A primary aim of community services is to prevent or alleviate such situations.

A Review of the Present Situation

A comprehensive and up-to-date inventory of community and other services for the aged in Canada is not at present available. However, a review of such material as does exist reveals an uneven pattern of development and also a variety of approaches.

In a few communities a specialized agency has been created to plan and provide a variety of services for older people. The Age and Opportunity Bureau in Winnipeg and the Silver Threads Service in Victoria illustrate this approach. More usually a particular service or facility is specifically designed for the aged, examples of which are senior citizen clubs and centres, friendly visiting and "meals-on-wheels". Casework and home-maker services for older people are apt to develop as extensions of an already existing program. Regardless of the approach, the services available remain limited, as suggested by the following statement from the brief of the Canadian Association of Social Workers:

> ". . . . Few of its (C.A.S.W.) members are engaged solely in work with older people, which in itself, suggests the community neglect of this group. But many members are acutely aware of serious problems facing the aged, through their work in family agencies, social service departments of hospitals, mental health clinics, public assistance programs, information and service bureaus, group work and recreational centres, liaison with health services, visiting homemaker services and housing, and through sharing in the planning and coordinating efforts of welfare councils."

By and large the community services that do exist were initiated through the efforts of voluntary groups. In several provinces, however, Government financial support is available for certain services, notably recreation. Common to many submissions made to us was a call for more government action.

There is urgent need for the further development of services in both urban and rural areas. General community services, upon which services to the aged could be built, are already to be found in many cities. In rural areas, however, this foundation may not exist. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture pointed up the need that exists for *social* programs for older people in rural areas. Other briefs, also, brought to our attention the problems faced by elderly people living in the country removed from community facilities and services.

(1) Information and Referral Services

One type of community service advocated by a great many organizations is an information and referral centre. Such a centre where one can get a sympathetic hearing, information and advice, and where necessary referral to an appropriate community resource, is needed by people of all ages. It is especially important for older people, who often suffer needlessly through lack of knowledge about help that is available in the community and where it may be had. The elderly have neither the energy nor the means of transportation to run around from one agency to another.

(2) Counselling and Casework Services

Counselling is a service that should be more readily available to old people and their relatives. It may relate to very practical matters, such as budgeting or finding a place to live. It may provide skilful help when there are difficulties in family relations, or a supporting relationship for the lonely, discouraged or bereaved. For serious problems of emotional disturbance professional service from a caseworker or psychiatrist will be required. Counselling is recognized as an important element in the after-care of patients discharged from hospitals.

Family casework agencies, although limited in number, are an important resource on which old people can draw for help with their personal problems. A counselling service has also a place in the programs of day care centres for older people; the Notre Dame Centre in Winnipeg is a case in point. Also public welfare agencies, in some instances and in varying degrees, counsel those in receipt of financial benefit. It is the hope of the Committee that public welfare authorities generally will pay increased attention to this function in the years ahead. Because the need for counselling and casework is often associated with illness and hospitalization, a social service department is a necessary feature of a hospital program. At the present time, however, only a small proportion of hospitals has such departments.

In many communities, both urban and rural, it is the public health nurse to whom many old people turn for advice on their problems. Her primary responsibility is for health guidance, but problems of health are difficult to separate from problems of financial need, housing or loneliness. Greater account should be taken of this fact in the training of nurses.

There is evidence that although the elderly welcome help with immediate practical problems, they are less aware of the value of professional counselling or casework. Perhaps, as suggested by one family agency, there needs to be some modification in customary social work procedures, allowing more time in interviews, for example, and reaching out to old people rather than expecting them to come to the agency. There has been a suggestion that counselling and casework services could be most effectively provided in familiar settings, such as a church or a senior citizen centre.

(3) Guardianship, Protection and Legal Aid

Reference was made by several organizations to the need for some form of protection for older people who are not able to handle their own affairs or who may be exploited by others.

The Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance Acts both have provisions for trusteeship when this is absolutely necessary, and both Acts prohibit the assignment of the pension or allowance. These provisions, however, apply only to that portion of income which the allowance represents. The Department of Veterans Affairs, also, has power to administer a War Veteran's Allowance when this is necessary. In some provinces guardianship can be obtained by application to the Courts but this is a lengthy and costly procedure.

What appears to be required are legal arrangements whereby some public or private agency could assume responsibility for the protection and, if necessary, the guardianship of elderly people, such responsibility to pertain to the estate, the person, or both. This would, of course, require legislative action. It is a complicated matter involving the rights of the subject and little study has been given to it in Canada. The matter will become of increasing importance with the inauguration of the Canada Pension Plan.

Legal aid and legal counselling are needed frequently by elderly people who cannot afford to pay for it. The answer would seem to be the development of a system of legal aid for low income people generally.

(4) Homemaker Services

A visiting homemaker service provides trained and experienced personnel to assist elderly people, particularly the frail or disabled, with household tasks and, where necessary, with personal care. It may also bring relief to those who have continuing responsibility for the care of those who are sick and infirm. During periods of temporary illness a homemaker can help maintain a household and thus enable an old person to remain at home, who otherwise might have to go to an institution.

What is most frequently required by the elderly is part-time homemaker service. The homemaker may visit an old person one or more times a week for two or three hours on each occasion. The service may consist merely of taking over simple "housekeeping" tasks but, in other cases, under skilful supervision it may become a professional social service. In many cases the friendly approach is all that is required.

Homemaker services, generally speaking, are not widely available in Canada. They are most extensively developed in the Province of Ontario.[2] In the main the

[2] See *Report on Homemaker Service in Ontario,* Ontario Welfare Council, February 1964. This report points out (p. 42) that the elderly and chronically ill are the groups most seriously affected by the lack of available resources.

service offered is an emergency one, to families with children during the illness or absence of the mother, but limited staff and financial resources make it impossible to meet the demands of even this group. In consequence, homemaker agencies have found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to extend or adapt their programs to include old people.

Some impetus to the expansion of homemaker service has been given by the provision of public funds. In Ontario, the province, under the Homemaker and Nurses Services Act of 1958, will share with the municipality, up to a specified limit, one-half the cost of providing homemaker services to families with children, the elderly and the chronically ill, if they are on public assistance or fall below an income level determined by the municipality. The municipality may provide the service itself or contract for service with an approved voluntary organization. Since this legislation came into effect, there has been a moderate increase of homemaker services in the province. Our understanding is that many municipalities for reasons of cost are reluctant to take full advantage of the provisions of the Act.

(5) Other Home Services

Prominent among these are visiting nursing and organized home care (discussed in Chapters 4 and 11), "meals-on-wheels", friendly visiting and a variety of neighbourly services.

Meals-on-Wheels

The delivery of hot meals to older people, who are unable to cook properly for themselves, is a type of program that has been developed extensively in some European countries and in a number of American communities. The meals are prepared in a community centre, a church or other facility and are delivered in heat-retaining containers by a corps of volunteers This service is recognized as having value in preventing malnutrition, but it has psychological and social benefits as well.

A number of organizations have strongly recommended the initiation of programs of meals-on-wheels, but the Committee knows of only one such program in Canada at the present time, that operated in Brantford, Ontario, by the Red Cross and the I.O.D.E.[3] It should be noted, however, that there are alternative ways of meeting nutritional needs. For older people able to go out it might be better to provide meals in places where they congregate, as at centres and clubs or churches. The meals provided daily at the Women's Sheltered Workshop in Toronto, and at the Good Companions in Ottawa, are illustrations of this approach. The purchase of meals for home delivery from restaurants or commercial caterers constitutes another possibility.

[3] In April 1965, a Meals-on-Wheels program was inaugurated in Winnipeg for a three-year trial period (Canadian Welfare July-August 1965 p. 190); and in October, 1965 a similar program, offering a five days a week service, was launched in Toronto.

Friendly Visiting

When used with reference to community services the term "friendly visiting" denotes an organized program in which volunteers, on a regular basis, visit socially isolated old people, perform neighbourly services for them and encourage as normal a pattern of life as possible. The program can be organized and sponsored in a number of ways. It may be undertaken by volunteers through a church group, a service club, a community visiting committee or by members of an old people's club or centre. It may also be offered as a service under professional supervision by Public Welfare departments, family agencies, or by various health agencies. Friendly visiting need not, of course, be confined to the aged; it is a recognized service for shut-ins or the handicapped of all ages.

No matter how the program is organized, there is agreement that in order to ensure stability, continuity and sensitive approach, there must be careful selection and training of volunteers, thoughtful matching of visitor and visitee, a commitment by the volunteer to visit regularly for a prolonged period of time, and as well a ready channel to other community services when required. Reports received by the Committee indicate that a number of local welfare councils and social agencies, such as the Red Cross in Ontario and the Age and Opportunity Bureau in Winnipeg, provide systematic training to interested volunteers.

Neighbourly Services

During its hearings the Committee was informed of various other forms of neighbourly activity provided in response to the limited mobility of older people. These include regular transportation to a clinic, a club or to church; assistance with laundry and shopping; the delivery and return of library books; help around the house and property with tasks like snow shovelling, grass cutting, or putting up screens; or it may be a phone call to a shut-in older person at a certain time each day to make sure that "everything is all right". In some communities there is provision for a sheltered workshop or similar agency to deliver work to shut-ins at home.

All of these neighbourly services, apart from their immediate value, have the further advantage of maintaining communication with the old person, keeping him in touch with the community and lessening his possible feeling of being neglected. Moreover they offer to many volunteers the opportunity they desire to be of direct help to an older person.

(6) Leisure Time Services

In Canada, during the past decade or so there has been a wide-spread development under varying auspices of leisure time programs for the elderly. These programs offer social contacts and activities to replace those that were formerly

centred in work, child rearing and family life, or that have been lost through the removal or death of relatives and friends. By alleviating boredom, isolation and anxiety, they help to maintain the physical and mental health of the older person.

Senior Citizen Centres

In many Canadian communities special centres for the elderly have been established. Some are operated by volunteer groups with financial support from the local United fund. The Silver Threads Centre in Victoria, the Good Companions in Ottawa and the Second Mile Club in Toronto are illustrations. Others are joint public-private projects like the Notre Dame Centre in Winnipeg. Sometimes, as in the Ontario communities of London, Scarborough and North York, centres are operated by the public recreation authorities.

Generally, senior citizen centres offer varied social and, less often, educational and cultural programs. Some include as well a meal service and counselling on personal problems. The aim throughout is to further the well-being of old people; to assist in their rehabilitation where this is necessary; and to encourage their active participation in the affairs of the centre and in the life of the community.

Senior citizen centres frequently require substantial capital investment. Ontario, through the Elderly Persons Social and Recreational Centres Act of 1962, provides for a provincial grant to meet 30 per cent of the cost of building or converting premises for use as a centre, if the local municipality will assume 20 per cent of the cost. This is the first legislation of its kind in Canada. It is understood also that the Province of Manitoba will make capital grants or loans in aid of senior citizen centres.[4] The government of British Columbia assists the establishment of community centres for the general population through capital grants of one-third the cost, and encourages such centres to make provision for senior citizens.

It is important to note the possibility that exists for the use of federal funds in the development of recreation programs for older people, in the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act of 1961. This Act was designed to promote fitness in all age groups. The Department of National Health and Welfare reported to the Committee that while considerable emphasis is naturally placed on the encouragement of recreational pursuits on the part of youth, recreational programs for older people can also be assisted.[5] Under the Act the Federal Government assists the provinces in carrying out projects by reimbursing them 60 per cent of the costs and under this provision, to give one example, leaders and instructors of different kinds can be trained and provided for group recreational activities for the aged. Research on fitness in the later years can also be financed under the Act.

---

[4] *Testimony of K. O. Mackenzie,* Deputy Minister of Welfare, Province of Manitoba. Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 28, 1964, No. 19. p. 1281.

[5] *Department of National Health and Welfare,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Dec. 10, 1964, No. 24. p. 1685.

Senior Citizens Clubs

These clubs, which meet at specified times for various informal activities or the furthering of common interests, are to be found in many Canadian communities. Some clubs have been formed by elderly citizens themselves, independent of any sponsoring organization; others, as in the Western provinces, have been initiated by Pensioners' Associations. They are also sponsored by church groups, service clubs or other community organizations. In some communities the initiative is taken by the local public recreation authority or by a voluntary recreation, welfare or health agency. There is now evidence that to an increasing degree large business firms are providing social programs for their retired employees, and in some industries the labor union assists or encourages its locals to establish programs for retired members. These latter two developments impress us as particularly promising, having in mind the importance of work experience and work contacts in the life pattern of many retired people.

Adult Education in the Later Years[6]

The importance of continuing education was stressed by several organizations and experts appearing before the Committee. Indeed in the years ahead, as the physical and material needs of old age are more completely met, the intellectual and social needs will increasingly engage our attention.

At the present time active participation by the elderly, in organized educational programs, is extremely limited.[7] This, no doubt, is related in part to the educational levels and experience of the present generation of older people,[8] but certainly not much effort has been made to encourage their participation in educational programs. Apart from what may be offered in centres or clubs, there are few if any programs of continuing adult education in Canada designed specifically for older people. Urban communities do provide opportunities for educational and cultural pursuits of which older people may take advantage: evening courses offered by Boards of Education, adult programs of recreation departments, University Extension courses, the programs of libraries, museums and art galleries come immediately to mind. Some of these are free or cost very little, but others like University Extension courses may be beyond the financial means of the old people interested.

It was suggested by one expert witness that because of lack of education, or fear of failure, many older people may do well only in special classes or activities

---

[6] See also Chapter 14: *Living in Retirement*, which discusses education-recreational programs for old people.

[7] Old people, of course, get considerable educational stimulus and recreational satisfaction from television and radio. The notable contribution made by these media is referred to in Chapter 14.

[8] According to the 1961 Census 63 per cent of the population aged 65 and over had elementary school education or less. However, nearly 14 per cent were high school graduates or better.

planned with their capacities and interests especially in mind. Declining ability to learn,[9] he said, is not the problem.

Day Care Centres

Clubs and centres and adult education programs as described above serve primarily the active and more or less socially adequate person. There are, however, those who need special encouragement, assistance or a rehabilitative program. The physically or mentally disabled, those who are withdrawn, depressed or anxious, it has been found in many instances, can be maintained in the community through day care centres with therapeutic aims. Such centres may include in their program sheltered employment or other forms of meaningful activity, the provision of meals, health care and individualized personal services. They are regarded by hospital and mental health authorities as on important resource for patients after discharge from hospital.

A fully rounded day care centre is, in a sense, an institution without beds, although it might appropriately be located in a home for the aged. The day care program of the Jewish Home for the Aged, in Toronto, is an example. The senior citizen centres, described earlier, could very well incorporate in their programs at least some elements of day care as here outlined. In fact, a hard and fast line cannot be drawn between senior citizen centres and day care centres.

It is our conviction that day care centres, although not perhaps feasible in smaller places, should be established in all urban communities. Affiliated with them, or under separate auspices, there should be provision for sheltered employment and for a carefully supervised foster home program for the elderly.

Community Services Abroad

A number of countries in Western Europe have had earlier and longer experience than Canada in dealing with the needs of the aged. In the course of its investigation the Committee has attempted, on the basis of the literature, to familiarize itself with this experience, which has been helpful to us in assessing our own situation in Canada and in determining directions for future development. Space does not permit any detailed account of our findings, but, perhaps, a few brief remarks may help to set our Canadian experience in perspective.

First, it should be said that the aging of the population in Western European countries has been more extreme than in Canada. Secondly, basic programs for social security in old age were established somewhat earlier in most of these countries. Thirdly, centralized political structures permit more ready planning and development of services on a national basis.

---

[9] On the whole subject of continuing education for old people see the testimony of *Dr. Roby Kidd,* (Proceedings No. 5, Nov. 21, 1963) and the brief of the *Canadian Association for Adult Education,* (Proceedings No. 18, Oct. 22, 1964).

Given these factors it is not surprising that the development of community service, particularly in north western European countries, is in some respects more advanced than in Canada. This applies, particularly, to care and help in the home. Home-helps or homemaker services are much more broadly available in England, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. National and local public authorities are more involved in both the financing and the operation of services. Thus in the United Kingdom home-help is available through all County and County Borough Councils. Charge for service is based on the ability to pay. Those who cannot pay receive free service, the cost being borne by the local authority.

A number of countries have also developed comparatively extensive meal services. These include meals-on-wheels, lunch clubs or reduced rates for meals in restaurants and government-owned cafeterias. Programs of meals-on-wheels under varied sponsorship, which may be public or voluntary, are well established in the United Kingdom and Sweden. Some government support of meals-on-wheels is provided in Australia and New Zealand.

As in Canada, recreational programs abroad are a prominent feature of older peoples clubs and centres. In the United Kingdom local authorities may contribute to voluntary agencies providing recreation or meals. Organized personal services, like chiropody and hair-dressing, are available in a number of European countries.

Community services in the United Kingdom are notable for the variety of supportive services that have been developed by local old people's welfare committees. Among these is a "sitter-in" service, to bring relief to families caring for sick or confused old people who cannot be left alone for long periods. Another feature is a good neighbour service, with the backing of an organization, carried by persons living nearby who call regularly and are prepared to do regular light duties. Both sitters-in and good neighbours are usually paid.

Experience in the United States

No brief account could do justice to the very great attention that has been paid to the needs of the aged in the United States and to the many efforts of local communities to expand or initiate services.

Increasingly, however, government funds from federal and state levels have become available to local public or voluntary agencies. Federal public welfare legislation, for example, provides for federal sharing with state governments in the cost of certain community services for public assistance recipients. Grants in aid of demonstration programs are also available under several programs administered by the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service. Many states have established special bodies, such as State Commissions on Aging, that are playing a leading role. They undertake studies, make grants in support of local services, offer an information and consultant service, and in some instances initiate state-wide programs.

New York State has particularly well developed programs for old people in the areas of education, recreation, pre-retirement planning and "post-retirement activities". Local governments and Boards of Education are encouraged to provide such programs, for which they receive consultative services, materials and financial assistance from the State Level. Mrs. Henrietta F. Rabe, Supervisor of Education for Aging in the State Education Department, described these programs for us in a letter as follows:

> "During the past year, (1963), 104 school districts in New York State (not including New York City) operated 401 classes for retired persons, with a registration of 17,963. Most of these classes were offered during the day and are an integral part of senior citizen clubs and day centre programs, which were organized under public school adult education and provided with over all leadership . . . . subjects include public affairs, languages, music instrumentation, painting, the crafts, health education, Great Books discussion, etc.
>
> "In addition to public school education, the State Education Department administers state aid for approved municipal programs of recreation for the elderly. By co-ordinating education and recreation, we in the Education Department are able to bring about genuine cooperation between the public school and local government in the development of education-recreational programs for older persons."

Some of the larger urban centres in the United States have also developed noteworthy programs. The services offered by the New York City Department of Welfare, for example, include recreation centres, homemaker services, foster home care and rehabilitation counselling.

A Proposed Pattern of Community Services

From the many submissions received by the Committee, from the testimony of expert witnesses and from the extensive literature on the subject there emerges with some clarity, at least in its broad outlines, the pattern of community services for older people which ideally should obtain in all Canadian communites. Clearly, the pattern cannot be developed over night. Serious problems of financial resources and personnel must be overcome in the years ahead. We need, however, a goal toward which our efforts can be directed, and the Committee would propose the following as such a goal:

(1) In every community, rural or urban, there should be an *information and referral service* for older people and their families. Depending on circumstances, this service might be located in a welfare council, the local welfare authority, the public health authority, or the family agency. In metropolitan areas there is much to be said for distributing information centres on a district basis throughout the community. The service need not be designed, nor perhaps should it be, for older people only. People of all ages may require information and referral services.

(2) In every community there should be available the variety of *services* which *would permit an older person to remain in the familiar environment of his own home* with the maximum of comfort and security, and render possible his return from health institutions as soon as possible. Among these services, the most urgently needed is that which might be provided by full or part-time homemakers. Existing homemaker agencies should extend service to older people, and where they do not exist, other auspices for the provision of such service should be found; the local public welfare or health authority, a visiting nurse organization, or a senior citizen centre are all possibilities. Homemaker services should be buttressed by meal services, friendly visiting and other forms of practical and neighbourly help. They must be closely co-ordinated with counselling services and with community health services and institutions, particularly hospitals. Administrative provision should be made for the integration of the various home-help services.[10]

(3) *Counselling and casework services* for the elderly should be available in all communities and on a district basis in metropolitan areas. Resources should be available to enable family agencies to extend their services to the aged. Hospital social services should be more extensively developed. Counselling should also be provided at senior citizen centres, either by centre staff or through arrangements with another agency. Public welfare authorities should also assume greater responsibility for counselling old people, whether in receipt of financial assistance or not. In fact, we would urge a general broadening of services to the aged by public welfare authorities.

(4) Varied leisure time programs in which the elderly can participate should be available in all communities. In this regard, the Committee would caution against segregating the elderly from the rest of the population. Clubs and centres should not be ends in themselves; rather they should restore or strengthen the individual's motivation for normal community involvement and participation. For this reason community services should include programs in which the elderly can participate with other age groups as well as programs designed primarily for them. In fact where recreation services generally are under-developed, the first step should be to establish a community centre which would serve the elderly among other age groups.

The Committee suggests that in each sizable community and in appropriate districts of large cities there should be at least one community centre with trained staff, a membership active in conducting its affairs and a corps of volunteers. The centre should not only provide for social activities and

[10] It was suggested by some witnesses that a competent *housekeeper*, without the special training and supervision given to "homemakers", would be able to meet the practical requirements of many old people.

entertainment; it should also encourage the participation of its members in the life of the community, offer counselling and guidance, and encourage continued learning.

While up to now voluntary organizations have been the chief sponsors of recreation for old people and will, it is hoped, continue to make a major contribution in the future, the Committee envisages growing participation by local recreation authorities in order to ensure that facilities and programs are more widely available throughout the community and that special provision is made for the interests of the retired population.

(5) Wherever possible *day care programs* for old people requiring intensive and individualized service should be provided. They may be offered by an agency established for the purpose, or in homes for the aged, in day hospitals operated by chronic convalescent or mental hospitals, or through the enrichment and broadening of senior citizen centre programs.

(6) Finally educational authorities and adult education groups should experiment more imaginatively with ways of encouraging retired people to participate in *educational and cultural programs.* We would expect many other organizations to join in this endeavour: business firms, labour unions, the churches, and agencies, such as the Y's, community centres and recreation departments that engage in programs of informal education. The potential of radio and television, particularly for shut-in older people, should not be overlooked.

Requirements for Meeting Objectives

We have sketched broadly those services which, in the Committee's opinion, form the basic components of a program of community services for the elderly. The development of such a program raises a number of important issues to which the following comments are addressed:

(1) The realization of some of the objectives indicated calls for the *strengthening of services to the total population; for example,* information and referral centres, homemaker and counselling services. The Committee would not want to suggest that where services generally are under-developed they should be provided for the elderly at the expense of other age groups. Rather the aim should be the development and strengthening of resources for all. In other instances, like day-care centres, the development of specialized services for the elderly will be required.

(2) In the area of community services, as elsewhere, the question arises as to the respective *roles of governmental and voluntary action.* The Committee can find no clear principle for distinguishing one from the other. On the one hand, we would wish to encourage voluntary interest and activity, which up to the present have made such a vital contribution. On the other hand, we are persuaded that the

existing spotty provision of services cannot be greatly altered without the participation of the public authority. As we see it, the pattern of public-private relations will vary from community to community and from time to time. In most communities at this time what is needed is closer co-operation between the two sectors and a flexible experimental attitude toward the need to be met. Among the immediate responsibilities of government are those of making greater financial resources available, setting standards, disseminating information, and providing a consultative service to voluntary groups.

(3) The development of adequate community services will require *substantial investment of funds*. In the voluntary sector, demands for service are outstripping available dollars; there is a sizable and growing gap between financial needs and financial resources. In some fields, as, for example, homemakers, the situation is well beyond the scope of voluntary financing alone.

Given a continuing favourable rate of economic growth, the funds required to provide essential services for older Canadians should not be beyond the nation's capacity. Though the Committee has conducted no analysis of costs it would suggest that the amounts involved are not substantial by comparison with what Canada is already investing in the economic security and health of its citizens. And it should not be forgotten that the cost of one hospital bed ($20,000) could provide some 10,000 hours of homemaker service.

It is clear from the evidence that community services for older people are most developed in the wealthiest provinces, and least in the poorest. Whatever the difficulties here, the fact must be faced that a balanced development of welfare services can only be achieved through a national policy aimed at the equitable distribution of the welfare dollar.

(4) Another problem to be faced in developing community ssrvices for the aged will be the *securing of sufficient numbers of adequately trained staff*. This again will be no easy matter. Large numbers of able and trained volunteers will also be required.

So far as employed staff is concerned the first necessity would seem to be a realistic analysis of the nature of the various positions for which paid workers are required, and an equally realistic analysis of the training required to fill them competently. Unfortunately, this is not an approach that has been used widely in the area of community services to date, with the result that professional workers, although in short supply, may spend much of their time performing non-professional tasks, and auxiliary workers, often tolerated rather than fully accepted, are used with almost no training except what they pick up on the job. For the extensive development of community services that we envisage, this sort of personnel policy, or lack of policy, will not do. We must know the kinds of people we need for the

posts to be filled, seek them out vigorously in sufficient numbers, and make sure that the facilities needed to train them are available in professional schools, universities, technical institutes, and special courses.

Careful plans will also need to be devised for the *recruiting of volunteers*. Here the potential of older people to help one another should not be overlooked. Training for the volunteer is also necessary in order to ensure not only proficiency in the particular service to be rendered but also considerable familiarity with the psychology of the aged. In many programs, like friendly visiting, the volunteer deals directly with the elderly and in doing so frequently receives requests for advice on personal problems. This renders the task satisfying but it also underlines the need there is for sensitive understanding and the ability to recognize situations where professional help is required.

Conclusion

In this Chapter we have presented a review of the Committee's findings in regard to community services for the elderly. The current picture, it must be agreed, is not one with which we can be satisfied. Many old people who desire to remain in their own homes are compelled, for lack of supportive help, to live in institutions. Others, who with the necessary programs and facilities could continue as active members of the community, are condemned to an existence they often find pointless and dull. We have attempted to suggest ways out of this situation, and in doing so have drawn on the experience of other countries. There is clear evidence that, in Canada too, improvements are taking place. The chief requirements for accelerated progress would appear to be local initiative, inventiveness in social planning and a large measure of government interest and financial support.

CHAPTER 14

Living in Retirement

In the previous chapter we have discussed Community Services for the elderly and recommendations have been made concerning the manner in which they might be extended and improved. In this chapter we concentrate more upon the problems of the elderly that can be solved by the normal mechanisms of our society. Community Services are again discussed, but the emphasis in this case is upon what these services can do to help those among the elderly who, for one reason or another, have lost their capacity to use the facilities offered by society to all its members.

For those working with the aged, planning for them, or endeavouring to understand them, two assumptions can be made, both of which dangerously over-simplify the situation. It is wrong to assume that the aged are in no way

different from the general population. Gradual changes through the life cycle, not only in health but also in attitude, have occurred. As well, sharp transitions, such as retirement or widowhood, have taken place which, among other consequences, have had the effect of reducing the resources the elderly can command to cope with their situation. One must modify in part the description of the "average Canadian" if it is to be applied to the elderly.

But it is equally, or even more, dangerous to assume that the elderly are wholly unlike other members of Canadian society, and that their special conditions have produced for them a wholly new set of problems and needs for which completely new remedies are required. Many, or even most, of the problems faced by the aged are faced by all members of our society. Others are simply the human condition.

It is not possible to deduce from common sense the ways in which the elderly are similar to or different from others in our society. Actual field work is required before one can know.

These considerations are of particular relevance to the problem of leisure, which is mentioned repeatedly in the Briefs. We must reconsider if it is in fact true that this is a problem of particular urgency for the aged. At first glance, the Briefs suggest that the elderly do experience particular needs in this area. Remedial programmes, such as Friendly Visiting, are discussed. There are reports of loneliness and lack of interest in life, such as in the Brief from the Second Mile Club of Toronto,[1] the Special Survey of the Government of New Brunswick,[2] and many others. Yet this is not conclusive evidence. We cannot assume because the elderly report a lack of meaningful activity in their lives that this is a full and accurate diagnosis of their problem.

The additional facts which would confirm the diagnosis would be evidence showing a demand for and acceptance of programmes providing leisure activity for the elderly. Study groups would be common and successful. Creative activity such as clay modelling or painting would be frequent and enthusiasm among the elderly for such activity would be commonly reported. Rather, the Briefs suggest the reverse. Such activities are found to attract only a minority. A certain pessimism about their success is suggested. As an example, the Social Planning Council of Toronto states it "has not come to grips" with adult education for the elderly.[3] Other Briefs suggest that particular difficulties are found in establishing leisure programmes. Those which appear most successful involve quite simple social activities, as in the Golden Age Clubs. The Canadian Medical Association Brief is highly

---

[1] *Second Mile Club,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, May 14, 1964, No. 7, p. 406.

[2] *Government of New Brunswick,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 18, 1964, No. 12, p. 780.

[3] *Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 9, 1964, No. 15, p. 1053.

optimistic about these clubs and recommends the establishing of more.[4] Enthusiasm is reported for the Victoria City Silver Threads Club.[5] Still it is noted by the Ontario Welfare Council that so far only 5 per cent of the elderly in Ontario are involved in these activities.[6]

In general, the Briefs show that the problem of leisure is not solved at the present and repeatedly recommend further analysis, research and experimentation within this area. It is clear that those working with the aged have been forced to depend too much for the development of ideas about what the elderly need or want upon common sense and deductive reasoning. Their task would be simplified and their energies better utilized if a programme of basic research into the nature of the needs of the elderly were established. A programme of research based on detailed questioning of the elderly can proceed independently of other endeavours and should be of great use. Emphasis might be placed on attitudes to leisure time, present recreational programmes and community involvement, as suggested by the Brief of the Community Chest and Councils of the Greater Vancouver area[7] and others. The need is even greater for more basic studies which ask what the elderly are like and what they need without pre-assuming that their problem is one of leisure, however.

A programme of research such as we have outlined above would not be enough. Complete dependence upon the capacity of the elderly to articulate what they need or want cannot be made. This is not because they are old; no one in our society seems able to communicate easily what unmet needs and hopes they have. The second recommendation we make, therefore, is that present and future programmes designed for the elderly should be more fully envisaged as *experiments,* again as suggested by the Brief of the Community Chest and Council of the Greater Vancouver Area,[8] and also by the Notre Dame Day Centre (Winnipeg)[9], and others. As is always necessary in experiments not only should there be innovations in design but also careful, objective measurement of the eventual success or failure of the programme.

We anticipate that some successful programmes may be found to resemble programmes or "leisure" only in the sense that this title is useful in recruiting new and shy members. The actual end product would in many cases become one of

---

[4] *Canadian Medical Association,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Nov. 5, 1964, No. 20, p. 1351.

[5] *Silver Threads Service of Victoria,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Nov. 19, 1964, No. 21, p. 1403.

[6] *Ontario Welfare Council,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, May 21, 1964, No. 8, p. 451.

[7] *Community Chest and Council of the Greater Vancouver Area,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 4, 1964, No. 10, p. 672.

[8] *Ibid.,* p. 672

[9] *Notre Dame Day Centre* (Winnipeg), brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 11, p. 695.

providing informal guidance, aiding mental health or increasing feelings of security. As the Notre Dame Centre of Winnipeg states of its programme;

> The real development of the Day Centre is seen in its members as they become more alert, creative and active citizens whose needs from the community are balanced by the community's needs for them.[10]

We further recommend that, insofar as it is possible, funds and time be allocated consciously for experimental programmes and that workers be encouraged to be imaginative and inventive in designing them. In discussing the development of their Sheltered Workshop, the representatives of the Jewish Home for the Aged and Baycrest Hospital[11] noted specifically that it was a willingness of their Board to allocate funds for experimentation that made the programme possible.

We recommend, for the time being at least, that in the design of new programmes concern about the secondary goals for them, which frequently involve either the attempt to make some clear contribution to the society as a whole or to educate and broaden the elderly, should be de-emphasized. Instead we favour experimenting with ways to improve the meeting of the primary goal, namely, the provision of help to a sizable number of the elderly who report a discontent which they phrase as boredom, isolation, or lack of meaningful activity. In many cases the success of a programme will be shown in the swift return of its members to reliance upon those facilities which our society provides for all its members.

Analysis of the Briefs and of certain research publications suggest what is so far known or strongly suspected about the type of needs or problems which occupy the "leisure time" of the elderly. In many cases these are needs which the elderly share with the young, and the data serve as a reminder that there is similarity. In other cases the elderly are found to face distinctive problems. The description that can be presented at this time is, of course, extremely fragmentary. We have grouped the data under following headings:

1. The Family
2. The Church
3. The Work World
4. Community, Friends and Neighours
5. Education and the arts
6. Mass Entertainment and Specialized Activities
7. Morale and Expectations
8. Attitudes of Others.

Each is discussed in turn, below.

---

[10] *Proceedings*, Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 16, 1964, No. 16, p. 1072.

[11] *The Jewish Home for the aged and Baycrest Hospital*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, March 12, 1964, No. 3, p. 122.

The Family

The family not only provides a variety of services for its members but also, for most Canadians, appears to be a good in its own right. Because of this, a major problem for the aged is the loss of the spouse. The problem of widowhood seems almost to overshadow that of old age, and it is among the widowed that reports of loneliness are most common, according to United States research.[12] Not only is there a loss of companionship, but labour which formerly was shared by two must suddenly be done by only one.

Figures provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that many who are widowed solve these problems by living with other relatives, generally their sons or daughters. Among the widowed women in Canada who are 65 years of age or older more than 3 in 10 were found to live "with relatives" in the 1961 Census.[13] This proportion is roughly equivalent to that reported for the United States by Ethel Shanas, as noted in the Saskatchewan Brief. Research should be done to determine if the relationships in such households are largely harmonious. Such research could suggest advice which would, as one of the elderly, Mr. W., suggested to the Committee, "help older people to understand how they can fit in their children's lives."[14]. Strategies might be suggested which would facilitate the formation of more of these households or prevent the breaking-up of those already formed.

For others who are widowed or old, a second solution is common. Although they live in separate households, the elderly are found frequently to live near married children or other relatives. While the full range of services that family life can provide will not be given under these conditions it appears to be an arrangement acceptable to many. Some authors, such as Peter Townsend, suggest that this arrangement is preferred to actually living with children. Townsend writes, based on his research in England:

> Old people were not against living alone. In fact most preferred it to living with married children, because they could maintain their own independence and avoid imposing on the privacy of the children's marriage. They made one big qualification. They did not mind living separately from their children, so long as they could live *near* them. Most parents mentioned this spontaneously.[15]

Care is reported to be taken by some agencies in Canada to achieve this desired proximity of residence, as mentioned by Dr. C. A. Roberts of the Canadian Mental Health Association.[16] This factor should also be considered in the relocation of the elderly owing to urban renewal.

---

[12] Ernest W. Burgess (ed.), *Aging in Western Societies,* Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press 1960, pp. 289-90.

[13] *Dominion Bureau of Statistics,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 22, 1964, No. 18, p. 1253.

[14] *Five Senior Categories,* Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Nov. 7, 1963, No. 4, p. 86.

[15] Peter Townsend, *The Family Life of Old People,* London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1957, p. 30.

[16] *Canadian Mental Health Association,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Feb. 27, 1964, No. 1, p. 30.

For others who are elderly, as the Brief from the Department of Public Welfare, Province of Nova Scotia notes, the ordinary bonds within the family are weak.[17] Research is required to determine why this is so. An analogous problem concerns the reactions of the wife to the greater amount of time at home that is spent by a retired man. Again long-standing but evaded conflict in the family may become overt and the man will not be welcomed in the home.

For those without relatives, or for whom family bonds are weak, other solutions must be found. In work published in the U.S., Ernest Burgess has written:

> Whatever measure of personal maladjustment is taken—isolation, loneliness, death rate or suicide—gives findings indicative of the social disadvantages of the single state.[18]

Friends and neighbours, as we note below, may substitute for relatives, and programmes may facilitate the formation of friendships. Where this fails, direct dependence upon social agencies seems inevitable.

The Church

The churches in Canada are involved directly in the provision of welfare services. Without forgetting this, we concentrate in this section on the unique function of the church, the provision of spiritual guidance.

Some increase of interest in religion might be anticipated among the aged as a product of their realization of the imminence of death. This is suggested by Mrs. Stevens in discussion of the Brief of the Catholic Women's League of Canada when she stated, "I feel that as people get older their spiritual needs enter more into their thoughts."[19] Yet data available from other sources (Britain and the U.S.) suggest that there is actually only a slight return to church among the elderly.[20] In part the problem may simply be one of transportation. The Brief of the United Church of Canada reported surveys showing that many elderly people would like to have a "church visitor."[21] Mrs. Stevens continued, "I know many . . . homes (for the aged) have no provision for the solace of religion being brought to them. I feel that it should be encouraged by the provision of chapels, or at least a room that could quickly be cleared where religious services could be conducted if a special place for them could not be afforded."[22]

The return to the church may not occur because the elderly are not concerned with the imminence of death. U.S. studies suggest that the old are not greatly more

---

[17] *Government of Nova Scotia,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 15, 1964, No. 17, p. 1139.

[18] Burgess, *op. cit.,* p. 291.

[19] *Mrs. Herman Stevens,* Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, May 14, 1964, No. 7, p. 384.

[20] Burgess, *op. cit.,* p. 346.

[21] *United Church of Canada,* brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Feb. 27, 1964, No. 1, p. 384.

[22] Mrs. Herman Stevens, *op. cit.,* p. 384.

preoccupied with death than are the young.[23] Because no opinion survey can probe very deeply, workers with the aged might do well to watch for subtle indications of concern with death and be prepared to find some cases requiring guidance and counselling.

The Work World

All Canadians are taught to take work seriously, and to respond to money as a reward for doing so. The Brief of the Canadian Association of Social Workers notes:

> The predominance of work as a central value in our society handicaps many people today in enjoying their retirement years.[24]

Any work, regardless of its real social utility, is seen as important activity and those who work have grounds for demanding concessions and deference from those who do not. Those people who do not work for monetary gain, such as those in school, many women, and many of the elderly, share certain characteristics. They report frustration and discontent. An obvious, simple and recurrent solution to this problem is entry into the work world; married women begin to work; children "drop-out" of school; those who have retired join the sheltered workshop programmes,[25] or take on part-time work.

Although it is the obvious solution, inclusion of all who wish it in the labour force appears to be increasingly difficult. Yet unpaid, but productive activity is only a second-best alternative since the practical and symbolic value of a money reward is of great importance to the old as well as the young. The definition of what is considered work could be broadened but little change in our traditional definitions of what is work seems to be occurring.

Withdrawal from the labour force has immediate secondary consequences. There are special side-effects of working, ranging from the companionship of co-workers or the "prestige" of the job (as suggested in the Department of Labour Brief)[26] to actual fringe benefits which come with the job. These are all lost and must be replaced. The loss of position in society because one has retired might be of less consequence if it were not accompanied by these secondary losses.

It must not be assumed without actual research that retirement from the labour force frees great amounts of time for "pure leisure." Any individual in our society has a great deal of necessary activity to perform outside his work role and

---

[23] Elaine Cumming and William E. Henry, *Growing Old: The Process of Disengagement*, N. Y., Basic Books, 1961, p. 71.

[24] *Canadian Association of Social Workers*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, May 21, 1964, No. 8, p. 487.

[25] *The Jewish Home for the Aged*, op. cit., pp. 141-2.

[26] *Department of Labour*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 2, 1964, No. 14, p. 99.

this does not cease with retirement. In fact, with reduced income and sometimes reduced energy the elderly may find these activities occupy more time in the average day than they did formerly.

Two major types of activity fall into this category. The first is the problem of wise consumption. A considerable amount of time and information is required to purchase wisely; those on small and fixed incomes are particularly vulnerable to mistakes in purchasing. The second major activity is that of non-commercialized or only partially commercialized services. One typically must perform his own domestic service, small household repairs, house-hunting, etc. People in our society are dependent upon relatives, friends and neighbours for help and advice in both these kinds of activities—the elderly more than most. This is discussed in the following section. Giving an emphasis and legitimacy to these non-work activities might also help to reduce the problem of feeling less useful or less self-sufficient after withdrawal from the labour force.

Community, Neighbourhood and Friends

Evidence recurs in survey data that involvement in the community actually increases with age. Leadership in civic organizations draws heavily from among the elderly.[27] Voting increases throughout the life span until health factors intervene.[28] This may be an example of an area of interest which is common to members of our society but is frustrated in the early years owing to distractions of work and family. With more time, the elderly may spontaneously turn to these activities. Research is again required to determine how broad a spectrum of interests may be included in the category of "community involvement." If it is broad, many programmes could be developed which would be of immediate interest to the elderly.

Most individuals in our society appear to require some contact with friends and neighbours to ensure full contentment. For the elderly, there is an automatic loss of friends because of death. Many leisure programmes apparently provide an area in which, under the guise of pursuing some specified activity, new friends may be sought out. As friends are made, contact can become independent of the situation in which the first meeting occurred so that the leisure programme is no longer required. A shifting clientele may be an indication of a successful programme.

The elderly, such as U.S. writer Aldena C. Thomason, comments that:

> To become a burden upon others, sons or daughters, or other relatives, or friends, or neighbours, is so distasteful to us that we will to the last try to evade and resist it.[29]

[27] Robert J. Havighurst, *"Life Beyond Family and Work"* in Burgess, op. cit., p. 345.
[28] Herbert Tingsten, *Political Behavior,* Totowa, New Jersey, The Bedminster Press, 1963, Chapter II.
[29] Aldena C. Thomason, *"We who are Elderly"*, in Arnold M. Rose (ed.), Aging in Minnesota, Minneapolis, University of Minneapolis Press, 1963.

It must be recognized that two factors are involved here. On the one hand, physical ill-health, lack of funds, etc., can force the elderly into an unusual dependence upon other, younger people. But, on the other hand, it is also true that accepting help from friends, neighbours and relatives is normal in our society and occurs throughout the life span. The difference for the elderly lies in the fact that while the young can repay for this help in kind, the elderly face the problem that as their command of resources—income or health—becomes diminished they are less able to repay for these informal services. What among the young is a smoothly running and almost unnoticed exchange of advice, aid and services becomes conscious and a point of concern for the elderly. New friends, with whom new reciprocities can be established, are sought. Again the "leisure programmes" can be of importance.

The services which are typically provided informally could, in some cases at least, be replaced by commercial agencies. With many of the elderly on reduced and fixed incomes this is not a realistic alternative, however. Social agencies can deal with some of the problems directly. Forming social situations in which friendships develop may seem like an indirect and inefficient solution, but the multiplicity of services friends can provide for one another may in the long run make it the more efficient. Others among the elderly suffer such an accumulation of un-met needs that they are unlikely to be able, easily, to make friends. Direct help would be the first priority in these cases. But the final aim again should be the redevelopment of the informal social relationships. No society at this time could afford the cost of providing all these services formally.

Voluntary Association, the Arts and Adult Education

Among both the young and elderly in our society, participation in most voluntary associations, interest in the Arts and in Adult Education is limited to those who are better educated. Some redesigning of these programmes may result in greater interest on the part of the less educated, as suggested by the Brief of the Canadian Association of Adult Education which recommended a "less formal approach" in education.[30] As well, an automatic growth can be expected as successive coherts of the "elderly" will have had more basic education. Experimentation is clearly called for, but only slow growth in the immediate future should be expected.

The clear exception to the above statement is the Golden Age clubs. These are more attractive to the lower income and less well educated individuals. A recent U.S. study shows that while 41 per cent of the manual workers interviewed in a single plant would like to join a "Golden Age or Senior Citizens Club" only 25 per cent of the managerial group shared their interest.[31] For the majority of the elderly

[30] *Canadian Association of Adult Education*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, Oct. 22, 1964, No. 18, p. 1211.

[31] Burgess, Corey, Pineo & Thornbury, "Occupational Differences in Attitudes toward Aging and Retirement", *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 13, No. 2, (April, 1958), pp. 203-206.

these appear to be the sorts of voluntary association that are desired. The U.S. White House Conference on Aging states clubs of this type are "the most extensive (planned) leisure-time activity for older people."[32]

In designing clubs for the elderly attention should be paid to the possibility that groups which include both sexes are not to everyone's taste. Women who are accustomed to female company may be ill-at-ease in groups including men. Men who are unsure of their masculinity now that they no longer work may resent involvement in "women's activities."

Mass Entertainment and Specialized Activities

The elderly in Canada, like all Canadians, depend principally upon television and radio for their entertainment. Data are given in the Government of New Brunswick special survey[33] and the V. S. Stevens survey, mentioned in the Brief of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.[34]

To some extent the listening preferences of the elderly are undoubtedly specialized and much information about this will be known to audience research agencies. Greater adaptation to their preferences should be expected in the non-commercial broadcasting systems as the lower purchasing power of the elderly must reduce their importance to the commercial systems. This is borne out by the fact that the elderly show a greater preference for the CBC than do the younger age groups.[35]

As the development of television has resulted in the disappearance of certain alternative entertainments, such as the corner movie house, virtually all members of our society are now dependent upon it. The acquisition and upkeep of receiving sets may present a financial problem to some of the aged.

Reading is also reported to be an important leisure activity among the aged. Help in getting books from the library must be of great importance to those who cannot go out.

While visiting and watching television are most frequent activities, research shows that many of the elderly are interested in gardening. Gardening can supplement a small income by providing vegetables and fruits at low cost and this may be part of its appeal. But as well it is an intrinsically interesting activity which demands, on the whole, only minor physical exertion and financial outlay.

---

[32] "Free Time Activities, *Report and Guidelines from the White House Conference on Aging*, Series No. 6, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, April, 1961, p. 38.

[33] *Government of New Brunswick*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 18, 1964, No. 12, p. 814.

[34] *Canadian Federation of Agriculture*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, June 25, 1964, No. 13, p. 874.

[35] *What the Canadian Public Thinks of the CBC*, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, June, 1963.

Morale and Expectations

Studies of the morale of the elderly have been made in the United States.[36] Although the word morale is used, its meaning is not that of "group morale" but only general satisfaction with life. On the whole, the studies suggest that there is no sharp transition during the life cycle. Morale is found to reduce gradually through the life span, with the difference between youth and middle age being as marked as that between middle and old age. As physical and mental health problems increase gradually through the years people are found to reduce their level of expectations and ambitions so that the over-all effect upon their level of satisfaction is not marked. Again it appears that many of the problems of the elderly are extensions of the problems shared by those who are younger.

One consequence of this finding is that for those working with the aged the short-term result of a successful programme may be found to be an increase in expectations rather than satisfaction.

Attitudes of Others

The Briefs recurrently mention that the attitudes of the general population to the aged accentuate their difficulties. Dr. Roby Kidd reports that undesirable stereotypes of the elderly are found even among 10 year old children.[37] Many of the ideas about the elderly held by the general population are erroneous, as noted in the Brief from the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry.[38] Commonly held ideas about the frequency of senility or its causes are false.

We have argued in this section that some of the problems of the elderly will disappear if they are able to retain normal informal relationships of aid, advice and companionship with other members of our society. These relationships are now made awkward through misunderstanding by younger people of what it is like to be elderly. Education of the general public is required. Care must also be taken to be sure that those working immediately with the aged are not influenced by the misinformation in the general population.

Summary

For lack of sociological research it is not possible to say exactly what life in retirement in Canada is like. One may extrapolate from U.S. and British data, with always a great risk of error. One may attempt to draw inferences from the statements of those who work with the aged or who have speculated about

---

[36] R. H. Williams, "Changing Status, Roles and Relationships," in Clark Tibbits (ed.), *Handbook on Social Gerontology*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960, pp. 261-97.

[37] *Dr. Roby Kidd*, Proceedings, Nov. 21, 1963, No. 5, p. 113.

[38] *Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry of McGill University*, brief submitted to the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, July 16, 1964, No. 16, p. 1076.

the problem. Using this procedure we have come to tentative conclusions. All would need confirmation through actual research before they could be accepted with confidence.

We have *not* concluded that there is no problem for the elderly in Canada. Rather the evidence is clear that there is a considerable amount of unhappiness and concern. But we have concluded that the ordinary definition of the problem that the elderly lack activities to fill their leisure time is false. Rather we feel that the boredom and lack of meaningful activity which the elderly report may be interpreted as a result of a lack of facilities to solve their problems and to make themselves more content or more comfortable. Like the young, the elderly have many jobs to do in taking care of themselves. Only some of these can be accomplished simply through the expenditure of money, although increased funds would help a great deal. At the present time any solution, involving the expenditure of money, is even less available to the elderly than to the young.

We conclude that through their lack of economic and health resources, as well as the loss of friends and neighbours who could help them, many of the elderly become apathetic and devoid of self-confidence. A vicious circle will develop as the strength of their needs makes them less attractive to those who could help. Someone in this position is unlikely to respond to a programme which, manifestly at least, offers only a chance to be "creative" or to "contribute to the community." In our judgment, programmes which offer a chance to be creative will only succeed after programmes which help in the solution of basic unmet needs are fully established At the present time, their appeal must be limited largely to those who, through fortunate circumstance, have not found themselves in the socially paralyzing situation of being unable to be sure of reasonable care for their basic needs.

CHAPTER 15

Research on Aging

Society cannot always wait for scientific knowledge when framing its social policies and programmes. The fact often is, or has been in the past, that situations present themselves which have to be dealt with at once on the basis of what facts and opinions are readily available. This, however, is no justification for continuing to neglect the tools and techniques that modern science has put at our disposal, and the disposition to do so, which is still too common in many areas of social endeavour, must be viewed with concern by thoughtful people.

So far as aging is concerned, the Senate Committee in the course of its inquiry was made painfully aware of the slow rate at which research is developing in Canada, and this in face of the mounting public interest there is in the problems of old people and the increasingly large government expenditures to which these problems have given rise. The evidence brought before the Committee, as well as the gaps encountered in preparing the Report, have revealed clearly many fields where research is either lacking altogether or is inadequate in scope, content or co-ordination. As Elkin has pointed out in his recent study of information on Canadian families: "Our basic awareness of the problems of the aged stems primarily from our general knowledge and from reports published in the United States where literature on all aspects of aging is voluminous".[1] However, before we proceed to flaggelate ourselves unduly, perhaps another quotation should be added relating to the American situation. The Sub-committee on Problems of the Aged and Aging (U.S. Senate) 1961: "found that much so called research in the field (of aging) is second rate, carried on by poorly trained and unsupervised personnel or by individuals not trained in research techniques at all.....It uncovered problems relating to the financing of research in the field of aging that are directly responsible for many of these shortcomings and for the haphazard development that has characterized the entire field of gerontology".[2]

In evaluating the progress achieved to date, whether in Canada, the United States or elsewhere, it needs to be recognized that research on aging—gerontological research as it has come to be called—is a relatively new field.[3] Among its antecedents were the social surveys on the condition of the aged undertaken at the turn of the Century, as a precedent to social action, mainly in England and on the European Continent. In 1922 what is believed to be the first English book on the psychological aspects on aging was published; and in 1943 the Nuffield Foundation initiated its extensive support for gerontological research and research fellowships.

Systematic activity on this Continent started in this same year, 1943, when the American Social Science Research Council instituted a Committee on Social adjustment in Old Age which shortly afterwards issued a report calling for scientific investigation of such areas of concern as retirement, employment, income maintenance and institutional care. The American Gerontological Society was organized in 1944, and in 1946 the American Psychological Association established a division

---

[1] Frederick Elkin, *The Family in Canada*, published by the Canadian Conference on the Family, pp. 129-30, 1964, Ottawa.

[2] *Developments in Aging 1959 to 1963*, a report of the Special Committee on Aging, The United States Senate, February 1963, p. 135.

[3] *Gerontology* is well defined in the report of the Saskatchewan Survey Committee as "the scientific study of aging in all its aspects—biological, psychological, social and economic". It is to be distinguished from *geriatrics* which is the study and treatment of the diseases of the old.

dealing with problems of aging. Biennially since the war, meetings have been held in various parts of the world of the International Congress of Gerontology which have had an important influence in stimulating research interest and facilitating the exchange of information. Up to the present Canada has no national body devoted to research in the field of aging but a number of interested Canadians hold memberships in American organizations. It is worthy of note that Dr. E. David Sherman, of Montreal, is currently the President of the American Geriatric Society.

Research on Aging in Canada

In an endeavour to gain a broad over-view of the nature, extent and sponsorship of gerontological research in Canada, the Senate Committee in 1963, at the outset of its investigation, conducted a questionnaire inquiry directed to government departments, universities and voluntary organizations, throughout the country. The following table summarizes in a general way the responses received to these questionnaires:

Table 22.—Analysis of Questionnaires Regarding Research on Aging in Canada (Distributed by the Senate Committee on Aging in the Fall, 1963)

Name	Sponsors		Projects, directly or indirectly related to Aging, undertaken since 1950			
				Nature of Projects Reported		
	No. Requests Sent	No. Replies Received	No. Reporting Research	Bio-Medical & Psycho-logical	Social	Total
Federal Government Departments	5	3	2	2	4	6
Provincial Government Departments	49	35	5	8	6	14
Universities	31	23	9	32	39	71
Voluntary Organizations	33	17	8	23	15	38
	118	78	24	65	64	129

The above table, we believe, provides a fairly accurate picture of the Canadian situation, so far as the number of research centres or sponsors is concerned. It will

be observed that those not replying were, chiefly, certain voluntary organizations which a later check revealed are not a kind that regards research as among their customary functions. One of the striking findings is how few universities in Canada at the present are doing research in the aging field. A number of questionnaire returns, and the letters from department heads accompanying them in many instances, reported interest and hopes for the future, but up to the present no activity. It was also disappointing to discover the little research, directly or indirectly related to the problems of old people, which is proceeding under federal or provincial government auspices, and this in face of the very large public expenditures that are being made in this field.

With regard to the 129 research projects reported in the questionnaires several observations might be made:

1. The list does not include administrative reports made regularly by federal and provincial departments and agencies concerned with service to the aged, some of which contain relevant statistical and other information;

2. Research projects reported are divided about equally between the bio-medical-psychological and the social fields;

3 Research of bio-medical or psychological nature would appear, on the whole, to be on a more sophisticated level and to meet scientific standards more fully than those classified as social. Many of the latter were limited in scope to particular situations or to narrowly defined geographical areas and, therefore, yield few conclusions of general applicability. Broader investigations reported tended to be of a general survey variety, relating to the needs of older people in areas like housing, community services and institutional care, which tell more about the extent than about the nature and cause of the problems under investigation.

Government-sponsored Research

As pointed out above, various departments of the Federal Government, in the discharge of their administrative responsibilities, and also as a prerequisite to determining policy and long-range planning, conduct research into various aspects of aging.

Particular reference in this connection should be made to the *Dominion Bureau of Statistics* which, as a result of its data gathering procedures, has at its disposal a very considerable amount of relevant data drawn from the Census, the Sickness Survey, and many special surveys, where information on the aged is obtained, mostly as part of statistical studies of the general population.

The Senate Committee is indebted to the Bureau for the special statistical bulletin prepared for its use,[4] and as well for the two presentations made by members of its staff in the course of the Hearings. It would be our hope, however, that with the growing public interest there is in aging, the assembly, analysis, and dissemination of relevant information will be put on a continuing and regular basis. We feel, indeed, that the time has come for the Bureau to match its achievements in the field of economic statistics with a similarly well-integrated *system* of social statistics which, we would recall, is one of its specific obligations under the Statistics Act.[5] While a Health and Welfare Division already exists within the Bureau's structure, it has played a relatively minor role up to the present, and the statistics it produces relate to health only and not to welfare.

The brief submitted to the Senate Committee by both branches of the *Department of National Health and Welfare* is evidence of the serious research carried out by this Department on the various aspects of aging. Here, too, we recommend that organizational arrangements be made to co-ordinate on a continuing basis all projects related to this important field.

In the questionnaire return, the Department's Research and Statistics Division reported on intra-mural research studies "relating directly and indirectly to the aged and aging". Three studies were directly concerned with the aged: an information memo on "Services for the Aged in Canada, 1957", now out of date, a bulletin on "Legislative Measures Affecting Living Accommodation for Elderly Persons in Canada, 1961," and a bulletin covering "Legislative Changes in General Assistance, Mothers' Allowances and Living Accommodation for the Aged in Canada, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961". Five studies included in the response do not deal exclusively with the aged, but are reviews of Hospital and Medical Plans, Health Services for public assistance recipients, personal health care expenditures, and developments and trends in Hospital Care in Canada. Only one of these, an extensive memorandum on Rehabilitation Services in Canada (1960) includes special material on services for the aged. Two projected studies will deal with income and age.

In addition to intra-mural research, the Department supports research extramurally through the National Health grants, and more recently the National Welfare grants programmes, and the Committee has been interested to examine the record in this connection. The following table shows the distribution of health grants for research on aging by province, number of institutions supported, and total amount expended in each province:

---

[4] *Selected Statistics on the Older Population in Canada,* 1961, DBS, 91-507.

[5] *The Statistics Act* specifies, among the functions of the Bureau, the following: "generally, to organize a scheme of co-ordinated social and economic statistics, pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof". (1952, c. 45, s. 3, sub-s. (d).

Table 23.—Federal Health Grants support for Research on Aging for Fiscal Years 1955–65

	No. of Institutions	Expended Amount Approved
		$
Newfoundland	Nil	
Prince Edward Island	Nil	
Nova Scotia	Nil	
New Brunswick	Nil	
Quebec	3[1]	578,872.98
Ontario	3[2]	41,571.30
Manitoba	Nil	
Saskatchewan	2[3]	105,715.92
Alberta	Nil	
British Columbia	1[4]	23,733.26
Northwest Territories	Nil	
Yukon Territory	Nil	
Total	9	$749,893.46

SOURCE: Information supplied by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

1 McGill University, University of Montreal, Verdun Protestant Hospital.
2 Queen's University, University of Toronto, City of Ottawa, Health Department.
3 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Department of Public Health.
4 University of British Columbia.

It will be seen from the above that support provided by federal health grants for research on aging was confined to four provinces. The support in Quebec went mostly to the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, McGill University[6] for clinical, physiological studies as part of geriatric and gerontological research. Proposals for further study include a comprehensive epidemiological study of mental disorders of the aged, and the influence of retirement on the mental health of the aged individual. Health grant support has also been given to the Institute of Gerontology, University of Montreal, to study "all aspects of the process and consequences of aging".

In Ontario, grants were awarded for a psychological study of learning and attention disturbances in the aged, conducted by Queen's University; a socio-medical investigation of health and living conditions of persons over 75 in Metropolitan Toronto; and a policy research project carried out by the City of Ottawa, Health Department, "to assess and devise a service program to cope with the problem of chronic illness and aging".

[6] For a fuller account of the activities of the Allan Memorial Institute and the Gerontological Unit see Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging, No. 16, July 16, 1964.

The Saskatchewan Aged and Long-Term Illness Survey[7] received financial support from the National Health Grants. Between the years 1959 to 1964 inclusive, over $79,000 was allotted to this project, which is to date the most extensive and comprehensive study of aging undertaken in Canada, and might well provide a model for other provinces willing to undertake similar studies, the incentive of a federal health grant being available. The Saskatchewan study covers such topics as basic population data, economics, housing, health and welfare, education and leisure-time activities, the role of the church, and research, and includes detailed recommendations for needed action.

The *National Welfare Grants* program was initiated in 1962 for the development and strengthening of welfare services and the prevention of dependency. The grants provided are of two kinds: for staff training and for research.

Fifteen Welfare Research Projects were assisted under this program in the year 1962-63, but only two of these could be identified as dealing directly with problems of the aged.[8]

The federal *Department of Labour* and *the National Employment Service* began to recognize the employment problems of the age group 40 and over after World War II "when the economy of the country was generally buoyant". An Inter-departmental Committee on Older Workers was formed in 1953 to give "continuing study to the problem and to devise remedial measures". The Committee sponsored several studies, one on Pension Plans and the Employment of Older Workers, another on Age and Performance in the Retail Trade. Other studies, carried out by the Department, include a statistical study: "The Aging Worker in the Canadian Economy" now in the process of being brought up to date, and a review of the literature and research findings by Professor S. D. Clark, entitled "The Employability of the Older Workers (1959)". Of the fifty-four references in the latter publication only two referred to Canadian studies.

In 1959 the Department established a Division on Older Workers, which has been producing pamphlets and other material for public education. Similarly, the Women's Bureau of the Department has exhibited a growing interest in problems of the older woman worker and her problems on re-entering the labour force in the "empty nest" years.

The Department of Veterans Affairs carries on an extensive intramural research program in the field of geriatrics; in 1963, the Research and Statistics

---

[7] Province of Saskatchewan, Aged and Long-Term Illness Survey Committee:
1. *Report and Recommendations July 1963, Queen's Printer, Regina,* also
2. *Survey of Employers,*
3. *Information and Opinion Survey of Senior Citizens,*
4. *Survey of Patients aged 65 and over in Mental Hospitals, Tuberculative San., Geriatric Centres and Nursing Homes.*

[8] New Brunswick Department of Youth and Welfare: *An Evaluation of Nursing Homes for the Aged in New Brunswick* and Ontario Department of Public Welfare: *Assessment and Rehabilitation Project for Older Recipients of General Welfare Assistance.*

Division completed the first phase of a study of the social and economic characteristics of World War II veterans in receipt of Veterans Allowances.

The *Ontario Department of Public Welfare* has, since 1962, sponsored geriatric and gerontological studies under the direction of the Advisory Committee on Geriatric Studies to the Minister of Public Welfare. Many of these studies have been carried out at the Geriatrics Study Centre,[9] Toronto. The most far-reaching is the long term study on Aging, entitled "Longitudinal Study of Aging Male Workers, Ontario, 1959-1978".[10] This research project is directed to a study of the social, economic and health changes which accompany aging, the adjustment made to changing conditions, and the use and effectiveness of services. Close co-operation is maintained with the Ontario Geriatrics Research Society, which is a private non-profit organization supported by the Ontario Government, "to study and carry out research into the causes and prevention of diseases and problems associated with aging".

Research by Voluntary Organizations

Although numerous voluntary organizations are engaged in providing services to the aged, or planning for their welfare, only a few of them apparently feel they have the staff or resources to do very much in the way of systematic research. On the other hand, it is interesting to observe from the questionnaire returns that some thirty per cent of the projects reported were either sponsored or conducted by these groups. One of the significant current developments is the forthcoming Canadian Conference on Aging (to be held in 1966), sponsored by the Canadian Welfare Council in co-operation with a dozen or more other national bodies, which has commissioned background papers on the topics of (1) employment and economic status, (2) health, (3) living arrangements, (4) leisure, and (5) community planning.

The Senate Committee, itself, has generated a good deal of research activity among the various organizations, public and private, which prepared submissions for it. Indeed, the body of fact and opinion assembled in this way, and contained in the some two thousand pages of the Committee's printed proceedings, will undoubtedly serve for a long time as a valuable resource to the student of matters pertaining to aging.

The National Council of Jewish Women, since 1953, has provided gerontological fellowships, as a means of developing a nucleus of professional workers in the field of aging. From 1953 to 1955, five grants were awarded, all to social workers, and from 1955 to 1963, sixteen fellowships to physicians and others engaged in

[9] Established by the Ontario Department of Public Welfare, with the co-operation of Metropolitan Toronto, to which medical and surgical problems of the residents of Toronto Homes for the Aged are referred.

[10] Principal investigator is Lawrence Crawford, Consultant, Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Aging.

hospitals and the public health field. These specialists in gerontology and geriatrics, most of them with the benefit of observation visits to other countries, are already making important contributions in the six provinces in which they practice.

Foundations in Canada are a relatively recent development and, according to the best of our knowledge, few of them up to this point, with the exception of the Atkinson Charitable Foundation and the Laidlaw Foundation, have made allocations, specifically, to the field of gerontology. In the view of the Senate Committee, it is of vital importance to secure resources for research that are not subject to the limitations and restrictions that usually apply to research supported by Government grants.

There is a great need and opportunity for private foundations to follow the lead provided by the Nuffield Foundation in Great Britain and the Ford Foundation in the United States, and to furnish funds for research and imaginative experiments in relation to the problems of Aging. Such interest on the part of Foundations would not only support essential research but would act as a stimulus to service organizations throughout the country to give some priority to the needs of the aged.

Perhaps, the work of the Senate Committee will inspire some philanthropist, or group of philanthropists, to establish a new foundation to be devoted wholly or mainly to this object.

Research in other Countries

The following brief review of the research situation in other countries, although of necessity incomplete, demonstrates clearly the distance we in Canada have to go to equal what even countries with less resources have already accomplished. It may also help indicate the advantages that are to be derived from the exchange of ideas across borders. While the results of studies in other social settings may not necessarily be applicable to conditions in Canada, we have much to learn from the planning, design and methodology employed elsewhere.

Reference has already been made to the beginning of gerontological research in the *United Kingdom* and the impetus provided by the Nuffield Foundation. Note should also be taken of a body, known as the National Corporation for the Care of old People, that maintains a register and publishes a catalogue of research in progress or planned. In addition, the Corporation publishes a quarterly summary of current projects, prepared by the Advisory Group on Surveys and Research, a technical body set up by the National Old People's Welfare Council to advise on the work to be undertaken and the methods to be used.

In the *United States* at the present time there is a wide and growing interest in research related to all aspects of the subject of aging. As reported by P. Paillat, "the main work is done either by the Federal Government departments, or by the

universities, or by the two together"; but it is interesting to observe the support provided by the large foundations: "the Ford Foundation, for instance, has a specific program in this field: in 1962 it made grants of over $2,600,000 to universities, scientific associations, or welfare services", in order to improve the quality of community services for the aged.[11]

At the federal government level in the United States, through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare chiefly, but also through programs in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce (Bureau of the Census) and Labour, an extensive range of research projects is being worked on directly, or is receiving support. The most important government source of funds for extra-mural research is the National Institutes of Health in the Public Health Service, which have broadened their interest to include, besides the medical aspects of health, social and economic aspects as well.

Paillat lists thirty American universities featuring gerontological investigations and specialized training centres for workers in research. The number of these universities is increasing steadily through the stimulus provided by an Inter-University Council on Social Gerontology and by the Office on Aging of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The University of Michigan and the University of Chicago have the two most important centres for research and training, but specialization at the Masters' and Doctoral levels is also available at Washington University (St. Louis) on the Psychology, and at Purdue on the Sociology of Aging.[12]

In response to the need for program planners, co-ordinators and consultants at all levels of Government and in voluntary organizations, the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare has recently published a proposed two-year graduate curriculum in Social Gerontology for the use of universities and professional schools.

In *France,* the Centre de Gerontologie, established in 1957, is concerned with the development of biological medical research in Paris hospitals. The Centre is organized into four sections dealing with the biological, physiological, psychological and socioeconomic aspects of aging.

In *Germany*, the University of Hamburg has been engaged in a large research study on the relation between mental abilities and thinking processes of the aged in relation to their interests, activities, attitudes and adjustments. The Social Science Institutes are conducting a study of the characteristics of Old Age Security recipients.

---

[11] P. Paillat, *The Organization of Research on Aging in Certain Countries,* International Social Science Journal, Vol. XV, No. 3, 1963.

[12] Tibbitts, Clark, Social Gerontology: *Origin, Scope and Trends,* International Social Science Journal, *op. cit.*, p. 348.

In the *Scandinavian Countries,* where care of the aged has been developed to a very high level, scientific investigation into problems of aging is taking place, for example, at the Swedish Institute for Public Opinion Research and the Social Institute of Stockholm. Denmark, in 1958, established the Danish National Institute of Social Research which integrates and co-ordinates research projects by the government and universities. This has resulted in a more efficient use of scarce personnel. The field of social gerontology has a high priority in the research program of the Institute, which has an Advisory Council composed of representatives of municipalities, employers, labour, social welfare institutes and individual experts. Norway has a National Old People's Health Committee affiliated with the National Public Health Association. There is also a Gerontological Society.

Finland has an active Gerontological Society which publishes an annual journal.

In *The Netherlands* the body responsible for research in aging is the National Health Research Council of the Netherlands Foundation of Applied Scientific Research. The term "health" is broadly defined to include the social and psychological aspects of Welfare and Mental Health. On the basis of a stratified sample of all persons aged 65 and over, the Council can obtain a comprehensive picture of their characteristics and needs and establish priorities for studies in depth.

In *New Zealand* the School of Social Science at the University of Wellington in collaboration with the National Government undertook in 1962 a broad study of the needs of the aging for the purpose of improved planning in the field of aging.

As we have seen, Social Gerontology is a relatively new field of study. Until recently, systematic studies in the social aspects of aging were confined within national boundaries. Several years ago the Social Science Research Committee of the International Gerontological Association, mindful that comparative statistical data were becoming available from practically all countries in the world, promoted the undertaking of a Cross National Survey of Old Age, with participation open to all interested countries. Assisted by a substantial grant from the United States National Institutes of Health, Denmark, Great Britain and the United States are proceeding with the study. Field work in the United States is carried out by the National Opinion Research Centre, with data processing at the Operations Analysis Centre, both at the University of Chicago. Technical assistance in Great Britain is provided by the Government Social Survey, and in Denmark by the above mentioned National Institute of Social Research.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we would underline again the need there is for much more research in Canada in all aspects of the field of aging. Particular areas of investigation have been indicated in almost all the various specialized chapters of

this report, and we would urge that these proposals receive the detailed consideration they deserve. In any plans for the development of research interest and activity, care must be taken to use as efficiently as possible what, at best, will be our sparse resources of money and personnel. This gives point and emphasis to the Committee's recommendation, in Chapter 7, for the institution of a National Council on Social Research. Such an agency, in our judgment, would be the most effective way to provide the leadership and co-ordination that are so greatly needed, not only in studies of aging, but in research related to social policy generally. It would also greatly facilitate liaison between Canadian gerontological research and its counterparts in other countries.

No. 7

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 3rd February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck for the Honourable Senator Farris:

Of Harold Barrington Elworthy, William Clark Mearns and John Alfred Griffith Wallace, of the City of Victoria, and others of the City of Vancouver, both in the Province of British Columbia; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Bank of British Columbia", and in French "Banque de la Colombie Britannique".

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Reports of the Department of Veterans Affairs and of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act,* Chapter 80, and section 4(2) of the *Pension Act,* Chapter 207, R.S.C., 1952, including the Report of the War Veterans Allowance Board for the same period. (English and French texts).

Financial Statement on the operations of the *Veterans Insurance Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 20 of the said Act, Chapter 279, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Financial Statement on the operations of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 17(2) of the said Act, Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1920 as amended 1951. (English and French texts).

Financial Statement on the operations of the *Veterans Insurance Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 20 of the said Act, Chapter 279, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Financial Statement on the operations of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act,* for the year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 17(2) of the said Act, Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1920 as amended 1951. (English and French texts).

Statement of Expenditures and Financial Commitments made under the *Veterans' Land Act,* for the year ended March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 42 of the said Act, Chapter 280, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Statement of Expenditures and Financial Commitments made under the *Veterans' Land Act,* for the year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 42 of the said Act, Chapter 280, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1964. (English and French texts).

Copy of a statement by the Minister of Agriculture to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organizations Pledging Conference of the World Food Program. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of the *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 10 of the said Act, Chapter 95, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Commission appointed to demarcate the Boundary between the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, dated August 2, 1965, together with a copy of an Atlas, pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1963-684, dated May 2, 1963. (English text).

Copy of the Interim Report of the International Joint Commission on the Pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River. (English and French texts).

Statement concerning regulations respecting petroleum and pulpwood, pursuant to section 5(2) of the *Export Act*, Chapter 103, R.S.C., 1952. (English text).

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Invalidité et de Réassurance".

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income Life du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie".

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the eighth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Thursday, February 3, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his eighth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Invalidité et de Réassurance".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the ninth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Thursday, February 3, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his ninth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of William Ewen Brunning, Norman Graham James and Halliwell Soule, of the Town of Burlington, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", and in French "Income Life du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator McDonald presented to the Senate a Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 8th February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator McDonald presented to the Senate a Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 8th February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their first Report, as follows:—

Thursday, February 3rd, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts makes its first Report, as follows:

Your Committee recommends that:

(a) direct long distance telephone service be available to all members of the Senate on a twenty-four-hour basis for outgoing calls originating in Ottawa to points in Canada which are served by the direct distance dialing system, when such calls are made through the special operator over the leased circuits; and

(b) with a view to treating all Senators equitably, Senators hereafter be reimbursed for charges in connection with their telephone calls originating in

Ottawa to places in their own constituencies which are not available on the direct distance dialing system.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DONALD SMITH,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their first Report, as follows:—

Wednesday, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its first Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommends:

1. That it be granted leave to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate.

2. That it be granted authority to appoint as many Subcommittees as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of considering such divorce matters as may be referred to them by the Committee and authority to set the quorum thereof, and that the Subcommittee in each case shall report its findings to the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Report be taken into consideration on Monday next, 7th February, 1966.

After debate and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, 7th February, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne

at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Inman moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging,

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*)—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 7th February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 7th February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Inman*).

No. 2.

3rd February—Consideration of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

1st February—Second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 4.

2nd February—Consideration of Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.*).

For Tuesday, 8th February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 3.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 8

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 7th February, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Vaillancourt,
Vien,
Welch,
White,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 6 of the *Department of External Affairs Act*, Chapter 68, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copy of a Communique, dated February 1, 1966, issued following the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Health. (English and French texts).

Copy of Report to the Conference of Ministers by the *Ad Hoc* Technical Committee on the Health Resources Fund, dated October 21 and 22, 1965. (English and French texts).

List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as at the end of the financial years ended in 1965, pursuant to section 119(1) of the *Bank Act*, Chapter 48, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English text).

List of shareholders in the Banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Banks Act*, as at the end of the financial years ended in 1965, pursuant to section 93(1) of the said Act, Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (French text).

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Small Loans Companies and Money-Lenders licensed under the *Small Loans Act*, for the year ended December 31, 1964. (English and French texts).

Report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 77 of the *Post Office Act*, Chapter 212, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Cameron:

Of Henry Charles Heffren, of the City of Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta, Gilbert Sommert, of the Town of Biggar, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Adolf Donald Semrau, of the City of Camrose, in the said Province of Alberta, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God".

The Honourable Senator Cook for the Honourable Senator Lang presented to the Senate a Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next, 9th February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Harold Barrington Elworthy, William Clark Mearns and John Alfred Griffith Wallace, of the City of Victoria, and others of the City of Vancouver, both in the Province of British Columbia; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Bank of British Columbia", and in French "Banque de la Colombie Britannique".

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-116, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the first Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget that the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Fergusson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that further debate on the consideration of the Report be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 8th February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 8th February, 1966.

No. 1.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the second reading of Bill C-116, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966".—(*Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.*).

No. 2.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

2nd February—Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Fergusson*).

No. 5.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 6.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 7.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

For Wednesday, 9th February, 1966.

7th February—Second reading of Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 9

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 8th February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Vien,
Welch,
White,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard laid on the Table the following:—

Report on the Old Age Security Fund and of temporary loans made to the Fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 11(4) of the *Old Age Security Act*, Chapter 200, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Henry Charles Heffren, of the City of Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta, Gilbert Sommert, of the Town of Biggar, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Adolf Donald Semrau, of the City of Camrose, in the said Province of Alberta, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God".

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the second reading of the Bill C-116, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1966."

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be read the third time now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

8th February, 1966.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor-

General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 8th February, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Haig moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Bedford*), that further debate on the consideration of the Report be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately five twenty-five o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 5.00 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5.30 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the desire of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber."

The House of Commons being come,

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

"May it please Your Honour:

The Commons of Canada have voted supplies to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service:

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

After the Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill,—

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 9th February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 9th February, 1966.

No. 1.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

2nd February—Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Haig*).

No. 3.

7th February—Second reading of Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

No. 4.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 6.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 7.

3rd February—Second reading of Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 9th February, 1966.	
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	9.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 10

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 9th February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudiere*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vien,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words:—

TUESDAY, February 8, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House has appointed Messrs. Allard, Dubé, Enns, Fairweather, Godin, Gordon, Honey, Klein, Lamontagne, Macquarrie, Nesbitt, Nixon, Pelletier, Prittie, Schreyer, Smith, Stewart, Wadds (Mrs.), Wahn, Woolliams and Yanakis a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act, on behalf of this House, as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, February 8, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament and that the following Members: Messrs. Boulanger, Caron, Choquette, Clancy, Code, Cowan, Éthier, Grills, Harley, Irvine, Johnston, Jorgenson, Klein, Laverdière, Leblanc (*Laurier*), Loiselle, MacDonald (*Prince*), McKinley, Nixon, Rapp, Rochon, Saltsman and Simard will act as Members on the part of this House on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate—

A Return by the Clerk of the Senate with reference to the Property Qualification of Senators, as follows:—

OTTAWA, February 9, 1966.

Sir,

In accordance with Rule 105 of the Senate, I have the honour to submit herewith a list of the names of Members of the Senate who have renewed their declaration of Property Qualification.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. F. MacNEILL,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable Sydney J. Smith,
Speaker of the Senate.

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Bishop,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davies,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lang,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Molson,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor:

That the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to receive the renewed declarations of Property Qualification from those Members of the Senate, who have not had the opportunity to make and file the same in accordance with Rule 105, and to make a Supplementary Return accordingly.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 15th February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 15th February, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Eileen Elizabeth Henderson Alluisi, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Gilles Alluisi.

Of Lilia Orchot Babij, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Michael Babij, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Agnes Madeline Lenora Belanger Bales, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ronald William Bales.

Of Joyce Eileen Eaton Bastien, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerald Joseph Anthony Bastien.

Of Alice Ruth Cookman Beattie, of Hemmingford, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William Fernie Beattie.

Of Margaret Joan Eastwood Chevalier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre Alphonse Joseph Chevalier.

Of Patricia MacIntyre Clegg, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Leslie Clegg.

Of Sheila Luba Newman Cummings, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Alvin Cummings.

Of Susan Rona Shier Cunliffe, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Piers Sedgwick Cunliffe.

Of Muriel Roberts Eccles, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harold Walter George Eccles.

Of Marie Marguerite Therese Madeleine Kathleen Belanger Fallon, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Lawrence Daniel Anthony Fallon.

Of Francis (Frank) Edward Thibodeau Fonovich, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jacqueline Lois Swanson Fonovich.

Of Edmond Foster, of Montreal North, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marcelle Dupuis Foster.

Of Raymond Fredette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marquita Riel Fredette.

Of Joan Rayson Bowen Gagnon, of St. Lazare de Vaudreuil, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edward Alphonse Donat Gagnon.

Of Carl Gettel, of St. Leonard, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to June (May Jane Gertrude) Begin Gettel.

Of Shirley Eleanor Barber Goyer, of St. Pierre, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Goyer.

Of Maurice Grandjean, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Georgette Rosalie Marcelle Mermet Grandjean.

Of Laura Dorothy Hampson Grant, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Alexander Grant.

Of Francesco Grilli, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Barbara Aktinson Grilli.

Of Pnina Cohen Amizlev Hart, otherwise known as Pnina Cohen Hart, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Natan Nataniel) Amizlev Hart, otherwise known as Natan (Nataniel) Hart.

Of Frederick Norman Hamilton, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Thelma Hilda Cobb Hamilton.

Of Neta Helen Walsh Hamilton, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Norman Alexander Hamilton.

Of Patricia Kathleen Wilmot Heath, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Charles John Heath.

Of Gilles Hebert, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Pauline Bernier Hebert.

Of Gilles Jutras, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve his marriage to Marie Rea Hermance Cote Jutras.

Of Heather Norma Maconachie Kirkpatrick-Smith, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ian Kirkpatrick-Smith.

Of Gerald Sydney King, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve his marriage to Sandra (Esther Faiga) Spector King.

Of Flora Mandelcorn Klempner, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Louis Klempner.

Of Raymond Lafond, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Denise Pare Lafond.

Of Therese Belanger Lafontaine, of Hull, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Paul Lafontaine.

Of Marie Josephine Yvette Ranger Lapenna, of Quebec, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul her marriage to Joseph Salvatore Domenico (Dominique) Lapenna.

Of Maurice Jules Francois Leroy, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Fabienne Cossette Leroy.

Of Ian Goodridge Philip MacDonald, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Audrey Cecilia Squires MacDonald.

Of Robert Stirling Manchur, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Patricia Pansy Des Marais Manchur.

Of Ginette Josaine Daher Mathieu, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Louis Paul Jean Mathieu.

Of Madeleine Belanger Meunier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Normand Meunier.

Of Rita Emma Carlon Michaud, of St. Jerome, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Rene Albert Michaud, otherwise known as Rene Aubin.

Of Rena Cohen Newman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Norman Newman.

Of Christina Fearn Lawson Nortranders, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Svend Valdemar Nortranders, otherwise known as Svend Valdemar North.

Of Madeleine Mary Davis Parsons, of Happy Valley, Labrador, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Martin Joseph Parsons.

Of Victoria Mary Rogochewsky Paquette, of Windsor, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hector George Paquette, of Aylmer, Quebec.

Of Susan McNeil Haddow Ramsli, of St. Michel, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Erling (Earl) Ramsli.

Of Dawn Amelia McCracken Rattray, of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Basil Andrew Rattray, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Frederick Reynard, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Pauline Pepin Reynard.

Of Linda Caroline Rich Robins, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Bernard Robins.

Of Marie Lucienne Monique Huguette Ladoceur Robinson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Sidney Maurice Robinson.

Of Raymond Rochette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Celine Tremblay Rochette.

Of Claire Blain Rochon, of Brossard, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Guy Rochon.

Of Henryk Jan Paul Rzepus, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Olga Einmann Rzepus.

Of Louise Lafrance St. Louis, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Fernand St. Louis.

Of Elphege St. Germain, of Valcartier, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Isabelle Racicot St. Germain.

Of Susan Carol Chernoff Saltiel, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Henry Saltiel.

Of Werner Helmut Schmidt, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve his marriage to Jeannette McLeod Schmidt.

Of Solomon Schnapp, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve his marriage to Mary Ann Bott Schnapp, otherwise known as Sandu Scott.

Of Joseph Scott, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve his marriage to Eleanor Vaillancourt Scott.

Of John Phillip Shave, of Labrador City, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Norma Mary Alexander Shave.

Of Malcolm Sydney Smith, of Pointe Claire, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Helen Teresa Wilson Smith.

Of William Robert Snow, of Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Gloria Mae Filmore McCormack Snow.

Of Anne Helen Estelle Stevenson Snow, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Randolph Bernard Snow.

Of Eva Prantz Solti, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Solti.

Of Marie Anne Adrienne Micheline Leclerc Tasse, of Ottawa, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Serge Gaston Jacques Tasse, of LaSalle, Quebec.

Of Ronald Coleman Thomas, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Martha Jean Germain Thomas.

Of Danuta Wieswla Pawlowicz Tondi, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre (Peter) Tondi.

Of Marie Gabrielle Cecile Tremblay Tremblay, of Jacques Cartier, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Real Joseph Tremblay.

Of Irene Nellie Kon Walker, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Derek Guy Walker.

Of Warren Marshall Wallace, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Waltraut Margarete Elisabeth Ulrich Wallace.

Of Isobel Isaacs Weitzner, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Max Weitzner.

Of Margaret Ann Clark Wildman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Glyn (Glynn) Alfred Wildman.

Of Kathryne Laurie Wing, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edwin Royce Wing.

Of Nancy Bessie Brayton Yates, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Sullivan Yates.

Of Ida Gorbaty Grossman, of Chomedey, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harvey Grossman.

Of Erwin Beattie Barr, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Rubena (Robena) Evelyn Neely Barr.

Of Mary Braddock Bates, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Douglas Bates, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Jacques Belec, of Candiac, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Therese Leblanc Belec.

Of Ludger Berube, of Granby, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Dora Bacon Berube.

Of Marie Estelle Camille Jouvet Boisvert, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Roger Boisvert.

Of Donald Cameron Borrie, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Dianna Gideon Borrie.

Of Cedric Ambrose Bowman, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Sarah (Sara) Anderson Smith Bowman.

Of John Terrence Bradley, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Jeanne Huguette Cecile Carreau Bradley.

Of Margaret Elizabeth Munro Britton, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John David George Britton.

Of Nicholas Myroslaw Budinski, otherwise known as Maurice Jaros, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Edith Teresa Ann Dupuis Budinski, otherwise known as Edith Teresa Ann Dupuis Jaros.

Of Margaret May Ann Trimm Cheese, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edmund Cheese.

Of Mildred Frances Johnson Croxen, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roy Garfield Croxen.

Of Pamela Katherin Wray Irion, of Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Armin Jerry Daniel Irion.

Of Dorothy May Delaney Gauthier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Euclid Paul Gauthier.

Of Jean Mastine Gervais, of Richmond, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jacques Gervais.

Of Marie Jeannine Jacqueline Tremblay Girard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Emile Girard.

Of Chana Anna Flint Goldberg, otherwise known as Chana Anna Flint Goodwin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve her marriage to William Goldberg, otherwise known as William Goodwin.

Of Shirley MacMillan Henthorn, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William Henthorn.

Of Dimitra Karababas Karavas, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Nicholas Karavas.

Of Gordon John Kennedy, of Pointe Claire, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Hilda Lorraine Harrison Kennedy.

Of Ingo Silvester Koppe, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Gerda Anna Luise Sievers Koppe.

Of Betty Jackson Clark Dent Labrie, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ernest Ross Labrie.

Of Daniel Legault, of L'Annonciation, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Pierrette Daviault Legault.

Of Edith Julia Anne Anderson Long, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Andrew Davenport Long.

Of William Donald McQuitty, of Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to June Mary Beesley McQuitty.

Of Vivette Cecile Foote Membride, of Duvernay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Membride.

Of Lucien Menard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Fernande Sarrazin Menard.

Of Rose Leibovitz Miller, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution to dissolve her marriage to Morris Miller.

Of Anne Roberta Coleman Molnar, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frank Marcus Molnar.

Of Reginald Clark Moores, of Matapedia, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Kathleen Susan Fox Moores, now known as Kathleen Susan Fox Moores Phillips.

Of John Russell Morrison, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Joan Winnifred Cox Morrison.

Of June Thompson Mowlam, of Hamilton, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Earl Quentin Mowlam, of Chomedey, Quebec.

Of Julian Ninclaus, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Barbara Tracy Ninclaus.

Of Noreen Ralph Magill Ougler, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roy Charles Ougler.

Of Carmen Beauchamp Paris, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerard Paris.

Of Michael Parizon, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Josephine MacDonald Parizon.

Of Claude Pepin, of Laval des Rapides, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Denise Pouliot Pepin.

Of Louis Portugais, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Micheline Sainte-Marie Portugais.

Of Ginette Collerette Raimondo, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joanni (John) Raimondo.

Of Stella Selena Stroud Rielly, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Richard Albert Rielly.

The Honourable Senator Farris presented to the Senate a Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Bank of British Columbia".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Farris moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bouffard, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading later this day.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the tenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his tenth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Harold Barrington Elworthy, William Clark Mearns and John Alfred Griffith Wallace, of the City of Victoria, and others of the City of Vancouver, both in the Province of British Columbia; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Bank of British Columbia", and in French "Banque de la Colombie-Britannique".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to which was referred the Bill S-10, intituled: "An Act respecting Interprovincial Pipe Line Company", has in obedience to the order of reference of 2nd February, 1966, examined the said Bill and now reports the same without any amendment.

Your Committee also recommends that the Parliamentary fee paid upon the Bill at the 1964-65 Session be applied to the Bill at the present Session. The petitioners again have paid the printing costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Molson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the Bill be read the third time now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to which was referred the Bill S-7, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated", has in obedience to the order of reference of 1st February, 1966, examined the said Bill and now reports the same without any amendment.

Your Committee also recommends that the Parliamentary fee paid upon the Bill at the last Session be applied to the Bill at the present Session. The petitioners again have paid the printing costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BOUFFARD,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be read the third time now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their second to one hundred and thirteenth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eileen Elizabeth Henderson Alluisi, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Gilles Alluisi.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lilia Orchot Babij of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Michael Babij, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Agnes Madeline Lenora Belanger Bales, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ronald William Bales.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joyce Eileen Eaton Bastien, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerald Joseph Anthony Bastien.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Alice Ruth Cookman Beattie, of Hemmingford, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William Fernie Beattie.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Margaret Joan Eastwood Chevalier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Pierre Alphonse Joseph Chevalier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Patricia MacIntyre Clegg, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Leslie Clegg.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sheila Luba Newman Cummings, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Alvin Cummings.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their tenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Susan Rona Shier Cunliffe, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Piers Sedgwick Cunliffe.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Muriel Roberts Eccles, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harold Walter George Eccles.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Marguerite Therese Madeleine Kathleen Belanger Fallon, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Lawrence Daniel Anthony Fallon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Francis (Frank) Edward Thibodeau Fonovich, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jacqueline Lois Swanson Fonovich.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Edmond Foster, of the city of Montreal North, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marcelle Dupuis Foster.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Raymond Fredette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marquita Riel Fredette.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joan Rayson Bowen Gagnon, of St. Lazare de Vaudreuil, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edward Alphonse Donat Gagnon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carl Gettel, of the city of St. Leonard, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to June (Mary Jane Gertrude) Begin Gettel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Shirley Eleanor Barber Goyer, of the town of St. Pierre, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Goyer.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commisioner relating to the petition of Maurice Grandjean, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Georgette Rosalie Marcelle Mermet Grandjean.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Laura Dorothy Hampson Grant, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Alexander Grant.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Francesco Grilli, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Barbara Atkinson Grilli.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pnina Cohen Amizlev Hart, otherwise

known as Pnina Cohen Hart, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Natan (Nataniel) Amizlev Hart, otherwise known as Natan (Nataniel) Hart.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Frederick Norman Hamilton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Thelma Hilda Cobb Hamilton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Neta Helen Walsh Hamilton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Norman Alexander Hamilton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Patricia Kathleen Wilmot Heath, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Charles John Heath.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gilles Hebert, of the City of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Pauline Bernier Hebert.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gilles Jutras, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Rea Hermance Cote Jutras.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Heather Norma Maconachie Kirkpatrick-Smith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ian Kirkpatrick-Smith.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gerald Sydney King, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sandra (Esther Faiga) Spector King.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Flora Mandelcorn Klempner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Louis Klempner.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Raymond Lafond, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Denise Pare Lafond.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Therese Belanger Lafontaine, of the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Paul Lafontaine.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

4. The Committee recommends that the Parliamentary fees paid be refunded to the petitioner less the sum of $25.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Josephine Yvette Ranger Lapenna, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling her marriage to Joseph Salvatore Domenico (Dominique) Lapenna.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maurice Jules Francois Leroy, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Fabienne Cossette Leroy.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ian Goodridge Philip MacDonald, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Audrey Cecilia Squires MacDonald.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Robert Stirling Manchur, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Patricia Pansy Des Marais Manchur.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ginette Josiane Daher Mathieu, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Louis Paul Jean Mathieu.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Madeleine Belanger Meunier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Normand Meunier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rita Emma Carlon Michaud, of the city of St. Jerome, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving

her marriage to Rene Albert Michaud, otherwise known as Rene Aubin, who is domiciled in Canada, in the province of Quebec, and temporarily residing at the city of Seattle, in the state of Washington, one of the United States of America.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rena Cohen Newman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Norman Newman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Christina Fearn Lawson Nortranders, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Svend Valdemar Nortranders, otherwise known as Svend Valdemar North.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Madeleine Mary Davis Parsons, of the town of Happy Valley, Labrador, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Martin Joseph Parsons.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Victoria Mary Rogochewsky Paquette, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hector George Paquette, of the town of Aylmer, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Susan McNeil Haddow Ramsli, of the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Erling (Earl) Ramsli.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dawn Amelia McCracken Rattray, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Basil Andrew Rattray, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Frederick Reynard, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Pauline Pepin Reynard.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Linda Caroline Rich Robins, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Bernard Robins.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Lucienne Monique Huguette Ladouceur Robinson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Sidney Maurice Robinson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Raymond Rochette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Celine Tremblay Rochette.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claire Blain Rochon, of the town of Brossard, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Guy Rochon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Henryk Jan Paul Rzepus, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Olga Einmann Rzepus.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Louise Lafrance St. Louis, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Fernand St. Louis.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Elphege St. Germain, of Valcartier, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Isabelle Racicot St. Germain.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Susan Carol Chernoff Saltiel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Henry Saltiel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Werner Helmut Schmidt, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jeannette McLeod Schmidt.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Solomon Schnapp, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mary Ann Bott Schnapp, otherwise known as Sandu Scott.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Joseph Scott, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Eleanor Vaillancourt Scott.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Phillip Shave, of Labrador City, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Norma Mary Alexander Shave.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Malcolm Sydney Smith, of the city of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Helen Teresa Wilson Smith.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of William Robert Snow, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Gloria Mae Filmore McCormack Snow.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Anne Helen Estelle Stevenson Snow, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Randolph Bernard Snow.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eva Prantz Solti, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Solti.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Anne Adrienne Micheline Leclerc Tasse, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Serge Gaston Jacques Tasse, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ronald Coleman Thomas, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Martha Jean Germain Thomas.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Danuta Wieswla Pawlowicz Tondi, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Pierre (Peter) Tondi.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Gabrielle Cecile Tremblay Tremblay, of the city of Jacques Cartier, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Real Joseph Tremblay.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Irene Nellie Kon Walker, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Derek Guy Walker.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Warren Marshall Wallace, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Waltraut Margarete Elisabeth Ulrich Wallace.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Isobel Isaacs Weitzner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Max Weitzner.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Margaret Ann Clark Wildman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Glyn (Glynn) Alfred Wildman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Kathryne Laurie Wing, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edwin Royce Wing.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Nancy Bessie Brayton Yates, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Sullivan Yates.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ida Gorbaty Grossman, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harvey Grossman.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Erwin Beattie Barr, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Rubena (Robena) Evelyn Neely Barr.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make heir seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mary Braddock Bates, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Douglas Bates, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jacques Belec, of the town of Candiac, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Therese Leblanc Belec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ludger Berube, of the city of Granby, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Dora Bacon Berube.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Estelle Camille Jouvet Boisvert, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Roger Boisvert.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Donald Cameron Borrie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Dianna Gideon Borrie.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cedric Ambrose Bowman, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sarah (Sara) Anderson Smith Bowman.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Terrence Bradley, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Jeanne Huguette Cecile Carreau Bradley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Margaret Elizabeth Munro Britton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John David George Britton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Nicholas Myroslaw Budinski, otherwise known as Maurice Jaros, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Edith Teresa Ann Dupuis Budinski, otherwise known as Edith Teresa Ann Dupuis Jaros.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Margaret May Ann Trimm Cheese, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edmund Cheese.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mildred Frances Johnson Croxen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roy Garfield Croxen.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pamela Katherine Wray Irion, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Armin Jerry Daniel Irion, of Riverside, in the state of California, one of the United States of America.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dorothy May Delaney Gauthier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Euclid Paul Gauthier.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jean Mastine Gervais, of the town of Richmond, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jacques Gervais.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Jeannine Jacqueline Tremblay Girard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Emile Girard.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninetieth Report as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Chana Anna Flint Goldberg, otherwise known as Chana Anna Flint Goodwin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William Goldberg, otherwise known as William Goodwin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Shirley MacMillan Henthorn, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William Henthorn.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dimitra Karababas Karavas, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Nicholas Karavas.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gordon John Kennedy, of the city of Pointe Claire, in the Province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Hilda Lorraine Harrison Kennedy.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ingo Silvester Koppe, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Gerda Anna Luise Sievers Koppe.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Betty Jackson Clark Dent Labrie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ernest Ross Labrie.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Daniel Legault, of L'Annonciation, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Pierrette Daviault Legault.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Edith Julia Anne Anderson Long, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Andrew Davenport Long.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of William Donald McQuitty, of the town of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to June Mary Beesley McQuitty.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Vivette Cecile Foote Membride, of the city of Duvernay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Membride.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lucien Menard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Fernande Sarrazin Menard.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rose Leibovitz Miller, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Morris Miller.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Anne Roberta Coleman Molnar, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frank Marcus Molnar.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Reginald Clark Moores, of Matapedia, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Kathleen Susan Fox Moores, now known as Kathleen Susan Fox Moores Phillips.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Russell Morrison, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Joan Winnifred Cox Morrison.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of June Thompson Mowlam, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Earl Quentin Mowlam, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Julien Ninclaus, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Barbara Tracy Ninclaus.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Noreen Ralph Magill Ougler, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roy Charles Ougler.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carmen Beauchamp Paris, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerard Paris.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Michael Parizon, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Josephine MacDonald Parizon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claude Pepin, of the city of Laval des Rapides, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Denise Pouliot Pepin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Louis Portugais, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Micheline Sainte-Marie Portugais.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ginette Collerette Raimondo, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joanni (John) Raimondo.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Stella Selena Stroud Rielly, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Richard Albert Rielly.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Reports be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, 22nd of February, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, that it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that further debate on the consideration of the Report be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canda", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Farris moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Bank of British Columbia", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Farris moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1966.

No. 1.

2nd February—Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

No. 2.

9th February—Second Reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 3.

9th February—Second reading of Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine".—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 4.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 5.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 11

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
White,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

Tribute was paid to the memory of Honourable Senator Bouffard, whose death occurred February 16, 1966.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-126, intituled: "An Act to extend the time for consideration of objections pursuant to section 20 of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act with respect to the reports of commissions established for the decennial census taken in the year 1961", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-536, dated March 25, 1965, authorizing the manner in which Fishing Bounty may be distributed for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, together with a Statement of such payments for the said year, pursuant to section 4 of the *Deep Sea Fisheries Act*, Chapter 61, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copies of correspondence exchanged during the period January 17, 1966 and February 1, 1966, between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the Provinces and Dr. G. C. Andrew, Executive Director, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, with reference to an interim increase in *per capita* operating grants to Universities. (English and French texts).

Text of letter from President Ho Chi Minh to the Prime Minister of Canada, dated January 24, 1966, concerning the Vietnam situation. (English and French texts).

Report of the commission appointed to demarcate the Boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Part I—dated August 2, 1965, together with a copy of an Atlas covering the portion of the boundary surveyed in 1961-1962, pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1963-683, dated May 2, 1963. (English text).

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, February 9, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on the Quinquennial Actuarial Valuation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund as at March 31, 1964, under Part IV of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, pursuant to section 89(3) of the said Act, chapter 241, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-7/2303, dated December 29, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copies of Order in Council P.C. 1966-287, dated February 10, 1966, appointing and reappointing certain members to the Economic Council of Canada. (English and French texts).

Copy of a booklet entitled "The National Flag of Canada". (English and French texts).

Copies of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta, dated November 9, 1965 and February 4, 1966, with reference to National Parks in the Province of Alberta. (English text).

Order in Council P.C. 1966-241, dated February 4, 1966, authorizing under section 21A of the *Export Credits Insurance Act* the provision of unconditional guarantees to banks by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation to facilitate the financing on medium term credit of insured exports of capital equipment, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Report of the Operations under the *International River Improvements Act* for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, Chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 10 of the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act,* Chapter 73, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report on the Operations of the *Municipal Improvements Assistance Act,* for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, Chapter 183, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maritime Transportation Unions for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 16 of the *Martime Transportation Unions Trustees Act,* Chapter 17, Statutes of Canada, 1963. (English and French texts).

Report to Parliament of the Civil Service Commission of Canada on positions and employees excluded in whole or in part under section 74, and appointments made from January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965 under section 25 of the *Civil Service Act,* pursuant to section 76(2) of the said Act, Chapter 57, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French texts).

Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1967. (English and French texts).

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Loan and Trust Companies, for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act,* Chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group held at Ottawa and Montreal from May 20 to May 23, 1965. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen presented to the Senate a Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st March, 1966.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the eleventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, February 22, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his eleventh report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Henry Charles Heffren, of the City of Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta, Gilbert Sommert, of the Town of Biggar, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Adolf Donald Semrau, of the City of Camrose, in the said Province of Alberta, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 1, "A Resolution for the relief of Eileen Elizabeth Henderson Alluisi".

Resolution 2, "A Resolution for the relief of Lilia Orchot Babij".

Resolution 3, "A Resolution for the relief of Agnes Madeline Lenora Belanger Bales."

Resolution 4, "A Resolution for the relief of Joyce Eileen Eaton Bastien".

Resolution 5, "A Resolution for the relief of Alice Ruth Cookman Beattie".

Resolution 6, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Joan Eastwood Chevalier".

Resolution 7, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia MacIntyre Clegg".

Resolution 8, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Luba Newman Cummings".

Resolution 9, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan Rona Shier Cunliffe".

Resolution 10, "A Resolution for the relief of Muriel Roberts Eccles".

Resolution 11, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Marguerite Therese Madeleine Kathleen Belanger Fallon".

Resolution 12, "A Resolution for the relief of Francis (Frank) Edward Thibodeau Fonovich".

Resolution 13, "A Resolution for the relief of Edmond Foster".

Resolution 14, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Fredette".

Resolution 15, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Rayson Bowen Gagnon".

Resolution 16, "A Resolution for the relief of Carl Gettel".

Resolution 17, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Eleanor Barber Goyer".

Resolution 18, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Grandjean".

Resolution 19, "A Resolution for the relief of Laura Dorothy Hampson Grant".

Resolution 20, "A Resolution for the relief of Francesco Grilli".

Resolution 21, "A Resolution for the relief of Pnina Cohen Amizlev Hart, otherwise known as Pnina Cohen Hart".

Resolution 22, "A Resolution for the relief of Frederick Norman Hamilton".

Resolution 23, "A Resolution for the relief of Neta Helen Walsh Hamilton".

Resolution 24, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Kathleen Wilmot Heath".

Resolution 25, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Hebert".

Resolution 26, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Jutras".

Resolution 27, "A Resolution for the relief of Heather Norma Maconachie Kirkpatrick-Smith".

Resolution 28, "A Resolution for the relief of Gerald Sydney King".

Resolution 29, "A Resolution for the relief of Flora Mandelcorn Klempner".

Resolution 30, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Lafond".

Resolution 31, "A Resolution for the relief of Therese Belanger Lafontaine".

Resolution 32, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Josephine Yvette Ranger Lapenna".

Resolution 33, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Jules Francois Leroy".

Resolution 34, "A Resolution for the relief of Ian Goodridge Philip MacDonald".

Resolution 35, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Stirling Manchur".

Resolution 36, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Josiane Daher Mathieu".

Resolution 37, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Belanger Meunier".

Résolution 38, "A Resolution for the relief of Rita Emma Carlon Michaud".

Resolution 39, "A Resolution for the relief of Rena Cohen Newman".

Resolution 40, "A Resolution for the relief of Christina Fearn Lawson Nortranders".

Resolution 41, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Mary Davis Parsons".

Resolution 42, "A Resolution for the relief of Victoria Mary Rogochewsky Paquette".

Resolution 43, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan McNeil Haddow Ramsli".

Resolution 44, "A Resolution for the relief of Dawn Amelia McCracken Rattray".

Resolution 45, "A Resolution for the relief of Frederick Reynard".

Resolution 46, "A Resolution for the relief of Linda Caroline Rich Robins".

Resolution 47, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Monique Huguette Ladouceur Robinson".

Resolution 48, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Rochette".

Resolution 49, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Blaine Rochon".

Resolution 50, "A Resolution for the relief of Henryk Jan Paul Rzepus".

Resolution 51, "A Resolution for the relief of Louise Lafrance St. Louis".

Resolution 52, "A Resolution for the relief of Elphege St. Germain".

Resolution 53, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan Carol Chernoff Saltiel".

Resolution 54, "A Resolution for the relief of Werner Helmut Schmidt".

Resolution 55, "A Resolution for the relief of Solomon Schnapp".

Resolution 56, "A Resolution for the relief of John Joseph Scott".

Resolution 57, "A Resolution for the relief of John Phillip Shave".

Resolution 58, "A Resolution for the relief of Malcolm Sydney Smith".

Resolution 59, "A Resolution for the relief of William Robert Snow".

Resolution 60, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Helen Estelle Stevenson Snow".

Resolution 61, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Prantz Solti".

Resolution 62, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Anne Adrienne Micheline Leclerc Tasse".

Resolution 63, "A Resolution for the relief of Ronald Coleman Thomas".

Resolution 64, "A Resolution for the relief of Danuta Wieswla Pawlowicz Tondi".

Resolution 65, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Cecile Tremblay Tremblay".

Resolution 66, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Nellie Kon Walker".

Resolution 67, "A Resolution for the relief of Warren Marshall Wallace".

Resolution 68, "A Resolution for the relief of Isobel Isaacs Weitzner".

Resolution 69, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Ann Clark Wildman".

Resolution 70, "A Resolution for the relief of Kathryne Laurie Wing".

Resolution 71, "A Resolution for the relief of Nancy Bessie Brayton Yates".

Resolution 72, "A Resolution for the relief of Ida Gorbaty Grossman".

Resolution 73, "A Resolution for the relief of Erwin Beattie Barr".

Resolution 74, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Braddock Bates".

Resolution 75, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Belec".

Resolution 76, "A Resolution for the relief of Ludger Berube".

Resolution 77, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Estelle Camille Jouvet Boisvert".

Resolution 78, "A Resolution for the relief of Donald Cameron Borrie".

Resolution 79, "A Resolution for the relief of Cedric Ambrose Bowman".

Resolution 80, "A Resolution for the relief of John Terrence Bradley".

Resolution 81, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Munro Britton".

Resolution 82, "Resolution for the relief of Nicholas Myroslaw Budinski, otherwise known as Maurice Jaros".

Resolution 83, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret May Ann Trimm Cheese".

Resolution 84, "A Resolution for the relief of Mildred Frances Johnson Croxen".

Resolution 85, "A Resolution for the relief of Pamela Katherine Wray Irion".

Resolution 86, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy May Delaney Gauthier".

Resolution 87, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Mastine Gervais".

Resolution 88, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Jeannine Jacqueline Tremblay Girard".

Resolution 89, "A Resolution for the relief of Chana Anna Flint Goldberg, otherwise known as Chana Anna Flint Goodwin".

Resolution 90, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley MacMillan Henthorn".

Resolution 91, "A Resolution for the relief of Dimitra Karababas Karavas".

Resolution 92, "A Resolution for the relief of Gordon John Kennedy".

Resolution 93, "A Resolution for the relief of Ingo Silvester Koppe".

Resolution 94, "A Resolution for the relief of Betty Jackson Clark Dent Labrie".

Resolution 95, "A Resolution for the relief of Daniel Legault".

Resolution 96, "A Resolution for the relief of Edith Julia Anne Anderson Long".

Resolution 97, "A Resolution for the relief of William Donald McQuitty".

Resolution 98, "A Resolution for the relief of Vivette Cecile Foote Membride".

Resolution 99, "A Resolution for the relief of Lucien Menard".

Resolution 100, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Leibovitz Miller".

Resolution 101, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Roberta Coleman Molnar".

Resolution 102, "A Resolution for the relief of Reginald Clark Moores".

Resolution 103, "A Resolution for the relief of John Russel Morrison".

Resolution 104, "A Resolution for the relief of June Thompson Mowlam".

Resolution 105, "A Resolution for the relief of Julien Ninclaus".

Resolution 106, "A Resolution for the relief of Noreen Ralph Magill Ougler".

Resolution 107, "A Resolution for the relief of Carmen Beauchamp Paris".

Resolution 108, "A Resolution for the relief of Michael Parizon".

Resolution 109, "A Resolution for the relief of Claude Pepin".

Resolution 110, "A Resolution for the relief of Louis Portugais".

Resolution 111, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Collerette Raimondo".

Resolution 112, "A Resolution for the relief of Stella Selena Stroud Rielly".

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Resolutions numbered 1 to 112, both inclusive, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris, that the Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, tabled today, be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate of this day.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hugessen called the attention of the Senate to the appointment of the Honourable Senator Bourget as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging,

It was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act",

It was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine",

It was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, that it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1966.

No. 1.

22nd February—Second reading of Bill C-126, intituled: "An Act to extend the time for consideration of objections pursuant to section 20 of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act with respect to the reports of commissions established for the decennial census taken in the year 1961".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 2.

22nd February—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 1 to 112, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

2nd February—Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

No. 4.

9th February—Second Reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 5.

9th February—Second reading of Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 6.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 7.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 8.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 1st March, 1966.

22nd February—Second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 23rd February, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.
356–S	Finance.....	When Senate rises.
	Thursday, 24th February, 1966.	
356–S	Finance.....	9.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 12

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Belisle,
Bishop,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
White,
Willis,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Exchange of notes between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ambassador of the United States of America relating to the development of the Saint John River, dated December 18, 1965. (English text).

Copy of "Economic Survey by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development—Canada", December, 1965. (English text).

Report of loan out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Farm Credit Corporation pursuant to section 82(4) of the *Financial Administration Act*, Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1965. (English and French texts).

The following petitions were severally presented:

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Evelyn Meier St. Laurent, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Peter George Edward Carl St. Laurent.

Of Judith Jean Cochrane Rioux, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Yves Rioux.

Of Robert Robitaille, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jeannine Lamond Robitaille.

Of Susanna (Susan) Airlie Schattschneider, of Carmyle, Glasgow E.2, Scotland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Erhard (Eddy) Schattschneider, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Catherine Theresa (Therese) Dube Simard, of Ottawa, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Lucien Simard, of Hull, Quebec.

Of Irene Quinn O'Rourke Stevenson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to James Stevenson.

Of Cecil Mark Vineberg, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Frances Melnick Vineberg.

Of Annie Sorochinsky Visser, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Andrew John Visser.

Of Dick Vyfvinkel, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Astrid Emma Horster Vyfvinkel.

Of Thelma Ruth Jones Wallace, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Herbert Holmes Sutherland Wallace.

Of Willis O'Neill Weatherhead, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Cyril Michael Weatherhead.

Of Janina Krojewska Yakubovsky, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Yakubovsky.

Of Martha Leah Tupie Aronovitch, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Leon Aronovitch.

Of Alphonse Barbeau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Suzanne Leger Barbeau.

Of Gaetan Bissonnette, of Roxboro, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Lise Gingras Bissonnette.

Of Marilyn Sylvia Zwaig Blaukopf, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul her marriage to Julius Samuel Blaukopf.

Of Georgette Chamberland Boies, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Boies.

Of Francis Roy Bowers, of Windsor, Newfoundland, and temporarily residing at Knob Lake, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Ann Loretta Miller Bowers.

Of Remi Brault, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Antonieta Ramirez Brault.

Of Dorothy Rose Gann Brown, of West Vancouver, British Columbia, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Douglas Frederick Brown, of Baie d'Urfe, Quebec.

Of Clifford Brown, of Ste. Therese en Haut, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Ivy Mary Cadd Brown.

Of Evelyn Allison Knox Buglass, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to James Alexander Buglass.

Of Stella Bertin Christensen, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Kenneth Bernard Christensen.

Of Catherine McGuire Cooke, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Stephen Cooke, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec.

Of Denise Paquin Crissinger, of Pointe Claire, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Crissinger.

Of Patricia Young Fellows, of Calgary, Alberta, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ronald Allen Fellows, of Strathmore, Quebec.

Of Ghislaine Gagnon Flynn, of Chomedey, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Thomas Lionel Flynn.

Of Nancy Godwin Buzzell Fox, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roger Newton Fox.

Of Cynthia Weiss Freedman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Seymour Freedman.

Of Brenda Alice Nickerson Gauthier, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Remi Joseph Edmond Gauthier, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Sally Mamo Gerard, of Anjou, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Alfredo Gerard.

Of Victor Francis Green, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Iona Jean Lepine Green.

Of Claudette Guay Guerin, of Saraguay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Claude Guerin.

Of Maureen Holt Jones Hampson, of Hudson, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harold Anthony Hampson.

Of Carole Marlene Seidman Keses, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Irving Morris Keses.

Of Agnes Kasza Klimo, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Klimo.

Of Joyce Strulovitch Kravitz, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Rubin Kravitz.

Of Marie Rachel Lisette Vallieres Krushelnyski, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Marc Harold Krushelnyski.

Of Herbert Kugler, of Ormstown, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Irene Legare Kugler.

Of Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lazerman, otherwise known as Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lane, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harold Lazerman, otherwise known as Harold Lane.

Of Colette Bechard Letourneau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Marcel Letourneau.

Of Marie Majella Nicole Bisaillon Levis, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Francois Laurent Cyrille Levis.

Of Henry Lewin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Gwendolyn Marion Rost Lewin.

Of Sylvia Tucker LeMessurier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hubert LeMessurier.

Of Andre Edmond Remi Mannes, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Nicole Marie Edouard Dasnoy Mannes.

Of Elizabeth Verna Geroux Markovics, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Andras Markovics.

Of Maria Hogh Muller, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Arthur Muller.

Of Norman Henry McArthur, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jean Lois Salter McArthur.

Of Ellen Joan Lovell McGuigan, of Rosemere, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edward McGuigan.

Of Rosaire Nadeau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Yolande Poirier Nadeau.

Of Angelo Nardone, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Beatrice Isobel Yeoman Nardone.

Of Marie Albertine Huguette Fournier Ouimet, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Alfred Florion (Florian) Ouimet.

Of Bessie Malen Pascal, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Cecil Pascal.

Of Helen Mary Isabel Robson Peck, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frank Lyons Peck.

Of Marius Elie Peretti, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Colette Jacqueline Andre Peretti.

Of Marie Therese De Seve Piette, of Chomedey, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Claude Piette.

The Honourable Senator Cameron presented to the Senate a Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Croll, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment.

The amendment was then read by the Clerk Assistant as follows:—

Page 1: Strike out clause 1 and substitute therefor the following:

"1. Albert Bruce Matthews, executive, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, insurance executive, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Granville Patrick Harcourt Vernon, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Peter Greer Beattie, solicitor, and Stephen Clifford Smith, solicitor, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such other persons as become shareholders of the Company, are incorporated under the name of Aetna Casualty Company of Canada, and, in French, La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada, hereinafter called "the Company"."

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented their one hundred and fourteenth to one hundred and sixty-ninth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Evelyn Meier St. Laurent, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Peter George Edward Carl St. Laurent.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Judith Jean Cochrane Rioux, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Yves Rioux.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Robert Robitaille, of the city of Montreal,

in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jeannine Lamond Robitaille.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Susanna (Susan) Airlie Schattschneider, of Carmyle, Glasgow E.2, Scotland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Erhard (Eddy) Schattschneider, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Catherine Theresa (Therese) Dube Simard, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Lucien Simard, of the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Irene Quinn O'Rourke Stevenson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to James Stevenson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cecil Mark Vineberg, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Frances Melnick Vineberg.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Annie Sorochinsky Visser, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Andrew John Visser.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dick Vyfvinkel, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Astrid Emma Horster Vyfvinkel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Thelma Ruth Jones Wallace, of the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Herbert Holmes Sutherland Wallace.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Willis O'Neill Weatherhead, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Cyril Michael Weatherhead.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Janina Krojewska Yakubovsky, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Yakubovsky.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Martha Leah Tupie Aronovitch, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Leon Aronovitch.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Alphonse Barbeau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Suzanne Leger Barbeau.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gaetan Bissonnette, of the town of Roxboro, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Lise Gingras Bissonnette.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marilyn Sylvia Zwaig Blaukopf, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling her marriage to Julius Samuel Blaukopf.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their on hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Georgette Chamberland Boies, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Boies.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Francis Roy Bowers, of the town of Windsor, in the province of Newfoundland, and temporarily residing at Knob Lake, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Ann Loretta Miller Bowers.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Remi Brault, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Antonieta Ramirez Brault.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dorothy Rose Gann Brown, of the city of West Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, for a Resolution of the

Senate dissolving her marriage to Douglas Fredrick Brown, of the town of Baie d'Urfe, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Clifford Brown, of Ste. Therese en Haut, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Ivy Mary Cadd Brown.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Evelyn Allison Knox Buglass, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to James Alexander Buglass.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Stella Bertin Christensen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Kenneth Bernard Christensen.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Catherine McGuire Cooke, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Stephen Cooke, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Denise Paquin Crissinger, of the city of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Crissinger.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Patricia Young Fellows, of the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ronald Allen Fellows, of Strathmore, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ghislaine Gagnon Flynn, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Thomas Lionel Flynn.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Nancy Godwin Buzzell Fox, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roger Newton Fox.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cynthia Weiss Freedman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Seymour Freedman.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Brenda Alice Nickerson Gauthier, of the town of Yarmouth, in the province of Nova Scotia, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Remi Joseph Edmond Gauthier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sally Mamo Gerard, of the town of Anjou, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Alfredo Gerard.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Victor Francis Green, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Iona Jean Lepine Green.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claudette Guay Guerin, of Saraguay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Claude Guerin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maureen Holt Jones Hampson, of Hudson, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harold Anthony Hampson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carole Marlene Seidman Keses, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Irving Morris Keses.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Agnes Kasza Klimo, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Klimo.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joyce Strulovitch Kravitz, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Rubin Kravitz.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Rachel Lisette Vallieres Krushelnyski, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Marc Harold Krushelnyski.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Herbert Kugler, of Ormstown, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Irene Legare Kugler.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lazerman, otherwise known as Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lane, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harold Lazerman, otherwise known as Harold Lane.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Colette Bechard Letourneau, of the city of

Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Marcel Letourneau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Majella Nicole Bisaillon Levis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph François Laurent Cyrille Levis.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Henry Lewin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Gwendolyn Marion Rost Lewin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sylvia Tucker LeMessurier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hubert LeMessurier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Andre Edmond Remi Mannes, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Nicole Marie Edouard Dasnoy Mannes.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Elizabeth Verna Geroux Markovics, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Andras Markovics.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maria Hogh Muller, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Arthur Muller.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Norman Henry McArthur, of the city of

Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jean Lois Salter McArthur.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ellen Joan Lovell McGuigan, of the town of Rosemere, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edward McGuigan.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rosaire Nadeau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Yolande Poirier Nadeau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Angelo Nardone, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Beatrice Isobel Yeoman Nardone.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Albertine Huguette Fournier Ouimet, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Alfred Florion (Florian) Ouimet.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bessie Malen Pascal, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Cecil Pascal.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Helen Mary Isabel Robson Peck, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frank Lyons Peck.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marius Elie Peretti, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Colette Jacqueline Andre Peretti.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Therese De Seve Piette, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Claude Piette.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Reports be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment.

The amendment was then read by the Clerk Assistant as follows:—
Page 2: Delete clause 4.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator McKeen, that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), moved that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):
That the Parliamentary fee paid upon the Bill S-6, "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company", at the 1965 Session be applied

to the Bill at the present Session. The petitioners again have paid the printing costs.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson:

That the Parliamentary fee be paid upon the Bill S-8, "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada", at the 1965 Session be applied to the Bill at the present Session. The petitioners again have paid the printing costs.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor:

That the Parliamentary fee paid upon the Bill S-4, "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", at the 1965 Session be applied to the Bill at the present Session. The petitioners again have paid the printing costs.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill C-126, intituled: "An Act to extend the time for consideration of objections pursuant to section 20 of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act with respect to the reports of commissions established for the decennial census taken in the year 1961", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be read the third time now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without amendment.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

23 February 1966.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor-General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 23rd February, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 1 to 112, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 1, "A Resolution for the relief of Eileen Elizabeth Henderson Alluisi".

Resolution 2, "A Resolution for the relief of Lilia Orchot Babij".

Resolution 3, "A Resolution for the relief of Agnes Madeline Lenora Belanger Bales".

Resolution 4, "A Resolution for the relief of Joyce Eileen Eaton Bastien".

Resolution 5, "A Resolution for the relief of Alice Ruth Cookman Beattie".

Resolution 6, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Joan Eastwood Chevalier".

Resolution 7, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia MacIntyre Clegg".

Resolution 8, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Luba Newman Cummings".

Resolution 9, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan Rona Shier Cunliffe".

Resolution 10, "A Resolution for the relief of Muriel Roberts Eccles".

Resolution 11, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Marguerite Therese Madeleine Kathleen Belanger Fallon".

Resolution 12, "A Resolution for the relief of Francis (Frank) Edward Thibodeau Fonovich".

Resolution 13, "A Resolution for the relief of Edmond Foster".

Resolution 14, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Fredette".

Resolution 15, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Rayson Bowen Gagnon".

Resolution 16, "A Resolution for the relief of Carl Gettel".

Resolution 17, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Eleanor Barber Goyer".

Resolution 18, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Grandjean".

Resolution 19, "A Resolution for the relief of Laura Dorothy Hampson Grant".

Resolution 20, "A Resolution for the relief of Francesco Grilli".

Resolution 21, "A Resolution for the relief of Pnina Cohen Amizlev Hart, otherwise known as Pnina Cohen Hart".

Resolution 22, "A Resolution for the relief of Frederick Norman Hamilton".

Resolution 23, "A Resolution for the relief of Neta Helen Walsh Hamilton".

Resolution 24, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Kathleen Wilmot Heath".

Resolution 25, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Hebert".

Resolution 26, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Jutras".

Resolution 27, "A Resolution for the relief of Heather Norma Maconachie Kirkpatrick-Smith".

Resolution 28, "A Resolution for the relief of Gerald Sydney King".

Resolution 29, "A Resolution for the relief of Flora Mandelcorn Klempner".

Resolution 30, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Lafond".

Resolution 31, "A Resolution for the relief of Therese Belanger Lafontaine".

Resolution 32, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Josephine Yvette Ranger Lapenna".

Resolution 33, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Jules François Leroy".

Resolution 34, "A Resolution for the relief of Ian Goodridge Philip MacDonald".

Resolution 35, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Stirling Manchur".

Resolution 36, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Josiane Daher Mathieu".

Resolution 37, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Belanger Meunier".

Resolution 38, "A Resolution for the relief of Rita Emma Carlon Michaud".

Resolution 39, "A Resolution for the relief of Rena Cohen Newman".

Resolution 40, "A Resolution for the relief of Christina Fearn Lawson Nortranders".

Resolution 41, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Mary Davis Parsons".

Resolution 42, "A Resolution for the relief of Victoria Mary Rogochewsky Paquette".

Resolution 43, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan McNeil Haddow Ramsli".

Resolution 44, "A Resolution for the relief of Dawn Amelia McCracken Rattray".

Resolution 45, "A Resolution for the relief of Frederick Reynard".

Resolution 46, "A Resolution for the relief of Linda Caroline Rich Robins".

Resolution 47, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Monique Huguette Ladouceur Robinson".

Resolution 48, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymond Rochette".

Resolution 49, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Blaine Rochon".

Resolution 50, "A Resolution for the relief of Henryk Jan Paul Rzepus".

Resolution 51, "A Resolution for the relief of Louise Lafrance St. Louis".

Resolution 52, "A Resolution for the relief of Elphege St. Germain".

Resolution 53, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan Carol Chernoff Saltiel".

Resolution 54, "A Resolution for the relief of Werner Helmut Schmidt".

Resolution 55, "A Resolution for the relief of Solomon Schnapp".

Resolution 56, "A Resolution for the relief of John Joseph Scott".

Resolution 57, "A Resolution for the relief of John Phillip Shave".

Resolution 58, "A Resolution for the relief of Malcolm Sydney Smith".

Resolution 59, "A Resolution for the relief of William Robert Snow".

Resolution 60, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Helen Estelle Stevenson Snow".

Resolution 61, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Prantz Solti".

Resolution 62, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Anne Adrienne Micheline Leclerc Tasse".

Resolution 63, "A Resolution for the relief of Ronald Coleman Thomas".

Resolution 64, "A Resolution for the relief of Danuta Wieswla Pawlowicz Tondi".

Resolution 65, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Cecile Tremblay Tremblay".

Resolution 66, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Nellie Kon Walker".

Resolution 67, "A Resolution for the relief of Warren Marshall Wallace".

Resolution 68, "A Resolution for the relief of Isobel Isaacs Weitzner".

Resolution 69, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Ann Clark Wildman".

Resolution 70, "A Resolution for the relief of Kathryne Laurie Wing".

Resolution 71, "A Resolution for the relief of Nancy Bessie Brayton Yates".

Resolution 72, "A Resolution for the relief of Ida Gorbaty Grossman".

Resolution 73, "A Resolution for the relief of Erwin Beattie Barr".

Resolution 74, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Braddock Bates".

Resolution 75, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Belec".

Resolution 76, "A Resolution for the relief of Ludger Berube".

Resolution 77, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Estelle Camille Jouvet Boisvert".

Resolution 78, "A Resolution for the relief of Donald Cameron Borrie".

Resolution 79, "A Resolution for the relief of Cedric Ambrose Bowman".

Resolution 80, "A Resolution for the relief of John Terrence Bradley".

Resolution 81, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Munro Britton".

Resolution 82, "A Resolution for the relief of Nicholas Myroslaw Budinski, otherwise known as Maurice Jaros".

Resolution 83, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret May Ann Trimm Cheese".

Resolution 84, "A Resolution for the relief of Mildred Frances Johnson Croxen".

Resolution 85, "A Resolution for the relief of Pamela Katherine Wray Irion".

Resolution 86, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy May Delaney Gauthier".

Resolution 87, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Mastine Gervais".

Resolution 88, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Jeannine Jacqueline Tremblay Girard".

Resolution 89 "A Resolution for the relief of Chana Anna Flint Goldberg, otherwise known as Chana Anna Flint Goodwin".

Resolution 90, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley MacMillan Henthorn".

Resolution 91, "A Resolution for the relief of Dimitra Karababas Karavas".

Resolution 92, "A Resolution for the relief of Gordon John Kennedy".

Resolution 93, "A Resolution for the relief of Ingo Silvester Koppe".

Resolution 94, "A Resolution for the relief of Betty Jackson Clark Dent Labrie".

Resolution 95, "A Resolution for the relief of Daniel Legault".

Resolution 96, "A Resolution for the relief of Edith Julia Anne Anderson Long".

Resolution 97, "A Resolution for the relief of William Donald McQuitty".

Resolution 98, "A Resolution for the relief of Vivette Cecile Foote Membride".

Resolution 99, "A Resolution for the relief of Lucien Menard".

Resolution 100, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Leibovitz Miller".

Resolution 101, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Roberta Coleman Molnar".

Resolution 102, "A Resolution for the relief of Reginald Clark Moores".

Resolution 103, "A Resolution for the relief of John Russel Morrison".

Resolution 104, "A Resolution for the relief of June Thompson Mowlam".

Resolution 105, "A Resolution for the relief of Julien Ninclaus".

Resolution 106, "A Resolution for the relief of Noreen Ralph Magill Ougler".

Resolution 107, "A Resolution for the relief of Carmen Beauchamp Paris".

Resolution 108, "A Resolution for the relief of Michael Parizon".

Resolution 109, "A Resolution for the relief of Claude Pepin".

Resolution 110, "A Resolution for the relief of Louis Portugais".

Resolution 111, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Collerette Raimondo".

Resolution 112, "A Resolution for the relief of Stella Selena Stroud Rielly".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator McGrand moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Boucher, that further debate on the consideration of the Report be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Rattenbury moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourque, that the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Rattenbury moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourque, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, that it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately five forty o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 4.35 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5.40 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the desire of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to extend the time for consideration of objections pursuant to section 20 of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act with respect to the reports of commissions established for the decennial census taken in the year 1961.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to this Bill".

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 24th February, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 24th February, 1966.

No. 1.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 2.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

No. 3.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 4.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

No. 5.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 6.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 7.

23rd February—Third reading of Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

No. 8.

2nd February—Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.—(*Honourable Senator McGrand*).

No. 9.

23rd February—Second reading of Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God".—(*Honourable Senator Cameron*).

No. 10.

23rd February—Consideration of the One hundred and fourteenth to the One hundred and sixty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 11.

9th February—Second Reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 12.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 13.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 14.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 1st March, 1966.

22nd February—Second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 24th February, 1966.	
356–S	Finance.....	9.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 13

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 24th February, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Croll,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
White,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Copies of Authentic Texts of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Forty-ninth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in June, 1965 (English and French texts), together with a copy of a letter expressing the opinion of the Minister of Justice on the legislative jurisdiction of these international instruments, as follows:—

Convention 123 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Underground in Mines;

Convention 124 concerning Medical Examination of Young Persons for Fitness for Employment Underground in Mines;

Recommendation 123 concerning Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities;

Recommendation 124 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Underground in Mines; and

Recommendation 125 concerning Conditions of Employment of Young Persons Underground in Mines.

Statement with regard to Section 4 of the *United Nations Act*, Chapter 275, R.S.C., 1952. (English text).

Copies of letters dated February 14 and 15, 1966 exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Manitoba with reference to the Nelson River development project. (English text).

Interim Report of the Nelson River Programming Board to the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba, December, 1965. (English text).

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Dolores Mary Prysky Pilon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roger Joseph Lucien Pilon.

Of Beya Selmi Picand, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Claude Roger Picand.

Of Charlotte Barbara Cowans Rea, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frederick Thompson Rea.

Of Gloria Levine Roth, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Stephen Jeffrey Roth.

Of Denise Chabot dit Charbonneau St. Michel, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Albert St. Michel.

Of Luisa Gerard St. Pierre, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Aime Armand St. Pierre.

Of Denyse Marie Therese Mireille Loubevre Scultety, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Othon (Otto) Paul Scultety.

Of David Simpson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Leona Seidlitz Simpson.

Of Lily Tangelder Simpson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Stewart George Simpson.

Of Maria Francisca Mortiaux Steenbakkers, of Chomedey, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hendrikus Oda Leonardus (Harry) Steenbakkers.

Of Gabor Szalay, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marta Weisz Szalay.

Of Colette Gagnon Tarnovijecki, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Andreja (Andre) Tarnovijecki.

Of Karl Heinz Schmidt, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Helena Tuulikki Karhunen Schmidt.

Of Isabel Duff Walker Walker, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frank Leslie Walker.

Of Sidney Charles Warren, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Edna Ferry Warren.

Of Bertha Pearl Jones Warren, of St. Sauveur, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George William Warren.

Of Florian William, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Sophie Matei William.

Of Peter Hubert Witmeur, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Shirley Edna Isobel Allan Witmeur.

Of Estra (Estera) Goldman Wizenberg, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Tadeusz Wizenberg.

Of Violet Bradford Worrall, of Otterburn Park, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Leslie Worrall.

Of Cecil Yanovitch, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Shirley Joan Sinclair Yanovitch.

Of Anne Shacket Zukerman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hyman Zukerman.

Of Eleonore Margarethe Eugenie Trolle Andresen, otherwise known as Eleonora Margrethe Trolle Andresen, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harald Charles Andresen.

Of Douglas Gordon Jones, of North Hatley, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Betty Jane Kimbark Jones.

Of Johanna Angelika Neuheimer Berry, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Norman Berry.

Of Kathleen Mounteer Betts, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Douglas Betts.

Of Gaetan Chartrand, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul his marriage to Claire Gravel Chartrand.

Of Dorothy English Clarke, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Arthur Edward Clarke.

Of Adam S. Hunter, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Albina V. Grayburn Hunter.

Of Lois Minerva Thompson Della Porta, of Anjou, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Victor Ottaviano Della Porta.

Of Gloria Goldstein Deskin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Dennis Spencer Deskin.

Of Rose Woloz Sokoloff Deutsch, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Zoltan Deutsch.

Of Lieselotte Margot Irmscher Dietrich, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edgar Dietrich.

Of Marie Lucienne Rita Soucisse Dion, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edouard Dion.

Of Phyllis Grace Howells Dixon, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Bryan Jenn Edward Dixon.

Of Gilberte Therese Boivin Dore, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul her marriage to Richard Francois Dore.

Of Nora Elizabeth Jackson Finlay, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Brian Robert Finlay.

Of Winnifred Mulhern Gosselin, of Boucherville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gilles Joseph Alfred Gosselin.

Of Marcelle Raymond Hamelin, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roger Hamelin.

Of Andree Lorraine Antaya Hayman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Winston Hayman.

Of Bernice Jane Dutton Hector, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Paul Grant Benson Hector.

Of Marie Marguerite Jacqueline Lapointe Handfield, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Guy Victorien Handfield.

Of Mildred (Millie) Richtenberg Harris, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Michael Harris.

Of Maurice Hayman, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Claudette Rettinger Hayman.

Of Norma Helen Nickles Holmes, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerald Joseph Holmes.

Of Daniel Hornby, of Georgeville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Barbara Goldie Stewart Hornby.

Of Klaus (Claude) Jacob, of St. Michel, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Denise Bazinet Jacob.

Of Clifford William Jameson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Lorraine Eva Bourgaize Jameson.

Of Fay Laurie Guss Kalina, otherwise known as Fay Laurie Guss Kalin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Leo Kalina, otherwise known as Leo Kalin.

Of Erna Juliette Szepesi Keleny, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Henry Ladislas Keleny.

Of Belita Lerner Lachovsky, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Avrom Lachovsky.

Of Jean Marie Lorange, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Therese Laliberte Lorange.

Of John Norman Woodhouse MacLeod, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Sylvia Marlene Kenny Guy MacLeod.

Of Claire Edith Cavell Manton, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to David Connell Manton.

Of Roland Eugene Mathurin, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Georgette Guertin Mathurin.

Of Jacqueline Bradley Mazerolle, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Allen George Mazerolle.

Of Mary Esther Hope Menzies, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to James May Menzies, of Montreal, Quebec.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, presented to the Senate a Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 1st March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the following report:—

THURSDAY, February 24th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to which was referred the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to which was referred the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and seventieth to two hundred and twenty-sixth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dolores Mary Prysky Pilon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roger Joseph Lucien Pilon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Beya Selmi Picand, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Claude Roger Picand.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Charlotte Barbara Cowans Rea, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frederick Thompson Rea.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gloria Levine Roth, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Stephen Jeffrey Roth.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Denise Chabot dit Charbonneau St. Michel, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Albert St. Michel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Luisa Gerard St. Pierre, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Aime Armand St. Pierre.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Denyse Marie Therese Mireille Loubeyre Scultety, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Othon (Otto) Paul Scultety.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of David Simpson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Leona Seidlitz Simpson.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lily Tangelder Simpson, of the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Stewart George Simpson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maria Francisca Mortiaux Steenbakkers, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hendrikus Oda Leonardus (Harry) Steenbakkers.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gabor Szalay, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marta Weisz Szalay.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Colette Gagnon Tarnovijecki, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Andreja (Andre) Tarnovijecki.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Karl Heinz Schmidt, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Helena Tuulikki Karhunen Schmidt.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Isabel Duff Walker Walker, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frank Leslie Walker.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sidney Charles Warren, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Edna Ferry Warren.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bertha Pearl Jones Warren, of St. Sauveur, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George William Warren.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Florian William, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sophie Matei William.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Peter Hubert Witmeur, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Shirley Edna Isobel Allan Witmeur.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Estra (Estera) Goldman Wizenberg, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Tadeusz Wizenberg.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Violet Bradford Worrall, of Otterburn Park, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Leslie Worrall.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cecil Yanovitch, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Shirley Joan Sinclair Yanovitch.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Anne Shacket Zukerman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hyman Zukerman.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eleonore Margrethe Eugenie Trolle Andresen, otherwise known as Eleonora Margrethe Trolle Andresen, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harald Charles Andresen.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Douglas Gordon Jones, of North Hatley, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Betty Jane Kimbark Jones.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Johanna Angelika Neuheimer Berry, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Norman Berry.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Kathleen Mounteer Betts, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Douglas Betts.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gaetan Chartrand, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling his marriage to Claire Gravel Chartrand.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dorothy English Clarke, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Arthur Edward Clarke.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Adam S. Hunter, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Albina V. Grayburn Hunter.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their one hundred and ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lois Minerva Thompson Della Porta, of the town of Anjou, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Victor Ottaviano Della Porta.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gloria Goldstein Deskin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Dennis Spencer Deskin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rose Woloz Sokoloff Deutsch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Zoltan Deutsch.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lieselotte Margot Irmscher Dietrich, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edgar Dietrich.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Lucienne Rita Soucisse Dion, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edouard Dion.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Phyllis Grace Howells Dixon, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Bryan Jenn Edward Dixon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gilberte Therese Boivin Dore, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling her marriage to Richard Francois Dore.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Nora Elizabeth Jackson Finlay, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Brian Robert Finlay.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Winnifred Mulhern Gosselin, of the town of Boucherville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gilles Joseph Alfred Gosselin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marcelle Raymond Hamelin, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roger Hamelin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Andree Lorraine Antaya Hayman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Winston Hayman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bernice Jane Dutton Hector, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Paul Grant Benson Hector.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Marguerite Jacqueline Lapointe Handfield, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Guy Victorien Handfield.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mildred (Millie) Richtenberg Harris, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Michael Harris.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maurice Hayman, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Claudette Rettinger Hayman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Norma Helen Nickles Holmes, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerald Joseph Holmes.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Daniel Hornby, of Georgeville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Barbara Goldie Stewart Hornby.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Klaus (Claude) Jacob, of the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Denise Bazinet Jacob.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Clifford William Jameson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Lorraine Eva Bourgaize Jameson.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Fay Laurie Guss Kalina, otherwise known as Fay Laurie Guss Kalin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Leo Kalina, otherwise known as Leo Kalin.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Erna Juliette Szepesi Keleny, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Henry Ladislas Keleny.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Belita Lerner Lachovsky, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Avrom Lachovsky.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jean Marie Lorange, of the city of St. Hyacinthe, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Therese Laliberte Lorange.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Norman Woodhouse MacLeod, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sylvia Marlene Kenny Guy MacLeod.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claire Edith Cavell Manton, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to David Connell Manton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Roland Eugene Mathurin, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Georgette Guertin Mathurin.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jacqueline Bradley Mazerolle, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Allen George Mazerolle.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mary Esther Hope Menzies, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to James May Menzies, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Reports be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, 1st March, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald for the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill S-6, intituled: "An Act respecting The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris, that the Bill S-8, intituled: "An Act respecting General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill S-11, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Life Insurance Company of Canada", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Income Disability and Reinsurance Company of Canada", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald, for the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill S-13, intituled: "An Act respecting Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of the Final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

Debated.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Board of Missions of the Church of God", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and fourteenth to one hundred and sixty-ninth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 113, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyn Meier St. Laurent".

Resolution 114, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Jean Cochrane Rioux".

Resolution 115, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Robitaille".

Resolution 116, "A Resolution for the relief of Susanna (Susan) Airlie Schattschneider".

Resolution 117, "A Resolution for the relief of Catherine Theresa (Therese) Dube Simard".

Resolution 118, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Quinn O'Rourke Stevenson".

Resolution 119, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecil Mark Vineberg".

Resolution 120, "A Resolution for the relief of Annie Sorochinsky Visser".

Resolution 121, "A Resolution for the relief of Dick Vyfvinkel".

Resolution 122, "A Resolution for the relief of Thelma Ruth Jones Wallace".

Resolution 123, "A Resolution for the relief of Willis O'Neill Weatherhead".

Resolution 124, "A Resolution for the relief of Janina Krojewska Yakubovsky".

Resolution 125, "A Resolution for the relief of Martha Leah Tupie Aronovitch".

Resolution 126, "A Resolution for the relief of Alphonse Barbeau".

Resolution 127, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaetan Bissonnette".

Resolution 128, "A Resolution for the relief of Marilyn Sylvia Zwaig Blaukopf".

Resolution 129, "A Resolution for the relief of Georgette Chamberland Boies".

Resolution 130, "A Resolution for the relief of Francis Roy Bowers".

Resolution 131, "A Resolution for the relief of Remi Brault".

Resolution 132, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Rose Gann Brown".

Resolution 133, "A Resolution for the relief of Clifford Brown".

Resolution 134, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyn Allison Knox Buglass".

Resolution 135, "A Resolution for the relief of Stella Bertin Christensen".

Resolution 136, "A Resolution for the relief of Catherine McGuire Cooke".

Resolution 137, "A Resolution for the relief of Denise Paquin Crissinger".

Resolution 138, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Young Fellows".

Resolution 139, "A Resolution for the relief of Ghislaine Gagnon Flynn".

Resolution 140, "A Resolution for the relief of Nancy Godwin Buzzell Fox".

Resolution 141, "A Resolution for the relief of Cynthia Weiss Freedman".

Resolution 142, "A Resolution for the relief of Brenda Alice Nickerson Gauthier".

Resolution 143, "A Resolution for the relief of Sally Mamo Gerard".

Resolution 144, "A Resolution for the relief of Victor Francis Green".

Resolution 145, "A Resolution for the relief of Claudette Guay Guerin".

Resolution 146, "A Resolution for the relief of Maureen Holt Jones Hampson."

Resolution 147, "A Resolution for the relief of Carole Marlene Seidman Keses".

Resolution 148, "A Resolution for the relief of Agnes Kasza Klimo".

Resolution 149, "A Resolution for the relief of Joyce Strulovitch Kravitz".

Resolution 150, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Rachel Lisette Vallieres Krushelnyski".

Resolution 151, "A Resolution for the relief of Herbert Kugler".

Resolution 152, "A Resolution for the relief of Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lazerman, otherwise known as Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lane".

Resolution 153, "A Resolution for the relief of Colette Bechard Letourneau".

Resolution 154, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Majella Nicole Bisaillon Levis".

Resolution 155, "A Resolution for the relief of Henry Lewin".

Resolution 156, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvia Tucker LeMessurier".

Resolution 157, "A Resolution for the relief of Andre Edmond Remi Mannes".

Resolution 158, "A Resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Verna Geroux Markovics".

Resolution 159, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Hogh Muller".

Resolution 160, "A Resolution for the relief of Norman Henry McArthur".

Resolution 161, "A Resolution for the relief of Ellen Joan Lovell McGuigan".

Resolution 162, "A Resolution for the relief of Rosaire Nadeau".

Resolution 163, "A Resolution for the relief of Angelo Nardone".

Resolution 164, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Albertine Huguette Fournier Ouimet".

Resolution 165, "A Resolution for the relief of Bessie Malen Pascal".

Resolution 166, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Mary Isabel Robson Peck".

Resolution 167, "A Resolution for the relief of Marius Elie Peretti".

Resolution 168, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Therese De Seve Piette".

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that Resolutions numbered 113 to 168, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, 1st March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Grosart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 1st March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 1st March, 1966.

No. 1.

24th February—Third reading of Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 2.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

7th February—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".—*Honourable Senator Grosart*).

No. 4.

22nd February—Second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 5.

24th February—Second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

24th February—Consideration of the One hundred and seventieth to the Two hundred and twenty-sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 7.

24th February—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 113 to 168.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 8.

9th February—Second Reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 9.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.	
356–S	Finance.....	10.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 14

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 1st March, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Argue,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had received Certificates from the Secretary of State of Canada showing that:—

Earl Adam Hastings, Esquire,
James Harper Prowse, Esquire,
John Lang Nicol, Esquire,
Earl Wallace Urquhart, Esquire, Q.C.,
Douglas Keith Davey, Esquire,
The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets, P.C., Q.C., and
Hazen Robert Argue, Esquire,

respectively, had been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there were Senators without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Earl Adam Hastings, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Gershaw, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
EARL ADAM HASTINGS,
Esquire,
of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Hastings, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Hastings, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable James Harper Prowse was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Gershaw, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
JAMES HARPER PROWSE,
Esquire,
of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Prowse came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Prowse had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable John Lang Nichol, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Reid, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
JOHN LANG NICHOL,
Esquire,
of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Nichol, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Nichol, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Earl Wallace Urquhart, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Kinley, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
EARL WALLACE URQUHART,
Esquire,
of West Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Urquhart, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Urquhart, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Douglas Keith Davey, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
DOUGLAS KEITH DAVEY,
Esquire,
of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Davey, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Davey, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets, P.C., was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Denis, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
THE HONOURABLE JEAN-PAUL DESCHATELETS,
of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do appoint you for the Electoral Division of Lauzon of Our Province of Quebec, and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Deschatelets, P.C., came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Deschatelets, P.C., had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Hazen Robert Argue, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator McDonald, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
HAZEN ROBERT ARGUE,
of Kayville, in the Province of Saskatchewan,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Argue, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Argue, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table, the following:—

Copy of United Nations Convention on Road Traffic. (English and French texts).

Copy of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Spain for Co-operation in the peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Signed at Ottawa, September 8, 1964. In force, May 15, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. Done at Washington, March 22, 1965. Signed by Canada, April 22, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Protocol amending the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to Introduce a Part IV on Trade and Development. Done at Geneva, February 8, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic. Signed by Canada April 9, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of a Torpedo Test Range in the Strait of Georgia, Ottawa, May 12, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of The Third International Tin Agreement, adopted April 14, 1965. (English text).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Loan by the United States of certain Loran-A Equipment for use in Canadian Loran-A Stations. Ottawa, June 7 and 8, 1965. Entered into force, June 8, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Continued Joint

Use, Operation and Maintenance, with effect from January 1, 1966, of the Churchill Research Range at Port Churchill, Manitoba. Ottawa, June 11, 1965. Entered into force, June 11, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Continuing Operation in Canada of Mobile Seismic Observatories until June 30, 1968. Ottawa, May 18, June 28 and 29, 1965. Entered into force, June 28, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Jamaica, concerning the training of Jamaican Military Personnel by the Canadian Military Forces in Canada. Kingston, July 16, 1965. Entered into force July 16, 1965. Deemed to have come into force September 9, 1964. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Inter-American Development Bank amending the Agreement of December 4, 1964, in order to provide additional funds for assistance to Latin American countries which are members of the Bank. Ottawa and Washington September 20 and 30, 1965. Entered into force, September 30, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the United States of America, relating to the Establishment of Directions to be followed by the Permanent Engineering Board Established under Article XV of the Columbia River Treaty in Relation to its Administration and Procedures. Washington, October 4, 1965. Entered into force October 4, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Protocol for the further prolongation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1958. Adoption by the United Nations Sugar Conference, October 14, 1965. Done at Geneva, October 14, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the provision of Military Training and Advisory Assistance. Done at Dar es Salaam, November 4, 1965. Entered into force, November 4, 1965. Deemed to be effective from January 24, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending through the 1965-66 Winter season the provisions of the Agreement for the Winter use and maintenance of portions of the Haines Road in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Ottawa, November 17, 1965. Entered into force, November 17, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment maintenance and operation of the back-up interceptor control system to strengthen the Continental Air Defence System. Ottawa, November 24, 1965. Entered into force, November 24, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany amending the Schedule of the Air Agreements between the two countries of September 4, 1959. Bonn, December 10, 1965. Entered into force, December 10, 1965. (English and French texts).

Copy of Interim Agreement between Canada and the United States of America relating to the renegotiation of Schedule XX (United States) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Washington, December 17, 1965. Entered into force, December 17, 1965. To be effective, January 1, 1966. (English and French texts).

Copy of an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to section 20(3) of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English text).

Report by the Tariff Board relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Wire and Wire Products, Volume 2, Wire and Wire Cloth of Non-Ferrous Metals—Reference No. 132, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, Chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Permits issued under the authority of section 8 of the *Immigration Act* for the calendar year 1965, pursuant to section 8(5) of the said Act, Chapter 325, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn:

Of Leonard A. Quarnstrom, of the City of Prince Albert, Albert R. Josephson, of the Town of Melfort, both in the Province of Saskatchewan, Clifford Campbell, of the Town of Minnedosa, in the Province of Manitoba, and others of elsewhere in the said Provinces; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Evangelical Covenant Church of Canada".

By the Honourable Senator Kinley:

Of The Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Executive of the Administrative Council of the said Church; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to authorize the General Assembly to fix the number of members of the Trustee Board, and for other purposes.

By the Honourable Senator Bourget, P.C.:

Of Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending for ten years the time limit for completion of its railway.

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Alain Montigny, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Micheline Lachance Montigny.

Of Geraldine Dorothy Sherrill McMahon Morgan, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Morgan.

Of Arthur Francis McDonnell, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Geraldine Bertrand McDonnell.

Of Marie Yvonne Clothilde Yolande Fortin Nadeau, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Marie Theodule Benoit Nadeau.

Of Fernand Neveu, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Claire Aline Seguin Neveu.

Of Jean Le Marquand Norak, of Cartierville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Enn Norak.

Of Konard Paul Emann Falk Outzen, otherwise known as Paul Emanuel Outzen, of LaFleche, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Anne Teresa McCann Outzen.

Of Yvon Robert, of St. Elzear, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Rita Lachance Robert.

Of Parskevi (Viola) Sarkiris Pantzaras, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Constantin Pantzaras.

Of Gilles Pare, of Quebec, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Roselyne Cloutier Pare.

Of Minnie Evely Parsons, of Freshwater, Carbonear, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Nicholas Parsons.

Of Shirley Lefebvre Patry, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Patry.

Of Amalia Spiratos Pavlatos, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Pavlatos.

Of Dorothy Mary Ross Pelley, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Walter Joseph Pelley.

Of Joan Smith Perks, of Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William Taylor Perks.

Of Leo Petelle, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Claire Laurin Petelle.

Of Dorothy Elizabeth Kent Pickering, of Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hubert (Herbert) Pickering.

Of Daisy Earle Pilgrim, of St. John's, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Allan Pilgrim.

Of Nicholas Pilidis, of Chateauguay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Barbara Ann Fennell Pilidis.

Of Melvin Rose, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Elizabeth Butler Rose.

Of Joseph Luc Arsene Donat Poirier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Pamela Mary Louise Searby Poirier.

Of Marie Anna Suzanne Lemay Prevost, of Levis, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Hector Jacques Prevost.

Of James Ralph, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Maureen Cluskey Ralph.

Of Maria Huebsch Reiter, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Jakob Reiter.

Of Gaston Marcel Georges Robitaille, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Ange Pierrette Laberge Robitaille.

Of Gabriel Jean Gilles Rochette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Claire Helene Daoust Rochette.

Of Colombe Normand Rose, of LeMoyne, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Rose.

Of John Ernest Rowntree, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Dorothy Muriel Wells Rowntree.

Of Yvan Saindon, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Denise Roger Saindon.

Of Sheila Dunn Sauve, of Cornwall, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Jean Paul Richard Sauve, of Hull, Quebec.

Of Judith Wendy Scott, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John McPherson Scott.

Of Issy Shapiro, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Doris Fish (Fisch) Shapiro.

Of Joseph Jean Baptiste Simard, of St. Michel, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Juliette Huguette Thibault Simard.

Of Sandra Rhoda Hirsch Singer, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Alvin Leonard Singer.

Of Danielle Clamouse de la Touche Smith, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gordon Maxwell Smith.

Of John Carter Spankie, of Caughnawaga, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Olive Elizabeth Whitford Spankie.

Of Virginia Eloise Guy Stikeman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harry Heward Stikeman.

Of Rowney Sullivan, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jocelyne Tetrault Sullivan.

Of Helen Claudette Tessier Taylor, of Chateauguay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William George Taylor, Jr.

Of Claire Labelle Thibodeau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Armand Thibodeau.

Of Raymonde Lemire Thomas, of Terrebonne, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roland Alphonse Thomas.

Of Andrew Hubert Anthony Tinhof, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Kathleen Lee Tinholf.

Of William Tremblay, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Mary Edna Thompson Tremblay.

Of Darlene Jean MacDonald Turner, of Arnprior, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gordon Arthur Turner, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Marie Georgianna Huguette Giroux Valois, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Andre Jacques Marcel Valois.

Of Brenda Gail Lyster Walsh, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Matheson Walsh.

Of Elaine Rosaline Steeris Waxman, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Marvin Waxman.

Of Barbara Winifred Murphy Wells, of Terrebonne Heights, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Arthur Wells.

Of Janet Louise Williams Wilson, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Donald Wilson.

Of Annaliese Marie Ketzer Bock Abraham, of Bremen, Germany, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frank Paul Eduard Abraham, of Dorval, Quebec.

Of Doris Mary Royal Adam, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Smith Adam.

Of Anna Maria Marinovits Adams, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Roman Eugene Adams.

Of Khalfa Nessim Edmond Jack Attal, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jacqueline Marie Meyer Attal.

Of Argyrios Avgoustidis, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Panagiota Koutrou Avgoustidis.

Of Lena Margaretha Meurling Bambridge, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Richard Bambridge.

Of Huberte Pineau Belleau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Maurice Massue Belleau.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented its two hundred and twenty-seventh to two hundred and eighty-second Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Alain Montigny, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Micheline Lachance Montigny.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Geraldine Dorothy Sherrill McMahon

Morgan, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Morgan.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Arthur Francis McDonnell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Geraldine Bertrand McDonnell.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Yvonne Clothilde Yolande Fortin Nadeau, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Marie Theodule Benoit Nadeau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Fernand Neveu, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Claire Aline Seguin Neveu.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jean Le Marquand Norak, of the city of Cartierville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Enn Norak.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Konard Paul Emann Falk Outzen, otherwise known as Paul Emanuel Outzen, of the city of LaFleche, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Ann Teresa McCann Outzen.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Yvon Robert, of St. Elzear, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Rita Lachance Robert.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Parskevi (Viola) Sarkiris Pantzaras, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Constantin Pantzaras.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gilles Pare, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Roselyne Cloutier Pare.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Minnie Evely Parsons, of Freshwater, Carbonear, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Nicholas Parsons.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Shirley Lefebvre Patry, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Patry.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Amalia Spiratos Pavlatos, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Pavlatos.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dorothy Mary Ross Pelley, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Walter Joseph Pelley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joan Smith Perks, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William Taylor Perks.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Leo Petelle, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Claire Laurin Petelle.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dorothy Elizabeth Kent Pickering, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hubert (Herbert) Pickering.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Daisy Earle Pilgrim, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Allan Pilgrim.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Nicholas Pilidis, of the town of Chateauguay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Barbara Ann Fennell Pilidis.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Melvin Rose, of the town of Bay Roberts, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Elizabeth Butler Rose.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Luc Arsene Donat Poirier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Pamela Mary Louise Searby Poirier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Anna Suzanne Lemay Prevost, of the city of Levis, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Hector Jacques Prevost.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of James Ralph, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Maureen Cluskey Ralph.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maria Huebsch Reiter, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Jakob Reiter.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gaston Marcel Georges Robitaille, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Ange Pierrette Laberge Robitaille.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gabriel Jean Gilles Rochette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Claire Helene Daoust Rochette.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Colombe Normand Rose, of the town of LeMoyne, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Rose.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Ernest Rowntree, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Dorothy Muriel Wells Rowntree.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Yvan Saindon, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Denise Roger Saindon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sheila Dunn Sauve, of the city of Cornwall, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Jean Paul Richard Sauve, of the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Judith Wendy Scott Scott, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John McPherson Scott.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Issy Shapiro, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Doris Fish (Fisch) Shapiro.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Jean Baptiste Simard, of the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Juliette Huguette Thibault Simard.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sandra Rhoda Hirsch Singer, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Alvin Leonard Singer.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Danielle Clamouse de la Touche Smith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gordon Maxwell Smith.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Carter Spankie, of Caughnawaga, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Olive Elizabeth Whitford Spankie.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Virginia Eloise Guy Stikeman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harry Heward Stikeman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rowney Sullivan, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jocelyne Tetrault Sullivan.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Helen Claudette Tessier Taylor, of the town of Chateauguay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William George Taylor, Jr.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claire Labelle Thibodeau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Armand Thibodeau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Raymond Lemire Thomas, of the town of Terrebonne, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roland Alphonse Thomas.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Andrew Hubert Anthony Tinhof, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Kathleen Lee Tinhof.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of William Tremblay, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mary Edna Thompson Tremblay.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Darlene Jean MacDonald Turner, of the town of Arnprior, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gordon Arthur Turner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Georgianna Huguette Giroux Valois, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution dissolving her marriage to Joseph Andre Jacques Marcel Valois.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Brenda Gail Lyster Walsh, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Matheson Walsh.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Elaine Rosaline Steeris Waxman, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Marvin Waxman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Barbara Winifred Murphy Wells, of Terrebonne Heights, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Arthur Wells.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Janet Louise Williams Wilson, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Donald Wilson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Annaliese Marie Ketzer Bock Abraham, of the city of Bremen, Germany, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frank Paul Eduard Abraham, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Doris Mary Royal Adam, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Smith Adam.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Anna Maria Marinovits Adams, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Roman Eugene Adams.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Khalfa Nessim Edmond Jack Attal, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissaolving his marriage to Jacqueline Marie Meyer Attal.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Argyrios Avgoustidis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Panagiota Koutrou Avgoustidis.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lena Margaretha Meurling Bambridge, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Richard Bambridge.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Huberte Pineau Belleau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Maurice Massue Belleau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Reports be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Quart, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, for the second reading of the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourget, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and seventieth to two hundred and twenty-sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 169, "A Resolution for the relief of Dolores Mary Prysky Pilon".

Resolution 170, "A Resolution for the relief of Beya Selmi Picand".

Resolution 171, "A Resolution for the relief of Charlotte Barbara Cowans Rea".

Resolution 172, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria Levine Roth".

Resolution 173, "A Resolution for the relief of Denise Chabot dit Charbonneau St. Michel".

Resolution 174, "A Resolution for the relief of Luisa Gerard St. Pierre".

Resolution 175, "A Resolution for the relief of Denyse Marie Therese Mireille Loubeyre Scultety".

Resolution 176, "A Resolution for the relief of David Simpson".

Resolution 177, "A Resolution for the relief of Lily Tangelder Simpson".

Resolution 178, "A Resolution for the relief of Maria Francisca Mortiaux Steenbakkers".

Resolution 179, "A Resolution for the relief of Gabor Szalay".

Resolution 180, "A Resolution for the relief of Collette Gagnon Tarnovijecki".

Resolution 181, "A Resolution for the relief of Karl Heinz Schmidt".

Resolution 182, "A Resolution for the relief of Isabel Duff Walker Walker".

Resolution 183, "A Resolution for the relief of Sidney Charles Warren".

Resolution 184, "A Resolution for the relief of Bertha Pearl Jones Warren".

Resolution 185, "A Resolution for the relief of Florian William".

Resolution 186, "A Resolution for the relief of Peter Hubert Witmeur".

Resolution 187, "A Resolution for the relief of Estra (Estera) Goldman Wizenberg".

Resolution 188, "A Resolution for the relief of Violet Bradford Worrall".

Resolution 189, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecil Yanovitch".

Resolution 190, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Shacket Zukerman"

Resolution 191, "A Resolution for the relief of Eleonore Margarethe Eugenie Trolle Andresen, otherwise known as Eleonora Margrethe Trolle Andresen".

Resolution 192, "A Resolution for the relief of Douglas Gordon Jones".

Resolution 193, "A Resolution for the relief of Johanna Angelika Neuheimer Berry".

Resolution 194, "A Resolution for the relief of Kathleen Mounteer Betts".

Resolution 195, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaetan Chartrand".

Resolution 196, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy English Clarke".

Resolution 197, "A Resolution for the relief of Adam S. Hunter".

Resolution 198, "A Resolution for the relief of Lois Minerva Thompson Della Porta".

Resolution 199, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria Goldstein Deskin".

Resolution 200, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Woloz Sokoloff Deutsch".

Resolution 201, "A Resolution for the relief of Lieselotte Margot Irmscher Dietrich".

Resolution 202, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Rita Soucisse Dion".

Resolution 203, "A Resolution for the relief of Phyllis Grace Howells Dixon".

Resolution 204, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilberte Therese Boivin Dore".

Resolution 205, "A Resolution for the relief of Nora Elizabeth Jackson Finlay".

Resolution 206, "A Resolution for the relief of Winnifred Mulhern Gosselin".

Resolution 207, "A Resolution for the relief of Marcelle Raymond Hamelin".

Resolution 208, "A Resolution for the relief of Andree Lorraine Antaya Hayman".

Resolution 209, "A Resolution for the relief of Bernice Jane Dutton Hector".

Resolution 210, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jacqueline Lapointe Handfield".

Resolution 211, "A Resolution for the relief of Mildred (Millie) Richtenberg Harris".

Resolution 212, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Hayman".

Resolution 213, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Helen Nickles Holmes".

Resolution 214, "A Resolution for the relief of Daniel Hornby".

Resolution 215, "A Resolution for the relief of Klaus (Claude) Jacob".

Resolution 216, "A Resolution for the relief of Clifford William Jameson".

Resolution 217, "A Resolution for the relief of Fay Laurie Guss Kalina, otherwise known as Fay Laurie Guss Kalin".

Resolution 218, "A Resolution for the relief of Erna Juliette Szepesi Keleny".

Resolution 219, "A Resolution for the relief of Belita Lerner Lachovsky".

Resolution 220, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Marie Lorange".

Resolution 221, "A Resolution for the relief of John Norman Woodhouse MacLeod".

Resolution 222, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Edith Cavell Manton".

Resolution 223, "A Resolution for the relief of Roland Eugene Mathurin".

Resolution 224, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacqueline Bradley Mazerolle".

Resolution 225, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Esther Hope Menzies".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Resolutions numbered 169 to 225, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Thursday next, 3rd March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 113 to 168, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 113, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyn Meier St. Laurent".

Resolution 114, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Jean Cochrane Rioux".

Resolution 115, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Robitaille".

Resolution 116, "A Resolution for the relief of Susanna (Susan) Airlie Schattschneider".

Resolution 117, "A Resolution for the relief of Catherine Theresa (Therese) Dube Simard".

Resolution 118, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Quinn O'Rourke Stevenson".

Resolution 119, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecil Mark Vineberg".

Resolution 120, "A Resolution for the relief of Annie Sorochinsky Visser".

Resolution 121, "A Resolution for the relief of Dick Vyfvinkel".

Resolution 122, "A Resolution for the relief of Thelma Ruth Jones Wallace".

Resolution 123, "A Resolution for the relief of Willis O'Neill Weatherhead".

Resolution 124, "A Resolution for the relief of Janina Krojewska Yakubovsky".

Resolution 125, "A Resolution for the relief of Martha Leah Tupie Aronovitch".

Resolution 126, "A Resolution for the relief of Alphonse Barbeau".

Resolution 127, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaetan Bissonnette".

Resolution 128, "A Resolution for the relief of Marilyn Sylvia Zwaig Blaukopf".

Resolution 129, "A Resolution for the relief of Georgette Chamberland Boies".

Resolution 130, "A Resolution for the relief of Francis Roy Bowers".

Resolution 131, "A Resolution for the relief of Remi Brault".

Resolution 132, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Rose Gann Brown".

Resolution 133, "A Resolution for the relief of Clifford Brown".

Resolution 134, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyn Allison Knox Buglass".

Resolution 135, "A Resolution for the relief of Stella Bertin Christensen"

Resolution 136, "A Resolution for the relief of Catherine McGuire Cooke".

Resolution 137, "A Resolution for the relief of Denise Paquin Crissinger".

Resolution 138, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Young Fellows".

Resolution 139, "A Resolution for the relief of Ghislaine Gagnon Flynn".

Resolution 140, "A Resolution for the relief of Nancy Godwin Buzzell Fox".

Resolution 141, "A Resolution for the relief of Cynthia Weiss Freedman".

Resolution 142, "A Resolution for the relief of Brenda Alice Nickerson Gauthier".

Resolution 143, "A Resolution for the relief of Sally Mamo Gerard".

Resolution 144, "A Resolution for the relief of Victor Francis Green".

Resolution 145, "A Resolution for the relief of Claudette Guay Guerin".

Resolution 146, "A Resolution for the relief of Maureen Holt Jones Hampson."

Resolution 147, "A Resolution for the relief of Carole Marlene Seidman Keses".

Resolution 148, "A Resolution for the relief of Agnes Kasza Klimo".

Resolution 149, "A Resolution for the relief of Joyce Strulovitch Kravitz".

Resolution 150, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Rachel Lisette Vallieres Krushelnyski".

Resolution 151, "A Resolution for the relief of Herbert Kugler".

Resolution 152, "A Resolution for the relief of Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lazerman, otherwise known as Georgina Dorothy Melanson Lane".

Resolution 153, "A Resolution for the relief of Colette Bechard Letourneau".

Resolution 154, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Majella Nicole Bisaillon Levis".

Resolution 155, "A Resolution for the relief of Henry Lewin".

Resolution 156, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvia Tucker LeMessurier".

Resolution 157, "A Resolution for the relief of Andre Edmond Remi Mannes".

Resolution 158, "A Resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Verna Geroux Markovics".

Resolution 159, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Hogh Muller".

Resolution 160, "A Resolution for the relief of Norman Henry McArthur".

Resolution 161, "A Resolution for the relief of Ellen Joan Lovell McGuigan".

Resolution 162, "A Resolution for the relief of Rosaire Nadeau".

Resolution 163, "A Resolution for the relief of Angelo Nardone".

Resolution 164, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Albertine Huguette Fournier Ouimet".

Resolution 165, "A Resolution for the relief of Bessie Malen Pascal".

Resolution 166, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Mary Isabel Robson Peck".

Resolution 167, "A Resolution for the relief of Marius Elie Peretti".

Resolution 168, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Therese De Seve Piette".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1966.

No. 1.

22nd February—Second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 2.

1st March—Consideration of the two hundred and twenty-seventh to two hundred and eighty-second Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator O'Leary (Antigonish-Guysborough)*).

No. 4.

1st March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Cook, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, for the second reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 5.

24th February—Second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.

1st March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 169 to 225.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 2nd March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.
	Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.	
356–S	Finance.....	10.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 15

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Argue,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, February 23, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act*, Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Armand Bessette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Alberte (Alberta) Desroches Bessette.

Of Barbara Rhea Besner Blanshay, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Israel Edward Blanshay.

Of Carol Elena Klein Bloom, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Allan Bloom.

Of Joan Elaine Rolbin Bloom, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Bernard Bloom.

Of Cecile Belanger Bordeleau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edgar Bordeleau.

Of Stephanos Botsis, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Vassiliki Kyriaka Vassos Botsis.

Of Martha Laurin Boucher, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Gerard Boucher.

Of Joseph Roch Aurele Brault, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Frances Squire Brault.

Of Ena Marie Pompa (Summer) Bremm, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Beau Boris Bremm.

Of Marie Therese Estelle Jeannine Bachand Brown, of Cornwall, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Richard Campbell Brown, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Barbara Joy Legere Brown, of Springhill, Nova Scotia, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John William Brown, of Dorval, Quebec.

Of Patricia Ann Watson Burwash, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gordon Adam Burwash.

Of Conrad Choiniere, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie-Paule Perron Choiniere.

Of Sally Wright Collins, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Barrie Collins.

Of Judith Gail Elger Cooke, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Homer Cooke.

Of Sylvio Corriveau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Rita Picard Corriveau.

Of Clyde Benjamin Dalton, of Labrador City, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Sharon Lynn Rounds Dalton.

Of Leopold Deslandes, of St. Augustin, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul his marriage to Elise Trahan Deslandes.

Of Margaret Evelyn Ferguson Deuel, of Two Mountains, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William Deuel.

Of Yvonne Beland Diamond, otherwise known as Yvonne Beland Diamont, of Repentigny, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Raymond Diamond, otherwise known as Marcellin Diamont.

Of Mary Rita Beverley Ann Kent Dickson, of St. Michel, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William James Dickson.

Of Helen Grace Ferguson Doane, of Ste. Marguerite's Station, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Charles Andrew Doane.

Of Joan Margaret Horrell Dunwoodie, of Longueuil, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to James Dougherty Dunwoodie.

Of Marie Lucienne Vivianne Charron English, of Whitby, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Stanley Walter Douglas English, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Henry Filsinger, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Ann Marie MacIntyre MacLean Filsinger.

Of Edouard (Eddy) Yves Filteau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Micheline Lavigueur Filteau.

Of Norma Ann Taylor Gallant, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Alexander Joseph Gallant.

Of Rose Zwerling Vineberg Garber, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Hyman Garber.

Of Pierrette De Roberval Gauthier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gilles Gauthier.

Of Carlyle Herbert Gearey, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Judith Margaret Bianchi Gearey.

Of Mary Marcia Taggart Gibb-Carsley, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Gibb-Carsley.

Of Herta Rosika Gast Gnuchwitz, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Rudolf Peter Gnuchwitz.

Of Jacques Godin, of St. John, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Mireille Menard Godin.

Of Joseph Noel Jean Claude Gosselin, of Cartierville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Selma Partridge Gosselin.

Of Florence Agnes Losey Griffith, of Two Mountains, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Arthur Allan Griffith.

Of Francois Grignon, of LeMoyne, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Monique Potvin Grignon.

Of Mariette Anna Matthys Halfyard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Marshall Halfyard.

Of Sylvia Strominger Herscovitch, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Sam Herscovitch.

Of Albert Arthur Hinds, of LaFleche, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to May Beverley Jean Harris Hinds.

Of Irene Davies Jones, of Greenfield Park, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Omee Dee Jones.

Of Irma Bernice Cameron Kontowt, of Huntingdon, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Michael Simon Kontowt.

Of Marie Germaine Denyse Bechard Lalonde, of Anjou, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Paul Gerard Lalonde.

Of Jeannine Gourre Larouche, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre Larouche.

Of Armando Lazzara, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Antonietta Iside Ferreri Lazzara.

Of Robert Lean, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Rhea Bickerstaff Lean.

Of Marc Leboeuf, of Ste. Rose, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Gisele Proulx Leboeuf.

Of Madeleine Arbour Lebel, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Lebel.

Of Marie Ida Clementine Raymonde Longpre Lefebvre, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Jean Claude Lefebvre.

Of Eva Desjardins Lessard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Leopold Lessard.

Of Eva Szoke Lord, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Lord.

Of Marie Edna Chevrier McLaughlin, of Port Arthur, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Leonard John McLaughlin, of Chomedey, Quebec.

Of Evangelia Pantelakou Maltezos, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Panagiotis Maltezos.

Of Marianne Veronika Gosztonyi Marton, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Marton.

Of Marie Pierrette Celine Legare Michaud, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Ernest Andre Michaud.

Of Eleanor Finegold Miller, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Norman Isadore Miller.

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of Leonard A. Quarnstrom, of the City of Prince Albert, Albert R. Josephson, of the Town of Melfort, both in the Province of Saskatchewan, Clifford Campbell, of the Town of Minnedosa, in the Province of Manitoba, and others of elsewhere in the said Provinces; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Evangelical Covenant Church of Canada".

Of The Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Executive of the Administrative Council of the said Church; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to authorize the General Assembly to fix the number of members of the Trustee Board, and for other purposes.

Of Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending for ten years the time limit for completion of its railway.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the twelfth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his twelfth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of The Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Executive of the Administrative Council of the said Church; praying for the passing of an Act amending its Act of incorporation to authorize the General Assembly to fix the number of members of the Trustee Board, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Kinley presented to the Senate a Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Kinley moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 8th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:—

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-9, intituled: "An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act", reports as follows:

Your Committee recomends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented its two hundred and eighty-third to three hundred and thirty-seventh Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Armand Bessette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Alberte (Alberta) Desroches Bessette.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Barbara Rhea Besner Blanshay, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resoluiton of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Israel Edward Blanshay.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carol Elena Klein Bloom, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Allan Bloom.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joan Elaine Rolbin Bloom, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Bernard Bloom.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cecile Belanger Bordeleau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edgar Bordeleau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Stephanos Botsis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Vassiliki Kyriaka Vassos Botsis.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Martha Laurin Boucher, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Gerard Boucher.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Roch Aurele Brault, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Frances Squire Brault.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ena Marie Pompa (Sumner) Bremm, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Beau Boris Bremm.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Therese Estelle Jeannine Bachand Brown, of the city of Cornwall, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Richard Campbell Brown, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Barbara Joy Legere Brown, of the town of Springhill, in the province of Nova Scotia, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John William Brown, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Patricia Ann Watson Burwash, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gordon Adam Burwash.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Conrad Choiniere, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie-Paule Perron Choiniere.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sally Wright Collins, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Barrie Collins.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Judith Gail Elger Cooke, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Homer Cooke.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sylvio Corriveau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Rita Picard Corriveau.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its two hundred and ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Clyde Benjamin Dalton, of Labrador City, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sharon Lynn Rounds Dalton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Leopold Deslandes, of St. Augustin, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling his marriage to Elise Trahan Deslandes.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Margaret Evelyn Ferguson Deuel, of the city of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William Deuel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Yvonne Beland Diamond, otherwise known as Yvonne Beland Diamont, of the town of Repentigny, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Raymond Diamond, otherwise known as Marcellin Diamont.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mary Rita Beverley Ann Kent Dickson, of the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution dissolving her marriage to William James Dickson.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Helen Grace Ferguson Doane, of Ste. Marguerite's Station, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Charles Andrew Doane.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joan Margaret Horrell Dunwoodie, of the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to James Dougherty Dunwoodie.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Lucienne Vivianne Charron English, of the city of Whitby, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Stanley Walter Douglas English, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Henry Filsinger, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Ann Marie MacIntyre MacLean Filsinger.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Edouard (Eddy) Yves Filteau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Micheline Lavigueur Filteau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Norma Ann Taylor Gallant, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Alexander Joseph Gallant.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rose Zwerling Vineberg Garber, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Hyman Garber.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pierrette De Roberval Gauthier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gilles Gauthier.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carlyle Herbert Gearey, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Judith Margaret Bianchi Gearey.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mary Marcia Taggart Gibb-Carsley, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Gibb-Carsley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Herta Rosika Gast Gnuchwitz, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Rudolf Peter Gnuchwitz.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jacques Godin, of the city of St. John, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mireille Menard Godin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Noel Jean Claude Gosselin, of Cartierville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Selma Partridge Gosselin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Florence Agnes Losey Griffith, of the city of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Arthur Allan Griffith.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Francois Grignon, of the town of LeMoyne, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Monique Potvin Grignon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mariette Anna Matthys Halfyard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Marshall Halfyard.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commisioner relating to the petition of Sylvia Strominger Herscovitch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Sam Herscovitch.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Albert Arthur Hinds, of the city of La-Fleche, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to May Beverley Jean Harris Hinds.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Irene Davies Jones, of the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Omee Dee Jones.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Irma Bernice Cameron Kontowt, of the town of Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Michael Simon Kontowt.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Germaine Denyse Bechard Lalonde, of the town of Anjou, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Paul Gerard Lalonde.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jeannine Gourre Larouche, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Pierre Larouche.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the Petition of Armando Lazzara, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Antonietta Iside Ferreri Lazzara.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Robert Lean, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Rhea Bickerstaff Lean.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marc Leboeuf, of the city of Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Gisele Proulx Leboeuf.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Madeleine Arbour Lebel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Lebel.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Ida Clementine Raymonde Longpre Lefebvre, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Jean Claude Lefebvre.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eva Desjardins Lessard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Leopold Lessard.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eva Szoke Lord, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Lord.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Edna Chevrier McLaughlin, of the city of Port Arthur, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Leonard John McLaughlin, of the city of Chomedey, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Evangelia Pantelakou Maltezos, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Panagiotis Maltezos.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marianne Veronika Gosztonyi Marton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Marton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Pierrette Celine Legare Michaud, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Ernest Andre Michaud.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eleanor Finegold Miller, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Norman Isadore Miller.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the Reports be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., that the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and twenty-seventh to two hundred and eighty-second Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 226, "A Resolution for the relief of Alain Montigny".

Resolution 227, "A Resolution for the relief of Geraldine Dorothy Sherrill McMahon Morgan".

Resolution 228, "A Resolution for the relief of Arthur Francis McDonnell".

Resolution 229, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Yvonne Clothilde Yolande Fortin Nadeau".

Resolution 230, "A Resolution for the relief of Fernand Neveu".

Resolution 231, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Le Marquand Norak".

Resolution 232, "A Resolution for the relief of Konard Paul Emann Falk Outzen, otherwise known as Paul Emanuel Outzen".

Resolution 233, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvon Robert".

Resolution 234, "A Resolution for the relief of Paraskevi (Viola) Sarkiris Pantzaras".

Resolution 235, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Pare".

Resolution 236, "A Resolution for the relief of Minnie Evely Parsons".

Resolution 237, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Lefebvre Patry".

Resolution 238, "A Resolution for the relief of Amalia Spiratos Pavlatos".

Resolution 239, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Mary Ross Pelley".

Resolution 240, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Smith Perks".

Resolution 241, "A Resolution for the relief of Leo Petelle".

Resolution 242, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Kent Pickering".

Resolution 243, "A Resolution for the relief of Daisy Earle Pilgrim".

Resolution 244, "A Resolution for the relief of Nicholas Pilidis".

Resolution 245, "A Resolution for the relief of Melvin Rose".

Resolution 246, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Luc Arsene Donat Poirier".

Resolution 247, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Anna Suzanne Lemay Prevost".

Resolution 248, "A Resolution for the relief of James Ralph".

Resolution 249, "A Resolution for the relief of Maria Huebsch Reiter".

Resolution 250, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaston Marcel Georges Robitaille".

Resolution 251, "A Resolution for the relief of Gabriel Jean Gilles Rochette".

Resolution 252, "A Resolution for the relief of Colombe Normand Rose".

Resolution 253, "A Resolution for the relief of John Ernest Rowntree".

Resolution 254, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvan Saindon".

Resolution 255, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Dunn Sauve".

Resolution 256, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Wendy Scott Scott".

Resolution 257, "A Resolution for the relief of Issy Shapiro".

Resolution 258, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Jean Baptiste Simard".

Resolution 259, "A Resolution for the relief of Sandra Rhoda Hirsch Singer".

Resolution 260, "A Resolution for the relief of Danielle Clamouse de la Touche Smith".

Resolution 261, "A Resolution for the relief of John Carter Spankie".

Resolution 262, "A Resolution for the relief of Virginia Eloise Guy Stikeman".

Resolution 263, "A Resolution for the relief of Rowney Sullivan".

Resolution 264, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Claudette Tessier Taylor".

Resolution 265, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Labelle Thibodeau".

Resolution 266, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymonde Lemire Thomas".

Resolution 267, "A Resolution for the relief of Andrew Hubert Anthony Tinhof".

Resolution 268, "A Resolution for the relief of William Tremblay".

Resolution 269, "A Resolution for the relief of Darlene Jean MacDonald Turner".

Resolution 270, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Georgianna Huguette Giroux Valois".

Resolution 271, "A Resolution for the relief of Brenda Gail Lyster Walsh".

Resolution 272, "A Resolution for the relief of Elaine Rosaline Steeris Waxman".

Resolution 273, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Winifred Murphy Wells".

Resolution 274, "A Resolution for the relief of Janet Louise Williams Wilson".

Resolution 275, "A Resolution for the relief of Annaliese Marie Ketzer Bock Abraham".

Resolution 276, "A Resolution for the relief of Doris Mary Royal Adam".

Resolution 277, "A Resolution for the relief of Anna Maria Marinovits Adams".

Resolution 278, "A Resolution for the relief of Khalfa Nessim Edmond Jack Attal".

Resolution 279, "A Resolution for the relief of Argyrios Avgoustidis".

Resolution 280, "A Resolution for the relief of Lena Margaretha Meurling Bambridge".

Resolution 281, "A Resolution for the relief of Huberte Pineau Belleau".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Resolutions numbered 226 to 281, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Friday next, 4th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Aird moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Rattenbury, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Cook, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, for the second reading of the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.

No. 1.

2nd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 2.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Aird*).

No. 3.

2nd March—Consideration of the two hundred and eighty-third to three hundred and thirty-seventh Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

1st March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 169 to 225, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

24th February—Second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Friday, 4th March, 1966.

2nd March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 226 to 281, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 8th March, 1966.

2nd March—Second reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Kinley*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.	
356–S	Finance	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.30 a.m.
356–S	Divorce	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 16

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 3rd March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Urquhart,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Walker, P.C.:

Of J. Osler Lockhart, of the City of Hamilton, Owen B. Millar, of the Township of Scarborough, Frank W. Correll, of the Town of Whitby, all in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere in the said Province; praying to be incorporated under the name of "York Life Insurance Company".

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:

Of William Law Paton and Thomas Richard Hixson, Junior, of the City of Toronto, Gordon Bruce McConnachie, of the Township of North York, all in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere in the said Province; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Volume III, Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies, for the year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act,* Chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copies of a telegram and letter dated February 15 and February 18, 1966, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of British Columbia with reference to federal subsidies to the ship building industry. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the following Report:—

Thursday, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to which was referred the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submittted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to which was referred the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Rattenbury moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Aird, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read,
With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Walker, P.C., resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for the second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and eighty-third to three hundred and thirty-seventh Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 282, "A Resolution for the relief of Armand Bessette".

Resolution 283, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Rhea Besner Blanshay".

Resolution 284, "A Resolution for the relief of Carol Elena Klein Bloom".

Resolution 285, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Elaine Rolbin Bloom".

Resolution 286, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecile Belanger Bordeleau".

Resolution 287, "A Resolution for the relief of Stephanos Botsis".

Resolution 288, "A Resolution for the relief of Martha Laurin Boucher".

Resolution 289, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Roch Aurele Brault".

Resolution 290, "A Resolution for the relief of Ena Marie Pompa (Sumner) Bremm".

Resolution 291, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Therese Estelle Jeannine Bachand Brown".

Resolution 292, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Joy Legere Brown".

Resolution 293, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Ann Watson Burwash".

Resolution 294, "A Resolution for the relief of Conrad Choiniere".

Resolution 295, "A Resolution for the relief of Sally Wright Collins".

Resolution 296, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Gail Elger Cooke".

Resolution 297, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvio Corriveau".

Resolution 298, "A Resolution for the relief of Clyde Benjamin Dalton".

Resolution 299, "A Resolution for the relief of Leopold Deslandes".

Resolution 300, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Evelyn Ferguson Deuel".

Resolution 301, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvonne Beland Diamond, otherwise known as Yvonne Beland Diamont".

Resolution 302, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Rita Beverley Ann Kent Dickson".

Resolution 303, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Grace Ferguson Doane".

Resolution 304, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Margaret Horrell Dunwoodie".

Resolution 305, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Vivianne Charron English".

Resolution 306, "A Resolution for the relief of Henry Filsinger".

Resolution 307, "A Resolution for the relief of Edouard (Eddy) Yves Filteau".

Resolution 308, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Ann Taylor Gallant".

Resolution 309, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Zwerling Vineberg Garber".

Resolution 310, "A Resolution for the relief of Pierrette De Roberval Gauthier".

Resolution 311, "A Resolution for the relief of Carlyle Herbert Gearey".

Resolution 312, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Marcia Taggart Gibb-Carsley".

Resolution 313, "A Resolution for the relief of Herta Rosika Gast Gnuchwitz".

Resolution 314, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Godin".

Resolution 315, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Noel Jean Claude Gosselin".

Resolution 316, "A Resolution for the relief of Florence Agnes Losey Griffith".

Resolution 317, "A Resolution for the relief of Francois Grignon".

Resolution 318, "A Resolution for the relief of Mariette Anna Matthys Halfyard".

Resolution 319, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvia Strominger Herscovitch".

Resolution 320, "A Resolution for the relief of Albert Arthur Hinds".

Resolution 321, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Davies Jones".

Resolution 322, "A Resolution for the relief of Irma Bernice Cameron Kontowt".

Resolution 323, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Germaine Denyse Bechard Lalonde".

Resolution 324, "A Resolution for the relief of Jeannine Gourre Larouche".

Resolution 325, "A Resolution for the relief of Armando Lazzara".

Resolution 326, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Lean".

Resolution 327, "A Resolution for the relief of Marc Leboeuf".

Resolution 328, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Arbour Lebel".

Resolution 329, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Ida Clementine Raymonde Longpre Lefebvre".

Resolution 330, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Desjardins Lessard".

Resolution 331, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Szoke Lord".

Resolution 332, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Edna Chevrier McLaughlin".

Resolution 333, "A Resolution for the relief of Evangelia Pantelakou Maltezos".

Resolution 334, "A Resolution for the relief of Marianne Veronika Gosztonyi Marton".

Resolution 335, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Pierrette Celine Legare Michaud".

Resolution 336, "A Resolution for the relief of Eleanor Finegold Miller".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Resolutions numbered 282 to 336, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, 8th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 169 to 225, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 169, "A Resolution for the relief of Dolores Mary Prysky Pilon".

Resolution 170, "A Resolution for the relief of Beya Selmi Picand".

Resolution 171, "A Resolution for the relief of Charlotte Barbara Cowans Rea".

Resolution 172, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria Levine Roth".

Resolution 173, "A Resolution for the relief of Denise Chabot dit Charbonneau St. Michel".

Resolution 174, "A Resolution for the relief of Luisa Gerard St. Pierre".

Resolution 175, "A Resolution for the relief of Denyse Marie Therese Mireille Loubeyre Scultety".

Resolution 176, "A Resolution for the relief of David Simpson".

Resolution 177, "A Resolution for the relief of Lily Tangelder Simpson".

Resolution 178, "A Resolution for the relief of Maria Francisca Mortiaux Steenbakkers".

Resolution 179, "A Resolution for the relief of Gabor Szalay".

Resolution 180, "A Resolution for the relief of Collette Gagnon Tarnovijecki".

Resolution 181, "A Resolution for the relief of Karl Heinz Schmidt".

Resolution 182, "A Resolution for the relief of Isabel Duff Walker Walker".

Resolution 183, "A Resolution for the relief of Sidney Charles Warren".

Resolution 184, "A Resolution for the relief of Bertha Pearl Jones Warren".

Resolution 185, "A Resolution for the relief of Florian William".

Resolution 186, "A Resolution for the relief of Peter Hubert Witmeur".

Resolution 187, "A Resolution for the relief of Estra (Estera) Goldman Wizenberg".

Resolution 188, "A Resolution for the relief of Violet Bradford Worrall".

Resolution 189, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecil Yanovitch".

Resolution 190, "A Resolution for the relief of Anne Shacket Zukerman".

Resolution 191, "A Resolution for the relief of Eleonore Margarethe Eugenie Trolle Andresen, otherwise known as Eleonora Margrethe Trolle Andresen".

Resolution 192, "A Resolution for the relief of Douglas Gordon Jones".

Resolution 193, "A Resolution for the relief of Johanna Angelika Neuheimer Berry".

Resolution 194, "A Resolution for the relief of Kathleen Mounteer Betts".

Resolution 195, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaetan Chartrand".

Resolution 196, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy English Clarke".

Resolution 197, "A Resolution for the relief of Adam S. Hunter".

Resolution 198, "A Resolution for the relief of Lois Minerva Thompson Della Porta".

Resolution 199, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria Goldstein Deskin".

Resolution 200, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Woloz Sokoloff Deutsch".

Resolution 201, "A Resolution for the relief of Lieselotte Margot Irmscher Dietrich".

Resolution 202, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Rita Soucisse Dion".

Resolution 203, "A Resolution for the relief of Phyllis Grace Howells Dixon".

Resolution 204, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilberte Therese Boivin Dore".

Resolution 205, "A Resolution for the relief of Nora Elizabeth Jackson Finlay".

Resolution 206, "A Resolution for the relief of Winnifred Mulhern Gosselin".

Resolution 207, "A Resolution for the relief of Marcelle Raymond Hamelin".

Resolution 208, "A Resolution for the relief of Andree Lorraine Antaya Hayman".

Resolution 209, "A Resolution for the relief of Bernice Jane Dutton Hector".

Resolution 210, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jacqueline Lapointe Handfield".

Resolution 211, "A Resolution for the relief of Mildred (Millie) Richtenberg Harris".

Resolution 212, "A Resolution for the relief of Maurice Hayman".

Resolution 213, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Helen Nickles Holmes".

Resolution 214, "A Resolution for the relief of Daniel Hornby".

Resolution 215, "A Resolution for the relief of Klaus (Claude) Jacob".

Resolution 216, "A Resolution for the relief of Clifford William Jameson".

Resolution 217, "A Resolution for the relief of Fay Laurie Guss Kalina, otherwise known as Fay Laurie Guss Kalin".

Resolution 218, "A Resolution for the relief of Erna Juliette Szepesi Keleny".

Resolution 219, "A Resolution for the relief of Belita Lerner Lachovsky".

Resolution 220, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Marie Lorange".

Resolution 221, "A Resolution for the relief of John Norman Woodhouse MacLeod".

Resolution 222, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Edith Cavell Manton".

Resolution 223, "A Resolution for the relief of Roland Eugene Mathurin".

Resolution 224, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacqueline Bradley Mazerolle".

Resolution 225, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Esther Hope Menzies".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief", be read the second time.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, moved seconded by the Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until Tuesday next, 8th March, 1966.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 4th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

MOTION

For Tuesday, 8th March, 1966.

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

3rd March—That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to inquire into the question of Commonwealth relationships with particular reference to the position of Canada within the Commonwealth;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at the preceding session be referred to the committee; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the House from time to time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 4th March, 1966.

No. 1.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

3rd March—Third reading of Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine".—(*Honourable Senator Rattenbury*).

No. 3.

2nd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 4.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

No. 5.

2nd March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 226 to 281, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 8th March, 1966.

No. 1.

2nd March—Second reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Kinley*).

No. 2.

1st March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 282 to 336, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 17

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 4th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Cook,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Fergusson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McGrand,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Thorvaldson,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of William Law Paton and Thomas Richard Hixson, Junior, of the City of Toronto, Gordon Bruce McConnachie, of the Township of North York, all in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere in the said Province; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".

Of J. Osler Lockhart, of the City of Hamilton, Owen B. Millar, of the Township of Scarborough, Frank W. Correll, of the Town of Whitby, all in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere in the said Province; praying to be incorporated under the name of "York Life Insurance Company".

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator White, P.C., that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Prowse for the Honourable Senator Rattenbury moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Deschatelets, P.C., that the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for the second reading of the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Macdonald, (*Cape Breton*) for the Honourable Senator Flynn, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Blois, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) for the Honourable Senator Rattenbury moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 226 to 281, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 226, "A Resolution for the relief of Alain Montigny".

Resolution 227, "A Resolution for the relief of Geraldine Dorothy Sherrill McMahon Morgan".

Resolution 228, "A Resolution for the relief of Arthur Francis McDonnell".

Resolution 229, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Yvonne Clothilde Yolande Fortin Nadeau".

Resolution 230, "A Resolution for the relief of Fernand Neveu".

Resolution 231, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Le Marquand Norak".

Resolution 232, "A Resolution for the relief of Konard Paul Emann Falk Outzen, otherwise known as Paul Emanuel Outzen".

Resolution 233, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvon Robert".

Resolution 234, "A Resolution for the relief of Parskevi (Viola) Sarkiris Pantzaras".

Resolution 235, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Pare".

Resolution 236, "A Resolution for the relief of Minnie Evely Parsons".

Resolution 237, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Lefebvre Patry".

Resolution 238, "A Resolution for the relief of Amalia Spiratos Pavlatos".

Resolution 239, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Mary Ross Pelley".

Resolution 240, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Smith Perks".

Resolution 241, "A Resolution for the relief of Leo Petelle".

Resolution 242, "A Resolution for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Kent Pickering".

Resolution 243, "A Resolution for the relief of Daisy Earle Pilgrim".

Resolution 244, "A Resolution for the relief of Nicholas Pilidis".

Resolution 245, "A Resolution for the relief of Melvin Rose".

Resolution 246, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Luc Arsene Donat Poirier".

Resolution 247, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Anna Suzanne Lemay Prevost".

Resolution 248, "A Resolution for the relief of James Ralph".

Resolution 249, "A Resolution for the relief of Maria Huebsch Reiter".

Resolution 250, "A Resolution for the relief of Gaston Marcel Georges Robitaille".

Resolution 251, "A Resolution for the relief of Gabriel Jean Gilles Rochette".

Resolution 252, "A Resolution for the relief of Colombe Normand Rose".

Resolution 253, "A Resolution for the relief of John Ernest Rowntree".

Resolution 254, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvan Saindon".

Resolution 255, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Dunn Sauve".

Resolution 256, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Wendy Scott Scott".

Resolution 257, "A Resolution for the relief of Issy Shapiro".

Resolution 258, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Jean Baptiste Simard".

Resolution 259, "A Resolution for the relief of Sandra Rhoda Hirsch Singer".

Resolution 260, "A Resolution for the relief of Danielle Clamouse de la Touche Smith".

Resolution 261, "A Resolution for the relief of John Carter Spankie".

Resolution 262, "A Resolution for the relief of Virginia Eloise Guy Stikeman".

Resolution 263, "A Resolution for the relief of Rowney Sullivan".

Resolution 264, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Claudette Tessier Taylor".

Resolution 265, "A Resolution for the relief of Claire Labelle Thibodeau".

Resolution 266, "A Resolution for the relief of Raymonde Lemire Thomas".

Resolution 267, "A Resolution for the relief of Andrew Hubert Anthony Tinhof".

Resolution 268, "A Resolution for the relief of William Tremblay".

Resolution 269, "A Resolution for the relief of Darlene Jean MacDonald Turner".

Resolution 270, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Georgianna Huguette Giroux Valois".

Resolution 271, "A Resolution for the relief of Brenda Gail Lyster Walsh".

Resolution 272, "A Resolution for the relief of Elaine Rosaline Steeris Waxman".

Resolution 273, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Winifred Murphy Wells".

Resolution 274, "A Resolution for the relief of Janet Louise Williams Wilson".

Resolution 275, "A Resolution for the relief of Annaliese Marie Ketzer Bock Abraham".

Resolution 276, "A Resolution for the relief of Doris Mary Royal Adam".

Resolution 277, "A Resolution for the relief of Anna Maria Marinovits Adams".

Resolution 278, "A Resolution for the relief of Khalfa Nessim Edmond Jack Attal".

Resolution 279, "A Resolution for the relief of Argyrios Avgoustidis".

Resolution 280, "A Resolution for the relief of Lena Margaretha Meurling Bambridge".

Resolution 281, "A Resolution for the relief of Huberte Pineau Belleau".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately five thirty o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 4.45 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5.25 p.m.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, 8th March, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 8th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Motion.**

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

3rd March—That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to inquire into the question of Commonwealth relations with particular reference to the position of Canada within the Commonwealth;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at the preceding session be referred to the committee; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the House from time to time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 8th March, 1966.

No. 1.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

2nd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Flynn, P.C.*).

No. 3.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Rattenbury*).

No. 4.

2nd March—Second reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Kinley*).

No. 5.

1st March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 282 to 336, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 9th March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 18

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 8th March, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hays,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McElman,
McGrand,
Methot,
Nichol,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had received Certificates from the Secretary of State of Canada, showing that:—

The Honourable Harry William Hays, P.C., and

Charles Robert McElman, Esquire,

respectively, had been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there were Senators without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Harry William Hays, P.C., was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Gershaw, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved
THE HONOURABLE HARRY WILLIAM HAYS,
of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Hays, P.C., came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Hays, P.C., had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Charles Robert McElman, was introduced between the Honourable Senator Hugessen and the Honourable Senator Rattenbury, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved
CHARLES ROBERT McELMAN
of the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator McElman, came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator McElman, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867,* in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Report of The Canada Council, including the report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Council, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 23 of the *Canada Council Act,* Chapter 3, Statutes of Canada, 1957. (English and French texts).

Order in Council P.C. 1966-392, dated March 3, 1966, authorizing the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, pursuant to section 21A (2) of the *Export Credits Insurance Act,* to guarantee the Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited, Goderich, Ontario, the payment of promissory notes made by the Province of La Pampa, Argentina, for the export from Canada of fifteen Road Graders and Spare Parts, pursuant to section 21(B) of the said Act, Chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61. (English text).

Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 7 of the *Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act,* Chapter 67, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the names of the Honourable Senators Aird, Benidickson and Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the names of the Honourable Senators Bourget, Deschatelets, Nichol, Prowse and Urquhart be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Gershaw moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for the second reading of the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., for the Honourable Senator Croll, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, that it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Kinley moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Kinley moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 282 to 336, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 282, "A Resolution for the relief of Armand Bessette".

Resolution 283, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Rhea Besner Blanshay".

Resolution 284, "A Resolution for the relief of Carol Elena Klein Bloom".

Resolution 285, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Elaine Rolbin Bloom".

Resolution 286, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecile Belanger Bordeleau".

Resolution 287, "A Resolution for the relief of Stephanos Botsis".

Resolution 288, "A Resolution for the relief of Martha Laurin Boucher".

Resolution 289, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Roch Aurele Brault".

Resolution 290, "A Resolution for the relief of Ena Marie Pompa (Sumner) Bremm".

Resolution 291, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Therese Estelle Jeannine Bachand Brown".

Resolution 292, "A Resolution for the relief of Barbara Joy Legere Brown".

Resolution 293, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Ann Watson Burwash".

Resolution 294, "A Resolution for the relief of Conrad Choiniere".

Resolution 295, "A Resolution for the relief of Sally Wright Collins".

Resolution 296, "A Resolution for the relief of Judith Gail Elger Cooke".

Resolution 297, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvio Corriveau".

Resolution 298, "A Resolution for the relief of Clyde Benjamin Dalton".

Resolution 299, "A Resolution for the relief of Leopold Deslandes".

Resolution 300, "A Resolution for the relief of Margaret Evelyn Ferguson Deuel".

Resolution 301, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvonne Beland Diamond, otherwise known as Yvonne Beland Diamont".

Resolution 302, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Rita Beverley Ann Kent Dickson".

Resolution 303, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Grace Ferguson Doane".

Resolution 304, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Margaret Horrell Dunwoodie".

Resolution 305, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Lucienne Vivianne Charron English".

Resolution 306, "A Resolution for the relief of Henry Filsinger".

Resolution 307, "A Resolution for the relief of Edouard (Eddy) Yves Filteau".

Resolution 308, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Ann Taylor Gallant".

Resolution 309, "A Resolution for the relief of Rose Zwerling Vineberg Garber".

Resolution 310, "A Resolution for the relief of Pierrette De Roberval Gauthier".

Resolution 311, "A Resolution for the relief of Carlyle Herbert Gearey".

Resolution 312, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Marcia Taggart Gibb-Carsley".

Resolution 313, "A Resolution for the relief of Herta Rosika Gast Gnuchwitz".

Resolution 314, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Godin".

Resolution 315, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Noel Jean Claude Gosselin".

Resolution 316, "A Resolution for the relief of Florence Agnes Losey Griffith".

Resolution 317, "A Resolution for the relief of Francois Grignon".

Resolution 318, "A Resolution for the relief of Mariette Anna Matthys Halfyard".

Resolution 319, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvia Strominger Herscovitch".

Resolution 320, "A Resolution for the relief of Albert Arthur Hinds".

Resolution 321, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Davies Jones".

Resolution 322, "A Resolution for the relief of Irma Bernice Cameron Kontowt".

Resolution 323, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Germaine Denyse Bechard Lalonde".

Resolution 324, "A Resolution for the relief of Jeannine Gourre Larouche".

Resolution 325, "A Resolution for the relief of Armando Lazzara".

Resolution 326, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Lean".

Resolution 327, "A Resolution for the relief of Marc Leboeuf".

Resolution 328, "A Resolution for the relief of Madeleine Arbour Lebel".

Resolution 329, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Ida Clementine Raymonde Longpre Lefebvre".

Resolution 330, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Desjardins Lessard".

Resolution 331, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Szoke Lord".

Resolution 332, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Edna Chevrier McLaughlin".

Resolution 333, "A Resolution for the relief of Evangelia Pantelakou Maltezos".

Resolution 334, "A Resolution for the relief of Marianne Veronika Gosztonyi Marton".

Resolution 335, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Pierrette Celine Legare Michaud".

Resolution 336, "A Resolution for the relief of Eleanor Finegold Miller".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 9th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Motion.**

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson:

3rd March—That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to inquire into the question of Commonwealth relations with particular reference to the position of Canada within the Commonwealth;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at the preceding session be referred to the committee; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the House from time to time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 9th March, 1966.

No. 1.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Gershaw*).

No. 2.

2nd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for second reading of Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Rattenbury*).

No. 4.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 9th March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.
	Thursday, 10th March, 1966.	
256–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	11.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 19

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 9th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hays,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McElman,
McGrand,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Paterson,
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Willis,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Jodoin:

Of Gertrude Lemire, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Blandine Neault, Therese Provencher and Blanche Houle, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, and others of elsewhere in the said Provinces; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Guides Catholiques du Canada (Secteur Francais)".

The Honourable Senator Hayden from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with two amendments.

The amendments were then read by the Clerk Assistant as follows:—

1. *Page 2, line 18*: After "thanksgiving" insert "throughout Canada,".
2. *Page 2*: Immediately after clause 2, add the following as clause 3:

"3. Sections 113 and 114 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

'113. Where an inland bill has been dishonoured, it may, if the holder thinks fit, be noted and protested for non-acceptance or non-payment as the case may be; but it is not necessary to note or protest an inland bill in order to have recourse against the drawer or endorsers.

114. Where a bill does not on the face of it appear to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonour is unnecessary.' "

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):
That the names of the Honourable Senators Bourget, Davey, Hays and McElman be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):
That the names of the Honourable Senators Deschatelets and Hays be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Finance.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):
That the names of the Honourable Senators Davey, Hastings, McElman and Nichol be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):
That the names of the Honourable Senators Argue, Hastings and Prowse be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Natural Resources.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the name of the Honourable Senator Argue be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the name of the Honourable Senator Urquhart be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the name of the Honourable Senator Deschatelets be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn:

That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to inquire into the question of Commonwealth relations with particular reference to the position of Canada within the Commonwealth;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at the preceding session be referred to the committee; and

That the Committee be instructed to report to the House from time to time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Grosart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., for the second reading of the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon who has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately seven forty-five o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 5.00 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 7.45 p.m.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-140, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending March 31st, 1966", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hayden, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hayden, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative, on division.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

9th March 1966.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Gérald Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor-General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, March 9th at 9.15 p.m. for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately nine fifteen o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 9.05 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 9.15 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Gerald Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the desire of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber."

The House of Commons being come,

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

"May it please Your Honour:

The Commons of Canada have voted supplies to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service:

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

After the Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill,—

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C.—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 10th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 10th March, 1966.

No. 1.

9th March—Third reading of Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act".—(*Honourable Senator Cook*).

No. 2.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Grosart*).

No. 3.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pearson*).

No. 4.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 10th March, 1966.	
356–S	Finance	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	11.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 20

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 10th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Aseltine,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Cook,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
McCutcheon,
McDonald,
McElman,
McGrand,
Methot,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Thorvaldson,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch,
White,
Woodrow,
Yuzyk.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table the following:—

Report on the Administration in connection with the *Youth Allowances Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, Chapter 23, Statutes of Canada, 1964-65. (English and French texts).

Report of Expenditures and Administration in connection with the *Old Age Security Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 12 of the said Act, Chapter 200, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Expenditures and Administration in connection with the *Unemployment Assistance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, Chapter 26, Statutes of Canada, 1956. (English and French texts).

Report on the Administration of the Family Assistance Program for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965. (English and French texts).

Report of Expenditures and Administration in connection with the *Family Allowances Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 14 of the said Act, Chapter 109, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts)

Report of Operations under the *Export and Import Permits Act* for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 26 of the said Act, Chapter 27, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Statement of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1965, together with estimated expenditures for 1966, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of certain railway terminal facilities at and in the vicinity of the City of Toronto, pursuant to section 10 of the *Canadian National Toronto Terminals Act*, Chapter 26, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French texts).

Statement of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1965, together with estimated expenditures for 1966, under authority of Chapter 7, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a railway line from mile 72.6 Kiask Falls Subdivision, to Mattagami Lake Mines, Township of Galinee, in the Province of Quebec, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act. (English and French texts).

Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1965, together with estimated expenditures for 1966, under authority of Chapter 56, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company, of a line of railway from a point near Grimshaw, in the Province of Alberta, in a northerly direction to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act. (English and French texts).

Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1965, together with estimated expenditures for 1966 under authority of Chapter 11, Statutes of Canada, 1962-63, respecting the construction by the Canadian

National Railway Company of a line of railway from a point from Nepisiguit Junction in a southerly and westerly direction to a point approximately in the middle of the western half of the Parish of Bathurst in the Province of New Brunswick to the property of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act. (English and French texts)

Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1965, together with estimated expenditures for 1966, under authority of Chapter 14, Statutes of Canada, 1965, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from a point near Mile 3.2 of the Froomfield Spur, south of Sarnia, southerly to the property of Canadian Industries Limited in Sombra Township, County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, pursuant to section 1 of the said Act. (English and French texts).

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Gloria June Hilton Monk, of Greenfield Park, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ralph Charles Monk.

Of Joan Audrey Miller Moos, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Walter Alan Moos.

Of Sheila Leiba Polger Moosa, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Chaim Moosa.

Of Rae Ruda Morganstein, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Max Morganstein.

Of David Keith Murray, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Claudette Gagnon Murray.

Of Ross Arthur John Ainslie, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Kathleen Lillian O'Donnell Ainslie.

Of Carol Goudreau Austin, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Lewis Austin.

Of Ginette Pontbriand Cardinal, of Suresne, Seine, France, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean-Paul Cardinal, of St. Sauveur des Monts, Quebec.

Of Robert Bohdan Dulepka, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Sophie Danylewych Dulepka.

Of Joseph Leo Gauthier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie-Claire Agnes Pharand Gauthier.

Of Andree Bock Morissette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Yves Morissette.

Of Pierre Villeneuve, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Dolores Galipeau Villeneuve.

Of Franz Harry Thon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Edda Roehm Sackmann Thon.

Of Valerie Anne Smith Fisher, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Kenneth George Fisher.

Of Barbara Gillian Michell Thomson, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Alexander Thomson.

Of Eleanor Margaret Orr Clausen, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ivan Clausen.

Of Maria Zeeman Bres, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerrit Bres.

Of Zvi Fallenbaum of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Violetta Douillard Fallenbaum.

Of Barbara Steinberg Ticker, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Morris Ticker.

Of Paul Edward Tremblay, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Rita Gloria Williams Tremblay.

Of Evelyne Bartfeld Bell, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Howard Arnold Bell.

Of Cecile Audet dit Lapointe Bourgon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul her marriage to Real Bourgon.

Of Claude Brien, of Laval-sur-le-Lac, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Francoise (Frances) Schoning Brien.

Of Pietro Marco Capra, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Jeannette Sara Lecompte Capra.

Of Norma Margaret Craig Coley, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John Paul Coley.

Of Elizabeth Rogers Love Earl, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edward Laurence Earl.

Of Bernard Gariepy, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul his marriage to Lise Martel Gariepy.

Of Corinne Ruth Abramson Golfman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Myer Golfman.

Of Gwyneth Elizabeth Daniel Harkness, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Russell Roy Harkness.

Of Helen Esther Craig Langguth, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Kurt Helmuth Langguth.

Of Irene Pelletier Laperriere, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Laperriere.

Of Pauline Morin Lapointe, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gabriel Lapointe.

Of Joseph Ralph George LeBlanc, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jean Williamson LeBlanc.

Of Monique Crevier Renaud, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Claude Renaud.

Of Mary Sylvia Lorraine Leeks Robinson, of Fabreville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harold Bryce Robinson.

Of Huguette Machabee Tougas, of Bois des Filion, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Georges Andre Tougas.

Of Dilys Mary Orme Tucker, of Senneville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John William Tucker.

Of Jeannine Savard Ballabey, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Marcel Ballabey.

Of Lise Audy Barakett, of Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Fred Barakett.

Of Jean Francis Hickey Burbridge, of Hagersville, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Frederick Matthew Burbridge, of LaSalle, Quebec.

Of Liette Josephine Marie-Jeanne Deleuze Butrym, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jozef Butrym.

Of Leo Campeau, of Saint Constant, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Louise McGregor Campeau.

Of Georges-Etienne Cartier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Laurette Rochon Cartier.

Of John Chomicki, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Pauline Sevigny Chomicki.

Of Theresa Eileen Whalen Dixon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ross Mason Dixon.

Of Calvin Frederick Durdle, domiciled in Newfoundland, and temporarily residing at Edmonton, Alberta, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Lena Marie Florida Hupe Durdle.

Of Hilda Jocelyn Pangman Galt, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George Harrower Galt.

Of Janis Edgars Grunde, otherwise known as John Grunde, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Beverley June Christina Hill Grunde.

Of Pamela Eileen Packham Johanson, of Saint Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerald Johan Johanson.

Of Esther Joan Glassco Lloyd, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Henry Trevor Lloyd, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Therese Marie Paulette Delamarche Vilaire, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre Maurice Vilaire.

Of Glenda Roberta Miller Mason, of Bathurst, New Brunswick, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Joseph Rudolphe Mason, of LaSalle, Quebec.

Of Jacques Paul Mathieu, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jeanne Marcelle Pinet Mathieu.

Of Louise Mary Dawson Middleton, of Pointe Claire, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Vernon Middleton.

Of Shirley Winnifred Myatt Murray, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ross Hugh Murray.

Of Pauline Trehub Pall, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Henry Pall.

Of Angeline Huguette Marie Mancuso Pilon, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Jacques Andre Pilon.

Of Roger Patrick Plant, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Mary Margaret Florence Merrill Plant.

Of Marcelle Blanchard Rochon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Gerard Louis Rochon.

Of Cornelius Robert Ryan, of Chateauguay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Antoinette Guillot Ryan.

Of Roger Thibodeau, of St. Jean, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Jeannine Garceau Thibodeau.

Of Micheline Demers Valade, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre Valade.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the thirteenth report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

THURSDAY, March, 10, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his thirteenth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of William Law Paton and Thomas Richard Hixson, Junior, of the City of Toronto, Gordon Bruce McConnachie, of the Township of North York, all in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere in the said Province; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".

Respectfuly submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator McDonald presented to the Senate a Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 15th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Gertrude Lemire, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Blandine Neault, Therese Provencher and Blanche Houle, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, and others of elsewhere in the said Provinces; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Guides Catholiques du Canada (Secteur Francais)".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and thirty-eighth to four hundredth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gloria June Hilton Monk, of the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ralph Charles Monk.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joan Audrey Miller Moos, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Walter Alan Moos.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sheila Leiba Polger Moosa, of the city of

Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Chaim Moosa.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rae Ruda Morganstein, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebce, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Max Morganstein.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of David Keith Murray, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Claudette Gagnon Murray.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ross Arthur John Ainslie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Kathleen Lillian O'Donnell Ainslie.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carol Goudreau Austin, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Lewis Austin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Ginette Pontbriand Cardinal, of Suresne, Seine, France, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean-Paul Cardinal, of St. Sauveur des Monts, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Robert Bohdan Dulepka, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Sophie Danylewych Dulepka.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Leo Gauthier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie-Claire Agnes Pharand Gauthier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Andree Bock Morissette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Yves Morissette.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pierre Villeneuve, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Dolores Galipeau Villeneuve.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Therese Chaput Ratelle, of the city of Pont Viau, in the province of Quebec, which was presented on July 22nd, 1963, for an Act to dissolve her marriage to Andre Ratelle;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $50.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Franz Harry Thon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Edda Roehm Sackmann Thon;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $50.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Valerie Anne Smith Fisher, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Kenneth George Fisher;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $50.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Barbara Gillian Michell Thomson, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Alexander Thomson;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $25.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Eleanor Margaret Orr Clausen, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ivan Clausen;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $25.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Maria Zeeman Bres, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerrit Bres;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $25.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Zvi Fallenbaum, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Violetta Douillard Fallenbaum;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $100.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Barbara Steinberg Ticker, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate disolving her marriage to Morris Ticker;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $25.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Paul Edward Tremblay, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Rita Gloria Williams Tremblay;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $25.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Evelyne Bartfeld Bell, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Howard Arnold Bell.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cecile Audet dit Lapointe Bourgon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling her marriage to Real Bourgon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claude Brien, of the town of Laval sur le Lac, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Francoise (Frances) Schoning Brien.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pietro Marco Capra, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Jeannette Sara Lecompte Capra.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Norma Margaret Craig Coley, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Paul Coley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Elizabeth Rogers Love Earl, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resoluiton of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edward Laurence Earl.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bernard Gariepy, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling his marriage to Lise Martel Gariepy.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Corinne Ruth Abramson Golfman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Myer Golfman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gwyneth Elizabeth Daniel Harkness, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Russel Roy Harkness.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Helen Esther Craig Langguth, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Kurt Helmuth Langguth.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Irene Pelletier Laperriere, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Laperriere.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pauline Morin Lapointe, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gabriel Lapointe.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Ralph George LeBlanc, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jean Williamson LeBlanc.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Monique Crevier Renaud, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Claude Renaud.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mary Sylvia Lorraine Leeks Robinson, of the town of Fabreville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harold Bryce Robinson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Huguette Machabee Tougas, of Bois des Filion, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Georges Andre Tougas.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Dilys Mary Orme Tucker, of Senneville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John William Tucker.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jeannine Savard Ballabey of the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Marcel Ballabey.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Lise Audy Barakett of the city of Trois-Rivières of the province of Quebec for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Fred Barakett.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jean Francis Hickey Burbridge, of the town of Hagersville, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Frederick Matthew Burbridge, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Liette Josephine Marie-Jeanne Deleuze Butrym, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jozef Butrym.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Leo Campeau, of the city of St. Constant, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Louise McGregor Campeau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Georges-Etienne Cartier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Laurette Rochon Cartier.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of John Chomicki, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Pauline Sevigny Chomicki.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Theresa Eileen Whalen Dixon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ross Mason Dixon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Calvin Frederick Durdle, domiciled in Newfoundland and temporarily residing at the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Lena Marie Florida Hupe Durdle.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Hilda Jocelyn Pangman Galt, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George Harrower Galt.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Janis Edgars Grunde, otherwise known as John Grunde, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Beverley June Christina Hill Grunde.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pamela Eileen Packham Johanson, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerald Johan Johanson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Esther Joan Glassco Lloyd, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Henry Trevor Lloyd, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Therese Marie Paulette Delamarche Vilaire, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving marriage to Pierre Maurice Vilaire.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Glenda Roberta Miller Mason, of the city of Bathurst, in the province of New Brunswick, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Joseph Rudolphe Mason, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jacques Paul Mathieu, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jeanne Marcelle Pinet Mathieu.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Louise Mary Dawson Middleton, of the city of Pointe-Claire, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Vernon Middleton.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Shirley Winnifred Myatt Murray, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ross Hugh Murray.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pauline Trehub Pall, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Henry Pall.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Angeline Huguette Marie Mancuso Pilon, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Jacques Andre Pilon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Roger Patrick Plant, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mary Margaret Florence Merrill Plant.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marcelle Blanchard Rochon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Gerard Louis Rochon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Cornelius Robert Ryan, of the town of Chateauguay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Antoinette Guillot Ryan.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its three hundred and ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Roger Thibodeau, of the city of St. Jean, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Jeannine Garceau Thibodeau.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Micheline Demers Valade, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Pierre Valade.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, that the Reports be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented to the Senate the Report of the said Committee with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.

(*The Report is printed as an Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day, at pages 314-316*).

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, that the Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C.;

That the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966, which was presented today, be printed as an Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this date, and form part of the permanent records of this House.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Cook moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the Bill S-14, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

APPENDIX

THURSDAY, 10th March, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Finance to which was referred the Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, has in obedience to the order of reference of January 26th, 1966, examined the said Estimates and now reports as follows:

1. On May 13th, 1965, your Committee was authorized by an order of reference adopted by the Senate to examine and report upon the expenditures proposed by the Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966. Your Committee held a number of meetings prior to the adjournment of the Senate on June 30th, 1965, but it was not able to conclude its consideration because of the dissolution of the 26th Parliament. Subsequently upon the convening of the 27th Parliament, the Senate on January 26th, 1966, by a further order of reference authorized the Committee to examine the said Estimates and directed that the evidence taken at the previous Session be referred to the Committee.

2. Your Committee has heard evidence with respect to the said Estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury Board, the Auditor General, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and senior officials from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the Department of External Affairs, the External Aid Office, the Department of Citizenship and Imigration and the Department of Labour.

3. Your Committee continued its consideration of the recommendations made by the "Royal Commission on Government Organization", in what is commonly called the Glassco Report, to which special attention was given in the Report of the Finance Committee dated November 25th, 1964. It is evident that progress is being made in the implementation of those recommendations, but much remains to be done. Perhaps the most significant recommendation in the Glassco Report was that departments and agencies be given the necessary financial authority and be held accountable for the effective management of the financial resources placed at their disposal. Essentially, this involves the delegation of a substantial amount of the central authority now vested in central agencies such as the Treasury Board and the Comptroller of the Treasury, to the operating departments under suitable and adequate financial control mechanisms. In seven departments of government surveys are being conducted to examine the feasibility of implementing the Glassco Commission recommendations. To the extent that they are implemented, they will involve changes in the form and control of the Estimates presented to Parliament. It is too early as yet to know what form these changes will take but this is a development that should command the continued close attention of your Committee.

4. Your Committee has not attempted to make any detailed study of the Estimates, department by department. It has considered the Estimates as a whole, their total amount, their form and content and the method of presentation of expenditures. Also by questioning the officials that appeared before us, much useful information as to individual items of expenses was obtained and has been recorded in the printed proceedings of the meetings. However, your Committee did give special attention to certain expenditures which appeared to members of the Committee to call for a closer examination. These related to such matters as the operations of our National Parks, the

contributions of Canada to the United Nations and is operations, the participation of Canada in assisting developing countries, and winter works programs designed to reduce unemployment in Canada during the winter months.

5. Evidence with respect to the Municipal winter works deserves special mention. This program is having its greatest effect in the Province of Quebec, due to the fact that the government of that province supplements the federal grant by an additional 40% of payroll cost, so that a municipality in that province receives from 90% to 100% of the total payroll cost of an approved winter works project. On the other hand, provinces in the Atlantic area, which are known to have relatively high winter unemployment, receive comparatively little benefit from the federal winter works municipal program, presumably because it is not sufficiently assisted by the provinces and municipalities in the area. Your Committee therefore calls attention to this anomaly and suggests that the federal program might well be reconsidered, not with a view to changing its effectiveness in Quebec or other provinces where it is achieving its purpose, but rather to adapt it to assist unemployment in those provinces where it is not now making any substantial contribution to the relief of winter unemployment.

With respect to the winter house building employment program, the evidence adduced to us was to the effect that the federal contribution of $500 to assist in the construction of houses in the winter time was accomplishing its purpose of spreading house building employment throughout the whole calendar year.

6. The overall expenditures of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, included in the Main and Supplementary Estimates totalled $7,825,903,333. This figure does not include Loans and Investments; nor does it include payments out of the Old Age Security Fund. The disbursements of that Fund during the current fiscal year are estimated to be $905,000,000 and the receipts by the Fund from the special sales and income taxes are well in excess of that amount. The figure of $7,825,903,333 is an increase over the previous fiscal year of $607,628,781. In percentage, the increase over the 1964-65 expenses was 8.4%. It is inevitable that a country's government expenditures will grow as its population and its wealth grow, but it is very important to measure the percentage of a country's production that is taken by governments as their share. In your Committee's report of November 25th, 1964, dealing with the 1964-65 Estimates, a comparison was made between the growth in federal expenditures and the increase in the Gross National Product of Canada. For that year, the expenses increased by a little more than 3% over the preceding year, but the country's gross national production advanced by approximately 8%. In the period now under review, the increase of federal government expenditures is 8.4% over the preceding year while the gross national production in 1965 is estimated to be about 9% above that of 1964. The deduction to be drawn is that the federal government's proportionate share of the country's total production is not increasing, and in this last year remained at about the same percentage as in the preceding year, namely 15.3%. Historically, this not a high percentage. In the Committee's last report there was also appended a table showing the Budgetary Expenditures since 1955 and their percentage increases from year to year, and this is brought up to date by a table attached to this Report.

7. In the Report in 1964 it was mentioned that in the United Kingdom 26 days before August 5th of each Session are given for the consideration of the Annual Estimates on Supply, thereby limiting the debate and setting a dead-

line for the final passing of supply. In Canada, supply for the current fiscal year did not receive final approval until the twelfth month. This is due to a completely unsatisfactory and archaic procedure and your Committee notes with approval that new rules in the House of Commons provide that the Estimates for 1966-67 will be referred to a large number of Committees to enable the examination of them to be done more expeditiously.

8. In view of the constitutional responsibility of the Senate to participate in the enactment of the various appropriation acts authorizing government expenditures, your Committee is of the opinion that the annual Estimates should continue to be referred to the Finance Committee for examination. Limitations of time and professional personnel do not permit such an examination to deal with the Estimates in detail, department by department, but the Committee can continue to give the kind of scrutiny set out in this and its preceding Reports.

9. Your Committee has not in recent years examined the financial affairs of Crown companies or emanations of the Crown such as the Canada Council but it is prepared to do so should the Senate see fit to grant the necessary authority.

10. Your Committee desires to thank the witnesses who have appeared before it for their courtesy and co-operation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. D'ARCY LEONARD,
Chairman.

Table of Percentage Increases of Federal Government Expenditures Over Preceding Year, Covering Period 1955-1966

Fiscal Year ending March 31	Budgetary Expenditures (in millions)	Increase between years
1955	4275	
1956	4433	4%
1957	4849	9%
1958	5087	5%
1959	5364	5%
1960	5703	6%
1961	5958	4%
1962	6521	9%
1963	6571	1%
1964	6892	5%
1965	7218	5%
1966	7825 (est)	8.4%

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966.

No. 1.

10th March—Second reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 2.

10th March—Consideration of the three hundred and thirty-eighth to four hundredth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

10th March—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

No. 4.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Grosart*).

No. 5.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Pearson*).

No. 6.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 21

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966

8 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Farris,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
MacKenzie,
McDonald,
McGrand,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk had received a Certificate from the Secretary of State of Canada showing that Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie, Esquire, had been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Senator MacKenzie was introduced between the Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., and the Honourable Senator Aird, and having presented Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

CANADA

GEORGES P. VANIER
(G.S.)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
NORMAN ARCHIBALD MacRAE MacKENZIE,
Esquire,
of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

JUDY LAMARSH,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Writ be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator MacKenzie came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator MacKenzie had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said Declaration.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills,

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed these Bills without amendment:

Bill S-7, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Evangelistic Tabernacle Incorporated".

Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine".

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-3, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bank Act and the Quebec Savings Banks Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 15, 1966.

Resolved,—That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That 24 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the Special Joint Committee, and that Standing Order 67(1) of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting Their Honours to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it so advisable, some of its Members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND.
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Message be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 15, 1966.

Resolved,—That a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto with powers to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon; send for persons, papers and records; adjourn from place to place, sit during sittings of the House; and print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by the committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That 15 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the House as Members of the said committee;

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deem advisable, some of their Members to act on the proposed joint committee.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND.
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor, that the Message be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 15, 1966.

Resolved,—That a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to enquire into and report upon the problems of consumer credit, more particularly but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing to enquire into and report upon the operation of Canadian legislation in relation thereto;

That twenty-four members of the House of Commons to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the joint committee, and that Standing Order 67(1) of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the said committee have power to call for persons, papers and records and examine witnesses; to report from time to time and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be deemed advisable, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto; and to engage the services of counsel, accountants and such other clerical and technical personnel as may be deemed necessary, that the Minutes of Proceedings and evidence given before the joint committee during the Twenty-sixth Parliament be referred to the said committee and be made part of the records thereof;

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it advisable, some of its Members to act on the proposed joint committee.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND.
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Message be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 15, 1966.

Resolved,—That a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons be appointed respecting the Parliamentary Restaurant;

That twenty-five members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of this House as members of the said committee and report from time to time, and that Standing Order 67(1) be suspended in relation thereto;

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Senate acquainting Their Honours thereof.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the direction of the Parliamentary Restaurant, and that the Members to serve on the said Committee, on the part of this House, will be

as follows: Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Bigg, Boulanger, Brand, Cantelon, Cowan, Crossman, Crouse, Emard, Ethier, Hales, Herridge, Horner (The Battlefords), Johnston, Langlois (Chicoutimi), Leblanc (Laurier), Matheson, McNulty, Noble, Peters, Rock, Simard, Tucker, Vincent, Whelan and Winkler.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., laid on the Table the following:—

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, March 9, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act*, Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Return of Unclaimed Balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as at December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 119(1) of the *Bank Act*, Chapter 48, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Return of Unclaimed Balances in the Banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Banks Act*, as at December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 93(1) of the said Act, Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Exchange of notes between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ambassador of the United States of America relating to the development of the Saint John River, dated December 18, 1965. (French text).

Report of the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and Statement of Accounts certified by the Auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 27(3) of the *Bank of Canada Act*, Chapter 13, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Revised Capital Budget of the Farm Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act*, Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1966-247, dated February 10, 1966, approving same. (English and French texts).

Report of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada for the year ended December 31, 1955, pursuant to section 31 of the *Railway Act*, Chapter 234, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Copy of an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Corporation of the city of Revelstoke, in the province of British Columbia, for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to section 20(3) of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, Chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English text).

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Croll:

Of Peter George Ropchan, John Chaston, Clayton Boston Delbridge, and others of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "North West Life Assurance Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie North West du Canada".

The Honourable Senator Pouliot presented to the Senate a Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cameron, that the Bill be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 24th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada"

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the three hundred and thirty-eighth to four hundredth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 337, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria June Hilton Monk".

Resolution 338, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Audrey Miller Moos".

Resolution 339, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Leiba Polger Moosa".

Resolution 340, "A Resolution for the relief of Rae Ruda Morganstein".

Resolution 341, "A Resolution for the relief of David Keith Murray".

Resolution 342, "A Resolution for the relief of Ross Arthur John Ainslie".

Resolution 343, "A Resolution for the relief of Carol Goudreau Austin".

Resolution 344, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Pontbriand Cardinal".

Resolution 345, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Bohdan Dulepka".

Resolution 346, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Leo Gauthier".

Resolution 347, "A Resolution for the relief of Andree Bock Morissette".

Resolution 348, "A Resolution for the relief of Pierre Villeneuve".

Resolution 349, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyne Bartfeld Bell".

Resolution 350, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecile Audet dit Lapointe Bourgon".

Resolution 351, "A Resolution for the relief of Claude Brien".

Resolution 352, "A Resolution for the relief of Pietro Marco Capra".

Resolution 353, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Margaret Craig Coley".

Resolution 354, "A Resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Rogers Love Earl".

Resolution 355, "A Resolution for the relief of Bernard Gariepy".

Resolution 356, "A Resolution for the relief of Corinne Ruth Abramson Golfman".

Resolution 357, "A Resolution for the relief of Gwyneth Elizabeth Daniel Harkness".

Resolution 358, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Esther Craig Langguth".

Resolution 359, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Pelletier Laperriere".

Resolution 360, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Morin Lapointe".

Resolution 361, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Ralph George LeBlanc".

Resolution 362, "A Resolution for the relief of Monique Crevier Renaud".

Resolution 363, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Sylvia Lorraine Leeks Robinson".

Resolution 364, "A Resolution for the relief of Huguette Machabee Tougas".

Resolution 365, "A Resolution for the relief of Dilys Mary Orme Tucker".

Resolution 366, "A Resolution for the relief of Jeannine Savard Ballabey".

Resolution 367, "A Resolution for the relief of Lise Audy Barakett".

Resolution 368, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Francis Hickey Burbridge".

Resolution 369, "A Resolution for the relief of Liette Josephine Marie-Jeanne Deleuze Butrym".

Resolution 370, "A Resolution for the relief of Leo Campeau".

Resolution 371, "A Resolution for the relief of Georges-Etienne Cartier".

Resolution 372, "A Resolution for the relief of John Chomicki".

Resolution 373, "A Resolution for the relief of Theresa Eileen Whalen Dixon".

Resolution 374, "A Resolution for the relief of Calvin Frederick Durdle".

Resolution 375, "A Resolution for the relief of Hilda Jocelyn Pangman Galt".

Resolution 376, "A Resolution for the relief of Janis Edgars Grunde, otherwise known as John Grunde".

Resolution 377, "A Resolution for the relief of Pamela Eileen Packham Johanson".

Resolution 378, "A Resolution for the relief of Esther Joan Glassco Lloyd".

Resolution 379, "A Resolution for the relief of Therese Marie Paulette Delamarche Vilaire".

Resolution 380, "A Resolution for the relief of Glenda Roberta Miller Mason".

Resolution 381, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Paul Mathieu".

Resolution 382, "A Resolution for the relief of Louise Mary Dawson Middleton".

Resolution 383, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Winnifred Myatt Murray".

Resolution 384, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Trehub Pall".

Resolution 385, "A Resolution for the relief of Angeline Huguette Marie Mancuso Pilon".

Resolution 386, "A Resolution for the relief of Roger Patrick Plant".

Resolution 387, "A Resolution for the relief of Marcelle Blanchard Rochon".

Resolution 388, "A Resolution for the relief of Cornelius Robert Ryan".

Resolution 389, "A Resolution for the relief of Roger Thibodeau".

Resolution 390, "A Resolution for the relief of Micheline Demers Valade".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the Resolutions numbered 337 to 390, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Thursday next, 24th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966,

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon who has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Irvine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Quart, that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

MOTION

For Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

By the Honourable Senator Leonard:

22nd March—That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures proposed by the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1967, in advance of the Bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate; and

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966.

No. 1.

22nd March—Second reading of Bill C-3, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bank Act and the Quebec Savings Banks Act".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 2.

22nd March—Consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*)

No. 3.

22nd March—Consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Penitentiaries.—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 4.

22nd March—Consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Consumer Credit.—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 5.

10th March—Second reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 6.

10th March—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Leonard*).

No. 7.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Grosart*).

No. 8.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Irvine*).

No. 9.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

No. 1.

22nd March—Second reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

22nd March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 337 to 390, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.
	Thursday, 24th March, 1966.	
356–S	Joint Committee on the Library.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 22

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Flynn,
Fournier (*De Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
MacKenzie,
McDonald,
McGrand,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., laid on the Table the following:—

Supplementary Estimates (E) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966. (English and French texts).

Revised Capital Budget of the National Capital Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Annual Report to the Governments of the United States and Canada by the Columbia River Treaty Permanent Engineering Board, September 30, 1965. (English text).

Report by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., counsel appointed to enquire into certain immigration matters, Part II, dated January 27, 1966. (English and French texts).

Capital Budget of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration* Act, Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, as approved by Order in Council P.C. 1966-477 on March 10, 1966. (English and French texts).

Report of Polymer Corporation Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statement certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Capital Budget of the National Harbours Board for the calendar year 1966, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1966-117, dated January 19, 1966, approving same. (English text).

Copies of a communique issued by the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs following the tenth meeting held in Washington, D.C., March 4-5, 1966. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., presented to the Senate a Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Martha Lanthier Grenier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Armand Grenier.

Of Genevieve Clementine Marie Rose Rigaux Vulpe, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Michel Vulpe.

Of Joseph John Paul Raymond Phelps, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Helen Jacqueline Tischuk Phelps.

Of Gisele Paquet Pageau, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Rejean Raymond Pageau.

Of Marie Virginia Gloria Denise Baillargeon Dodd, of St. Hubert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Gaetan Hedley Dodd.

Of James Baxendale, of Trois Rivieres, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Christiane Tousignant Baxendale.

Of Susan (Susana) Hore Brydon, of St. Hilaire, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to John (Juan) Wawn Brydon.

Of Sylvia Bernstein Polansky, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Harry Moses Polansky.

Of Marie Eugenie Rose Armande Lemay Lessard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Joseph Armand Lessard.

Of Mireille Neiderer Miron, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Jean Marc Miron.

Of Eileen Margaret Rose Stamper Morton, of St. Laurent, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Richard Harry Morton.

Of Jennifer Anne Edgar Anderson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Michael Alan Anderson.

Of Charlotte Laurine Montgomery Craigie, of St. Lambert, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Rodger William Craigie.

Of Julius Illesy, of Pierrefonds, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Mary Ann Theresa Bergin Illesy.

Of Rita Lord Wolverson, of St. Jean, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to David Wolverson.

Of Bernice Frances Batchelor Jack, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ralph Keith Jack.

Of Robert Rickerd, of Limbour, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Huguette Rochon Rickerd.

Of Gloria Sefton Saxe, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Brian Mitchell Saxe.

Of William David Henry Robinson, of Chateauguay Heights, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Ida Gail Stebbens Robinson.

Of Alta Dawn Kean Vokey, of St. John's, Newfoundland, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to William John Vokey.

Of Steve Zalac, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Therese De Roy Zalac.

Of Michel Durocher, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marie Evelyn Doucet Durocher.

Of Pauline Guillet Ampleman, of Chateauguay, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Bernard Ampleman.

Of Steven Palkovic, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Mary Tapsak Palkovic.

Of Bronius Buja Bujunas, of Dorval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Joanne Valentina Verbyla Buja Bujunas.

Of Russell Burton Call, of Knowlton, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Isabelle Brooks Mitchell Call.

Of Gilles Audet, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Nicole Legendre Audet.

Of Joseph Richard Hetherington, of Quyon, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Reta Elizabeth Jane Lusk Hetherington.

Of George Thompson, of Drummondville, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Helen Caroline Coleman Lewchuk Thompson.

Of Eva Mae Cochrane Wilson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Boyd Melbourne Wilson.

Of Hazel Jean Appleton Ramage, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marrige to John Glenn Millar Ramage.

Of Leonard Noel Booth, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Hilda Ruth Annie Allebone Booth.

Of Maxine Joann Rushworth McKenzie Foster, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Herbert Bertrand Foster.

Of Monique Archambault Walsh, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to annul her marriage to John Churchill Walsh.

Of Maureen Lenora Robinson Thomas, of Ottawa, Ontario, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Clayton Lawrence Thomas, of Norway Bay, Quebec.

Of Raynald Douville, of Baie d'Urfe, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Aline Pothier Douville.

Of Yvette Sabourin Tasse Grant, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Norman Edward Grant.

Of Marie Fabiola Poitras Morin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Albani Georges Romeo Morin.

Of Pauline Hatcher Leduc, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Pierre Leduc.

Of Patricia Portelance Turgeon, of Laval, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Edmond Turgeon.

Of Benjamin Horace Waldron, of Scotstown, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Shirley Alberta Wells Waldron.

Of Edward Wilson Aldous, of Ste. Dorothee, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Marjorie Jean Walker Aldous.

Of Carol Ann Elizabeth Parkes McAllan, of Lachine, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to James Vincent McAllan.

Of Alvira Evelyn Ward Ward, of Burnaby, British Columbia, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Ronald Victor John Ward, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Albert Edward Cooley, of Cote St. Luc, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve his marriage to Phyllis Rose Anderson Cooley.

Of Claudette Laganiere Dufour, of St. Michel, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Robert Dufour.

Of Joyce Claudine Pauley Ley, of LaSalle, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to George William Ley.

Of Marie Irene Edoilda Monast Turcotte, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for a Resolution of the Senate to dissolve her marriage to Joseph Adrien Turcotte.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Peter George Ropchan, John Chaston, Clayton Boston Delbridge, and others of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "North West Life Assurance Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie North West du Canada".

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, March 23rd, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented their four hundred and first to four hundred and forty-eighth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Martha Lanthier Grenier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Armand Grenier;

Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommends that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid, less the sum of $50.00, be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Genevieve Clementine Marie Rose Rigaux Vulpe, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Michel Vulpe.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph John Paul Raymond Phelps, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Helen Jacqueline Tischuk Phelps.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gisele Paquet Pageau, of the city of

Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Rejean Raymond Pageau.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Virginia Gloria Denise Baillargeon Dodd, of the town of St. Hubert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Gaetan Hedley Dodd.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of James Baxendale, of the city of Trois-Rivieres, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Christiane Tousignant Baxendale.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Susan (Susana) Hore Brydon, of the town of St. Hilaire, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John (Juan) Wawn Brydon.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Sylvia Bernstein Polansky, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Harry Moses Polansky.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Eugenie Rose Armande Lemay Lessard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Joseph Armand Lessard.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Mireille Neiderer Miron, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Jean Marc Miron.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eileen Margaret Rose Stamper Morton, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Richard Harry Morton.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Jennifer Anne Edgar Anderson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Michael Alan Anderson.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Charlotte Laurine Montgomery Craigie, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Rodger William Craigie.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Julius Illesy, of the city of Pierrefonds, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mary Ann Theresa Bergin Illesy.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Rita Lord Wolverson, of the city of St. Jean, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to David Wolverson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bernice Frances Batchelor Jack, of the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ralph Keith Jack.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Robert Rickerd, of Limbour, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Huguette Rochon Rickerd.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gloria Sefton Saxe, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Brian Mitchell Saxe.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of William David Henry Robinson, of the town of Chateauguay Heights, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Ida Gail Stebbens Robinson.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eva Mae Cochrane Wilson, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to William John Vokey.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Steve Zalac, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Therese De Roy Zalac.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Michel Durocher, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marie Evelyn Doucet Durocher.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pauline Guillet Ampleman, of the town of Chateauguay, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Bernard Ampleman.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Steven Palkovic, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Mary Tapsak Palkovic.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Bronius Buja Bujunas, of the city of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Joanne Valentina Verbyla Buja Bujunas.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Russell Burton Call, of Knowlton, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Isabelle Brooks Mitchell Call.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Gilles Audet, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Nicole Legendre Audet.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—
1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joseph Richard Hetherington, of Quyon, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Reta Elizabeth Jane Lusk Hetherington.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of George Thompson, of the city of Drummondville, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Helen Caroline Coleman Lewchuk Thompson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Eva Mae Cochrane Wilson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Boyd Melbourne Wilson.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Hazel Jean Appleton Ramage, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to John Glenn Millar Ramage.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Leonard Noel Booth, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Hilda Ruth Annie Allebone Booth.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maxine Joann Rushworth McKenzie Foster, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Herbert Bertrand Foster.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Monique Archambault Walsh, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate annulling her marriage to John Churchill Walsh.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution annulling the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Maureen Lenora Robinson Thomas, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Clayton Lawrence Thomas, of Norway Bay, in the province of Quebec.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Raynald Douville, of the town of Baie d'Urfe, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Aline Pothier Douville.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Yvette Sabourin Tasse Grant, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Norman Edward Grant.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Fabiola Poitras Morin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Albani Georges Romeo Morin.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Pauline Hatcher Leduc, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Pierre Leduc.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Patricia Portelance Turgeon, of the city of Laval, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Edmond Turgeon.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Benjamin Horace Waldron, of Scotstown, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Shirley Alberta Wells Waldron.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Edward Wilson Aldous, of the town of Ste. Dorothee, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Marjorie Jean Walker Aldous.
2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.
3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Carol Ann Elizabeth Parkes McAllan, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to James Vincent McAllan.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Alvira Evelyn Ward Ward, of Burnaby, in the province of British Columbia, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Ronald Victor John Ward, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Albert Edward Cooley, of the city of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving his marriage to Phyllis Rose Anderson Cooley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Claudette Laganiere Dufour, of the city

of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Robert Dufour.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Joyce Claudine Pauley Ley, of the city of LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to George William Ley.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Divorce makes its four hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. The Committee refers to the Senate herewith the Report of the Commissioner relating to the petition of Marie Irene Edoilda Monast Turcotte, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for a Resolution of the Senate dissolving her marriage to Joseph Adrien Turcotte.

2. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

3. The Committee recommends adoption by the Senate of a Resolution dissolving the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK, Q.C.,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Reports be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration on Tuesday next, 29th March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the name of the Honourable Senator MacKenzie be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Finance.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the name of the Honourable Senator MacKenzie be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on External Relations.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Gelinas moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Rattenbury, that the Bill C-3, intituled: "An Act to amend the Bank Act and the Quebec Savings Banks Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Gelinas moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Rattenbury, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question being put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That twelve Members of the Senate, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the Senate as members of the said Special Joint Committee;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Penitentiaries.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen:

That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto, and to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon;

That nine Members of the Senate, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the Senate as members of the said Joint Committee;

That the Joint Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records; to adjourn from place to place; to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; to print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by the Joint Committee; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Consumer Credit.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll:

That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to enquire into and report upon the problem of consumer credit, more particularly, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, to enquire into and report upon the operation of Canadian legislation in relation thereto;

That twelve Members of the Senate to be designated by the Senate at a later date be members of the Joint Committee;

That the said committee have power to call for persons, papers and records and examine witnesses; to report from time to time and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be deemed advisable, and to engage the services

of counsel, accountants and such other clerical and technical personnel as may be deemed necessary, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence given before the Joint Committee during the Twenty-sixth Parliament be referred to the said Committee and be made part of the records thereof; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Baird, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris, that the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966, be adopted now.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read,

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Haig resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator MacKenzie, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon who has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Denis, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fournier (*de Lanaudiere*), that further debate on the motion for an Address to His Excellency be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Motion.**

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Leonard:

22nd March—That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures proposed by the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1967, in advance of the Bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate; and

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

No. 1.

23rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.*).

No. 2.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Baird*).

No. 3.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Denis, P.C.*).

No. 4.

22nd March—Second reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 5.

22nd March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 337 to 390, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

23rd March—Second reading of Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Import and Export Permits Act".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 7.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.

23rd March—Consideration of the four hundred and first to four hundred and forty-eighth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 24th March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	9.30 a.m.
356–S	Joint Committee on the Library	11.00 a.m.
356–S	Standing Orders	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 23

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 24th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
MacKenzie,
McDonald,
McElman,
McGrand,
Methot,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Sullivan,
Taylor,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 15, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the subject-matter of the following bills has been referred by this House to the Special Joint Committee on Divorce:

Bill C-16, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution of Marriage (Additional Grounds for Divorce).

Bill C-19, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution and the Annulment of Marriage.

Bill C-41, An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1965 (Provincial Marriage and Divorce Laws).

Bill C-44, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution of Marriage.

Bill C-55, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution of Marriage.

Bill C-58, An Act respecting Marriage and Divorce.

Bill C-79, An Act to amend the Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act (Additional Grounds for Divorce).

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the subject-matter of Bill C-133, An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now have jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief, has been referred by this House to the Special Joint Committtee on Divorce.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the subject-matter of Notice of Motion No. 11 be referred to the Special Joint Committee on Divorce.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

FRIDAY, March 18, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that the subject-matter of the following bills be referred to the Joint Committee on Consumer Credit:

Bill C-4, An Act to provide for the Control of Consumer Credit.

Bill C-21, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act (Truth in Packaging).

Bill C-24, An Act to amend the Small Loans Act (Advertising).

Bill C-29, An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act (Wage Earners' Assignments).

Bill C-39, An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act (Instalment Purchases).

Bill C-53, An Act to amend the Small Loans Act.

Bill C-65, An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act and the Interest Act (Off-store Instalment Sales).

Bill C-76, An Act to amend the Small Loans Act.

Bill C-91, An Act to amend the Small Businesses Loans Act.

Bill C-92, An Act to amend the Interest Act.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 22, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of both Houses to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada will be as follows: Messrs. Aiken, Baldwin, Brewin, Cameron (*High Park*), Cantin, Choquette, Chrétien, Fairweather, Forest, Goyer, Honey, Laflamme, Langlois (*Mégantic*), MacEwan, Mandziuk, McCleave, McQuaid, Otto, Peters, Ryan, Stanbury, Trudeau, Wahn and Woolliams.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 22, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of both Houses to consider the state of Penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada will be as follows: Messrs. Aiken, Allmand, Dionne,

Fulton, Lachance, Macdonald (*Rosedale*), Matheson, McQuaid, Prud'homme, Ricard, Stafford, Tolmie, Watson (*Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie*), Winch and Woolliams.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 22, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of both Houses to enquire into and to report upon the problems of consumer credit will be as follows: Messrs. Allmand, Andras, Basford, Bell (*Saint John-Albert*), Cashin, Clancy, Coates, Crossman, Deachman, Duquet, Hales, Lachance, Lefebvre, Macdonald (*Rosedale*), Mandziuk, Matte, McCutcheon, Nasserden, Olson, Otto, Ryan, Saltsman, Scott (*Danforth*) and Vincent.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 22, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the name of Mr. Richard be substituted for that of Mr. Nixon on the Joint Committee on Printing.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, March 22, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the names of Messrs. Yanakis and Grégoire be substituted for those of Messrs. Ethier and Simard on the Joint Committee on the Restaurant.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the following Report of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament:

1966

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Your Committee met on March 24, 1966, and begs to submit for approval the following reports concerning salary revisions, reclassifications, and up-gradings of positions:—

(*a*) Report of September 24, 1965
(*b*) Report of October 20, 1965
(*c*) Report of December 17, 1965
(*d*) Report of March 10, 1966

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. SMITH,
Speaker of the Senate,

LUCIEN LAMOUREUX,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Joint Chairmen.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES AND SALARY REVISIONS

The present report is based primarily on two surveys conducted recently by the Civil Service Commission at the request of both Speakers. The first is an "Organization Study of the Library of Parliament", and the second a "Classification Survey of the Library of Parliament". The first report indicated no need for any major change in the organization of the establishment which was considered to be sound and effective. The second report suggested that a number of positions should be reclassified or up-graded.

In arriving at the following decisions, we also took into account some special features which were taken into consideration when the recent re-classifications of the Senate and House of Commons establishments were effected.

In order to bring the rates of pay for the employees of the Library of Parliament in line with the recently revised rates approved for many classes of employees in the Senate and in the House of Commons establishments, as well as with the new rates of pay approved for similar classifications in the "Group D" of the Civil Service, we accordingly authorize the following re-classifications and salary revisions, effective October 1, 1964:

Assistant Librarian

From:	10600	11000	11400	11880
To:	11000	11500	12000	12500

Chief Reference Librarian

From:	9000	9380	9780	10200
To:	9500	10000	10500	11000

Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	9000	9380	9780	10200
To:	9000	9500	10000	10500

Assistant Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	7980	8340	8700	9060
To:	8490	8790	9090	9390

Reference Librarian 4

From:	6900	7200	7500	7860
To:	7500	7800	8100	8500

Reference Librarian 3
Vertical File Specialist

From:	6180	6480	6780	7080
To:	6660	6960	7320	7680

Reference Librarian 2

From:	5640	5880	6180	6480
To:	6280	6520	6760	7000

Reference Librarian 1

From:	5160	5340	5520	5700
To:	5640	5820	6000	6180

Reference Librarian 5

From:	7980	8340	8700	9060
To:	8610	8970	9330	9690

Cataloguing Librarian 3

From:	6180	6480	6780	7080
To:	6360	6660	6960	7320

Cataloguing Librarian 2

From:	5640	5880	6180	6480
To:	6000	6180	6420	6660

Cataloguing Librarian 1

From:	5160	5340	5520	5700
To:	5340	5520	5700	5880

Senior Research Assistant

From:	7980	8340	8700	9060
To:	9500	10000	10500	11000

Research Assistant 4

From:	6900	7200	7500	7860
To:	8490	8790	9090	9390

Research Assistant 3

From:	6180	6480	6780	7080
To:	6920	7280	7640	8000

Abstracter

From:	5640	5880	6180	6480
To:	6280	6520	6760	7000

Indexer

From:	5160	5340	5520	5700
To:	5640	5820	6000	6180

Library Secretary 2 (to be reclassified to Secretary to the Parliamentary Librarian)

From:	5280	5460	5640	5820
To:	5850	6030	6210	6390

Library Secretary 1 (to be reclassified to Secretary to the Associate Parliamentary Librarian)

From:	4620	4800	4980	5160
To:	5520	5700	5880	6060

Library Secretary 2 (new)

	4380	4560	4740	4920

Library Secretary 1 (new)

	3750	3900	4050	4200

Library Administrative Officer

From:	5910	6090	6270	6450	6630
To:		6480	6660	6900	7140

Library Supervising Clerk

From:	5520	5700	5880	6060
To:	6280	6520	6760	7000

Library Clerk 4

From:	5040	5220	5400	5580
To:	5340	5520	5700	6000

Library Clerk 3

From:	4560	4740	4920	5100
To:	4860	5040	5220	5400

Library Clerk 2

From:	4200	4350	4500	4650
To:	4380	4560	4740	4920

Library Clerk 1

From:	3540	3690	3840	3990
To:	3810	3960	4110	4260

Library Assistant 4

From:	4410	4590	4770	4950
To:	4620	4800	4980	5160

Library Assistant 3

From:	4080	4230	4380	4530
To:	4230	4380	4530	4680

Library Assistant 2

From:	3660	3810	3960	4110
To:	3810	3960	4110	4260

Library Assistant 1

From:	3030	3180	3330	3480
To:	3170	3320	3470	3620

Library Helper 3

From:	3990	4140	4290	4440
To:	4200	4350	4500	4650

Library Helper 2

From:	3520	3680	3830	3980
To:	3830	3980	4130	4280

Library Helper 1

From:	2940	3060	3180	3300
To:	3300	3450	3600	3750

It is also decided that:

(*a*) the position Technician 3 ($5340-5880) be reclassified to Senior Library Binder with the following salary range:

5850 6030 6210 6390

(*b*) the position Technician 1 ($4320-5040) be reclassified to Library Binder with the following salary range:

4860 5040 5220 5400

(*c*) the position Assistant Technician 1 ($2520-3000) be reclassified to Library Bindery Helper with the following salary range:

3060 3180 3300 3420

It is also decided that Cleaning Service Women shall be paid, effective October 1, 1965 at the following rates:

$1,092 per annum when Parliament is not in session
$1,310.40 per annum when Parliament is in session.

Employees whose positions are reclassified shall be paid at the rate of pay in the new range which is nearest the rate of pay they were receiving immediately before the change in classification and that would give them an increase as of October 1, 1964, that is at least equal to a full salary increase in the scale of rates of pay for the new classification. Employees appointed on October 1, 1964 or after shall be paid at the rate shown immediately below the rate they were being paid on the date of appointment. Changes in classification and pay authorized shall apply only to employees on strength on October 1, 1965 and to those who have retired between the effective date of October 1, 1964 and the date of approval of October 1, 1965.

It is further decided that the following positions be up-graded, effective October 1, 1965:

(*d*) the position LP-18 (Library Clerk 3) be reclassified to Library Clerk 4;

(*e*) the position LP-21 (Library Clerk 2) be reclassified to Library Clerk 3;

(*f*) the position LP-22 (Library Clerk 2) be reclassified to Library Clerk 3;

(*g*) the position LP-20 (Library Clerk 2) be reclassified to Library Clerk 3;

(*h*) the position LP-24 (Library Clerk 1) be reclassified to Library Clerk 2;

(*i*) the position LP-26 (Library Clerk 1) be reclassified to Library Clerk 2;

(*j*) the position LP-38 (Library Clerk 1) be reclassified to Library Clerk 3;

(*k*) the position LP-27 (Library Helper 1) be reclassified to Library Clerk 1;

(*l*) the position LP-62 (Library Assistant 2) be reclassified to Library Secretary 2;

(*m*) the position LP-63 (Library Assistant 1) be reclassified to Library Secretary 1;

(*n*) the position LP-55 (Library Assistant 3) be reclassified to Library Secretary 2;

(*o*) the position LP-54 (Library Assistant 1) be reclassified to Library Secretary 1;

(*p*) the position LP-45 (Library Assistant 4) be reclassified to Library Assistant 3;

(*q*) the position LP-49 (Library Assistant 2) be reclassified to Library Assistant 3;

(*r*) the position LP-52 (Library Assistant 1) be reclassified to Library Assistant 2;

It is also recommended that a new position of Senior Library Administrative Officer be established, effective April 1, 1966, with the following salary range:

7260 7560 7920 8280.

It is further decided that, effective April 1, 1966, the normal annual leave for regular full-time employees of the Library of Parliament will be fifteen (15) working days in the case of those who have less than twenty-five (25) years of service, and twenty (20) working days in the case of those who have twenty-five (25) years or more.

If, because of the nature of his duties, an employee cannot be granted or elects not to take more than three (3) working days as vacation leave while the House is sitting, that employee will be entitled to five (5) additional days of leave.

The above will in no way affect the manner in which compensatory leave for work on a day that is normally a statutory holiday for the public service as specified in subsection (1) of Section 62 of the Civil Service Act, or on a Saturday, will be granted for employees.

It is also decided that the retiring leave regulations that apply to the House of Commons shall apply to the staff of the Library of Parliament as follows, to be effective October 1, 1965:

1. An employee who is about to cease to be employed in the Library in the Library of Parliament for reasons other than dismissal may be granted retiring leave for a period not in excess of twenty-six (26) weeks calculated at the rate of one (1) week for each year of continuing employment in the public service minus any retiring leave or any period in respect of which a gratuity was previously granted to that employee in respect of that employment; where the employee so requests, a gratuity in lieu of retiring leave may be granted to him and the amount of that gratuity is obtained by multiplying the number of weeks of retiring leave that can be granted to that employee by the weekly rate of pay for the position held by that employee and subtracting therefrom the amount of annuity he is entitled to under the Public Service Superannuation Act for a period equal to the period of retiring leave in respect of which the gratuity was granted to him.
2. Retiring leave or a gratuity in lieu thereof cannot be granted to an employee who has been continuously employed in the Public Service for a period of less than two (2) years.
3. The above vacation and retiring leave regulations shall also apply to the Cleaning Service Women. For the purpose of calculating retiring leave benefits, the normal working week for this category of employee shall be deemed to be of five days.

Respectfully submitted,

ERIK J. SPICER,
Parliamentary Librarian.

Approved:—

MAURICE BOURGET,
Speaker of the Senate.

ALAN MACNAUGHTON,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Library of Parliament,
Ottawa, September 24, 1965.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, October 20, 1965.

The undersigned authorize the following salary revisions, effective August 1st, 1965:

Senior Library Binder—		5850	6030	6210	6390
		6060	6240	6420	6600
Library Binder—		4860	5040	5220	5400
	5050	5200	5350	5500	5650
Library Bindery Assistant—		3060	3180	3300	3420
	3600	3750	3900	4050	4200

It is also decided that Mrs. Marie Gagné be paid at the rate of $4,200 per annum, effective August 1st, 1965.

MAURICE BOURGET,
Speaker of the Senate.

ALAN MACNAUGHTON,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, December 17, 1965.

The undersigned authorize the up-grading of position LP-A-58, Research Assistant 3 ($6920-$8000) to Research Assistant 4 ($8490-$9390), effective January 1, 1966.

MAURICE BOURGET,
Speaker of the Senate.

ALAN MACNAUGHTON,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

1966

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

In order to bring the rates of pay for employees of the Library of Parliament in line with the recently revised rates approved for similar classes in the Civil Service generally, and in the establishments of the Senate and of the House of Commons, we recommend that employees of the Library of Parliament in the classifications shown hereunder be paid the rate shown immediately below the rate paid on the effective date, and, if appointed after such effective date, the rate shown immediately below the rate paid on the date of appointment. It is further recommended that said revision is to apply to employees and former employees of the Library of Parliament in the same manner as though they had been included in Section 2B of the Retroactive Remuneration Regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

ERIK J. SPICER,
Parliamentary Librarian.

Approved:—

S. J. SMITH,
Speaker of the Senate,

LUCIEN LAMOUREUX,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Joint Chairmen.

March 10, 1966.

GROUP A

Effective July 1, 1965

Assistant Librarian

From:	11000	11500	12000	12500	
To:	12000	12500	13000	13500	14000

Chief Reference Librarian
Senior Research Assistant

From:	9500	10000	10500	11000	
To:	10500	11000	11500	12000	12500

Reference Librarian 4

From:	7500	7800	8100	8500	
To:		8400	8760	9120	9600

Reference Librarian 3
Vertical File Specialist

From:	6660	6960	7320	7680	
To:	7680		8040	8400	8760

Reference Librarian 2

From:	6280	6520	6760	7000
To:	6760	7000	7360	7720

Reference Librarian 1

From:	5640	5820	6000	6180	
To:	6120		6300	6480	6780

Senior Library Consultant

From:	9780
To:	10500

Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	9000	9500	10000	10500	
To:	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000

Assistant Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	8490	8790	9090	9390	
To:	9480		9840	10200	10600

Cataloguing Librarian 4

From:	7200	7500	7800	8100	
To:	8200		8520	8820	9180

Cataloguing Librarian 3

From:	6360	6660	6960	7320	
To:	7380		7680	7980	8340

Cataloguing Librarian 2

From:	6000	6180	6420	6660
To:	6480	6720	7020	7320

Cataloguing Librarian 1

From:	5340	5520	5700	5880	
To:	5940		6120	6300	6480

Research Assistant 4

From:	8490	8790	9090	9390
To:	9000	9360	9720	10080

Research Assistant 3

From:	6920	7280	7640	8000
To:	7340	7700	8060	8540

Abstracter

From:	6280	6520	6760	7000
To:	6804	6993	7245	7497

Indexer

From:	5640	5820	6000	6180
To:	5922	6174	6489	6804

GROUP B

Effective October 1, 1965

Library Administrative Officer:

	From:	6480	6660	6900	7140
Effective October 1, 1965:	To:	6804	6993	7245	7497
Effective March 14, 1966:	To:	7720	7960	8200	8440

Library Supervising Clerk

From:	6280	6520	6760	7000
To:	6600	6840	7080	7320

Library Clerk 4

From:	5340	5520	5700	6000
To:	5560	5740	5980	6280

Library Clerk 3

From:	4860	5040	5220	5400
To:	5060	5240	5420	5660

Library Clerk 2

From:	4380	4560	4740	4920
To:	4560	4740	4920	5100

Library Clerk 1

From:	3810	3960	4110	4260
To:	3960	4080	4200	4320

Secretary to Parliamentary Librarian

From:	5850	6030	6210	6390
To:	6143	6332	6521	6710

Secretary to Associate Parliamentary Librarian

From:	5520	5700	5880	6060
To:	5741	5928	6115	6302

Library Secretary 2

From:	4380	4560	4740	4920
To:	4620	4800	4980	5160

Library Secretary 1

From:	3750	3900	4050	4200
To:	3900	4080	4260	4440

Library Assistant 4

From:	4620	4800	4980	5160
To:	5010	5190	5370	5580

Library Assistant 3

From:	4230	4380	4530	4680
To:	4586	4742	4898	5054

Library Assistant 2

From:	3810	3960	4110	4260
To:	3960	4110	4260	4440

Library Assistant 1

From:	3170	3320	3470	3620
To:	3320	3470	3620	3770

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., laid on the Table the following:—

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, intituled: "Private and Public Investment in Canada—Outlook 1966—and Regional Estimates". (English and French texts).

Report of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, together with a Statement of its Accounts certified by the Auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 33 of the *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act*, Chapter 46, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act*, Chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

With leave,
The Senate proceeded to Notices of Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, 29th March, 1966, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Flynn, P.C.:

Of Ernest Elmer Brooker, Reginald Leonard Young, Robert William Macaulay and others of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Laurier Life Insurance Company", and in French, "Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie Laurier".

By the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.:

Of Charles Hugh Whitteker, of the Town of Bridgewater, in the Province of Nova Scotia, John Murr Zimmerman, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, and Otto Alfred Olson, Junior, and others of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Lutheran Church in America—Canada Section".

The Honourable Senator Hayden from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following report:—

THURSDAY, March 24th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Bank of British Columbia", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the following report:—

THURSDAY, March 24th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders makes its first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that the time limited for filing petitions for Private Bills which expired on Tuesday, March 1st, 1966, be extended to Friday, March 25th, 1966.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BEAUBIEN,
Acting Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Leonard, moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris:

That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures set out in Supplementary Estimates (E) laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966;

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris:

That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures proposed by the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1967, in advance of the Bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate; and

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Inman moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the

opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, that the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions numbered 337 to 390, both inclusive.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hollett, that the following Resolutions be adopted now:—

Resolution 337, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria June Hilton Monk".

Resolution 338, "A Resolution for the relief of Joan Audrey Miller Moos".

Resolution 339, "A Resolution for the relief of Sheila Leiba Polger Moosa".

Resolution 340, "A Resolution for the relief of Rae Ruda Morganstein".

Resolution 341, "A Resolution for the relief of David Keith Murray".

Resolution 342, "A Resolution for the relief of Ross Arthur John Ainslie".

Resolution 343, "A Resolution for the relief of Carol Goudreau Austin".

Resolution 344, "A Resolution for the relief of Ginette Pontbriand Cardinal".

Resolution 345, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Bohdan Dulepka".

Resolution 346, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Leo Gauthier".

Resolution 347, "A Resolution for the relief of Andree Bock Morissette".

Resolution 348, "A Resolution for the relief of Pierre Villeneuve".

Resolution 349, "A Resolution for the relief of Evelyne Bartfeld Bell".

Resolution 350, "A Resolution for the relief of Cecile Audet dit Lapointe Bourgon".

Resolution 351, "A Resolution for the relief of Claude Brien".

Resolution 352, "A Resolution for the relief of Pietro Marco Capra".

Resolution 353, "A Resolution for the relief of Norma Margaret Craig Coley".

Resolution 354, "A Resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Rogers Love Earl".

Resolution 355, "A Resolution for the relief of Bernard Gariepy".

Resolution 356, "A Resolution for the relief of Corinne Ruth Abramson Golfman".

Resolution 357, "A Resolution for the relief of Gwyneth Elizabeth Daniel Harkness".

Resolution 358, "A Resolution for the relief of Helen Esther Craig Langguth".

Resolution 359, "A Resolution for the relief of Irene Pelletier Laperriere".

Resolution 360, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Morin Lapointe".

Resolution 361, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Ralph George LeBlanc".

Resolution 362, "A Resolution for the relief of Monique Crevier Renaud".

Resolution 363, "A Resolution for the relief of Mary Sylvia Lorraine Leeks Robinson".

Resolution 364, "A Resolution for the relief of Huguette Machabee Tougas".

Resolution 365, "A Resolution for the relief of Dilys Mary Orme Tucker".

Resolution 366, "A Resolution for the relief of Jeannine Savard Ballabey".

Resolution 367, "A Resolution for the relief of Lise Audy Barakett".

Resolution 368, "A Resolution for the relief of Jean Francis Hickey Burbridge".

Resolution 369, "A Resolution for the relief of Liette Josephine Marie-Jeanne Deleuze Butrym".

Resolution 370, "A Resolution for the relief of Leo Campeau".

Resolution 371, "A Resolution for the relief of Georges-Etienne Cartier".

Resolution 372, "A Resolution for the relief of John Chomicki".

Resolution 373, "A Resolution for the relief of Theresa Eileen Whalen Dixon".

Resolution 374, "A Resolution for the relief of Calvin Frederick Durdle".

Resolution 375, "A Resolution for the relief of Hilda Jocelyn Pangman Galt".

Resolution 376, "A Resolution for the relief of Janis Edgars Grunde, otherwise known as John Grunde".

Resolution 377, "A Resolution for the relief of Pamela Eileen Packham Johanson".

Resolution 378, "A Resolution for the relief of Esther Joan Glassco Lloyd".

Resolution 379, "A Resolution for the relief of Therese Marie Paulette Delamarche Vilaire".

Resolution 380, "A Resolution for the relief of Glenda Roberta Miller Mason".

Resolution 381, "A Resolution for the relief of Jacques Paul Mathieu".

Resolution 382, "A Resolution for the relief of Louise Mary Dawson Middleton".

Resolution 383, "A Resolution for the relief of Shirley Winnifred Myatt Murray".

Resolution 384, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Trehub Pall".

Resolution 385, "A Resolution for the relief of Angeline Huguette Marie Mancuso Pilon".

Resolution 386, "A Resolution for the relief of Roger Patrick Plant".

Resolution 387, "A Resolution for the relief of Marcelle Blanchard Rochon".

Resolution 388, "A Resolution for the relief of Cornelius Robert Ryan".

Resolution 389, "A Resolution for the relief of Roger Thibodeau".

Resolution 390, "A Resolution for the relief of Micheline Demers Valade".

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Import and Export Permits Act",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C.,—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.

No. 1.

23rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien (Provencher)*).

No. 2.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Inman*).

No. 3.

24th March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, for second reading of the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 4.

23rd March—Consideration of the four hundred and first to four hundred and forty-eighth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce. —(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Denis, P.C.*).

No. 6.

23rd March—Second reading of Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Import and Export Permits Act".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 7.

25th January—Second reading of Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.	
356–S	Divorce.....	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 24

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 29th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aird,
Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Benidickson,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
MacKenzie,
McDonald,
McGrand,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Thorvaldson,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Walker,
Welch.

PRAYERS.

Statement by Speaker.

Re: The Budget Speech—Accommodation for Senators in the Senate Gallery of the House of Commons.

As previously announced, the Minister of Finance will deliver his Budget Speech in the other place tonight, at eight o'clock.

May I be permitted to remind the Honourable Senators that none but Senators will be admitted to the Senate Gallery of the House of Commons on that occasion. This step is being taken for the purpose of providing accommodation in the Gallery for as many Senators as possible. In this manner, Senators will not be excluded from the Gallery on account of many of the places being occupied by relatives and friends of Senators.

May I add that such instructions were first issued in 1931 by the then Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, and that this practice has been followed ever since by succeeding Speakers.

SYDNEY J. SMITH,
Speaker of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1966.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the name of Mr. Saltsman has been substituted for that of Mr. Schreyer on the list of Members appointed to serve on the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament.

Attest.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-157, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1967".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill be read a second time later this day.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., laid on the Table the following:—

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette,* Part II, of Wednesday, March 23, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Budget Papers, 1966-67 (English and French texts), for the information of Parliament, as follows:

Part I—Economic Review of 1965.

Part II—A preliminary review of the Government Accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966.

Report on the Administration of the *Canada Pension Plan* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 118, Chapter 51, Statutes of Canada 1964-65. (English and French texts).

Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to section 34 of the *Public Works Act*, Chapter 228, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Leonard:

Of The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act continuing the Company as if it had been incorporated by Act of Parliament.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the fourteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, March 29, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fourteenth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Gertrude Lemire, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Blandine Neault, Therese Provencher and Blanche Houle, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, and others of elsewhere in the said Provinces; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Guides Catholiques du Canada (Secteur Francais)".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Jodoin presented to the Senate a Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Guides Catholiques du Canada (secteur francais)".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Jodoin moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Bourque, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 31st March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of Charles Hugh Whitteker, of the Town of Bridgewater, in the Province of Nova Scotia, John Murr Zimmerman, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, and Otto Alfred Olson, Junior, and others of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Lutheran Church in America—Canada Section".

Of Ernest Elmer Brooker, Reginald Leonard Young, Robert William Macaulay and others of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Laurier Life Insurance Company", and in French, "Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie Laurier".

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Inman:

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, namely, the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Baird, Belisle, Bourget, Burchill, Connolly (*Halifax North*), Croll, Fergusson, Flynn, Gershaw, Haig, and Roebuck; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto, namely, the Honourable Senators Benidickson, Cameron, Fergusson, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gouin, Inman, Irvine, O'Leary (*Carleton*), and Prowse; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*):

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to enquire into and report upon the problem of consumer credit, more particularly, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, to enquire into and report upon the operation of Canadian legislation in relation thereto, namely, the Honourable Senators Croll, Davey, Deschatelets, Gershaw, Hastings, Hollett, Irvine, McGrand, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Thorvaldson, Urquhart, and Vaillancourt; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act", was brought forward.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley that the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Benidickson, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Later this day, and

Pursuant to Order:
The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Bill C-157, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1967", be read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Flynn, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1966.

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds

upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, for the second reading of the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report, dated March 24, 1966, of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Aird, that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the four hundred and first to four hundred and forty-eighth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the Reports be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave, the Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Croll for the Honourable Senator Roebuck, Q.C., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following Resolutions:—

Resolution 391, "A Resolution for the relief of Genevieve Clementine Marie Rose Rigaux Vulpe".

Resolution 392, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph John Paul Raymond Phelps".

Resolution 393, "A Resolution for the relief of Gisele Paquet Pageau".

Resolution 394, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Virginia Gloria Denise Baillargeon Dodd".

Resolution 395, "A Resolution for the relief of James Baxendale".

Resolution 396, "A Resolution for the relief of Susan (Susana) Hore Brydon".

Resolution 397, "A Resolution for the relief of Sylvia Bernstein Polansky".

Resolution 398, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Eugenie Rose Armande Lemay Lessard".

Resolution 399, "A Resolution for the relief of Mireille Neiderer Miron".

Resolution 400, "A Resolution for the relief of Eileen Margaret Rose Stamper Morton".

Resolution 401, "A Resolution for the relief of Jennifer Anne Edgar Anderson".

Resolution 402, "A Resolution for the relief of Charlotte Laurine Montgomery Craigie".

Resolution 403, "A Resolution for the relief of Julius Illesy".

Resolution 404, "A Resolution for the relief of Rita Lord Wolverson".

Resolution 405, "A Resolution for the relief of Bernice Frances Batchelor Jack".

Resolution 406, "A Resolution for the relief of Robert Rickerd".

Resolution 407, "A Resolution for the relief of Gloria Sefton Saxe".

Resolution 408, "A Resolution for the relief of William David Henry Robinson".

Resolution 409, "A Resolution for the relief of Alta Dawn Kean Vokey".

Resolution 410, "A Resolution for the relief of Steve Zalac".

Resolution 411, "A Resolution for the relief of Michel Durocher".

Resolution 412, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Guillet Ampleman".

Resolution 413, "A Resolution for the relief of Steven Palkovic".

Resolution 414, "A Resolution for the relief of Bronius Buja Bujunas".

Resolution 415, "A Resolution for the relief of Russell Burton Call".

Resolution 416, "A Resolution for the relief of Gilles Audet".

Resolution 417, "A Resolution for the relief of Joseph Richard Hetherington".

Resolution 418, "A Resolution for the relief of George Thompson".

Resolution 419, "A Resolution for the relief of Eva Mae Cochrane Wilson".

Resolution 420, "A Resolution for the relief of Hazel Jean Appleton Ramage".

Resolution 421, "A Resolution for the relief of Leonard Noel Booth".

Resolution 422, "A Resolution for the relief of Maxine Joann Rushworth McKenzie Foster".

Resolution 423, "A Resolution for the relief of Monique Archambault Walsh".

Resolution 424, "A Resolution for the relief of Maureen Lenora Robinson Thomas".

Resolution 425, "A Resolution for the relief of Raynald Douville".

Resolution 426, "A Resolution for the relief of Yvette Sabourin Tasse Grant".

Resolution 427, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Fabiola Poitras Morin".

Resolution 428, "A Resolution for the relief of Pauline Hatcher Leduc".

Resolution 429, "A Resolution for the relief of Patricia Portelance Turgeon".

Resolution 430, "A Resolution for the relief of Benjamin Horace Waldron".

Resolution 431, "A Resolution for the relief of Edward Wilson Aldous".

Resolution 432, "A Resolution for the relief of Carol Ann Elizabeth Parkes McAllan".

Resolution 433, "A Resolution for the relief of Alvira Evelyn Ward Ward".

Resolution 434, "A Resolution for the relief of Albert Edward Cooley".

Resolution 435, "A Resolution for the relief of Claudette Laganiere Dufour".

Resolution 436, "A Resolution for the relief of Joyce Claudine Pauley Ley".

Resolution 437, "A Resolution for the relief of Marie Irene Edoilda Monast Turcotte".

The Honourable Senator Croll for the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, that the Resolutions numbered 391 to 437, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Thursday next, 31st March, 1966.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate reverted to Orders of the Day.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bill S-3, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", be read the second time.

The question being put on the motion—

In amendment, the Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that the Bill be not now read the second time but that the subject-matter thereof be referred to the Joint Committee on Consumer Credit.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House accordingly.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 30th March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 30th March, 1966.

No. 1.

29th March—Resuming debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for second reading of Bill C-157, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1967".—(*Honourable Senator Flynn, P.C.*)

No. 2.

24th March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, for second reading of the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien (Provencher)*).

No. 3.

23rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien (Provencher)*).

No. 4.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Inman*).

No. 5.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Denis, P.C.*).

For Thursday, 31st March, 1966.

No. 1.

29th March—Second reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Guides Catholique du Canada (secteur francais)".—(*Honourable Senator Jodoin*).

No. 2.

29th March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 391 to 437, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	(Subject to Change)	
	Wednesday, 30th March, 1966.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m
256–S	Finance.....	10.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

No. 25

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 30th March, 1966

3 p.m.

The Honourable SYDNEY J. SMITH, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Belisle,
Boucher,
Bourget,
Bourque,
Brooks,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Cook,
Crerar,
Croll,
Davey,
Denis,
Deschatelets,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Fournier (*de Lanaudière*),
Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*),
Gelinas,
Gouin,
Grosart,
Haig,
Hastings,
Hnatyshyn,
Hollett,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrancois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald (*Queens*),
MacKenzie,
McDonald,
McGrand,
Nichol,
O'Leary (*Antigonish-Guysborough*),
O'Leary (*Carleton*),
Pearson,
Phillips,
Pouliot,
Power,
Prowse,
Quart,
Rattenbury,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Thorvaldson,
Urquhart,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Walker,
Welch.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-159, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill be read a second time later this day.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., laid on the Table the following:—

Report of Air Canada for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 29 of the *Trans-Canada Air Lines Act*, Chapter 268, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Report to Parliament of the Auditors on the Accounts of Air Canada for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 29 of the *Trans-Canada Air Lines Act*, Chapter 268, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Specimen of letter dated March 18, 1966, addressed by the Minister of Finance to certain financial institutions with respect to securities issued by certain United States corporations and subsidiaries. (English and French texts).

Tribute was paid to the memory of the Honourable Senator Bradley, P.C., whose death occurred March 30, 1966.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the fifteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1966.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fifteenth report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects:—

Of Peter George Ropchan, John Chaston, Clayton Boston Delbridge, and others of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "North West Life Assurance Company of Canada", and in French "La Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie North West du Canada".

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. BATT,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Croll presented to the Senate a Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The North West Life Assurance Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act continuing the Company as if it had been incorporated by Act of Parliament.

The Honourable Senator Croll, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act", reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID A. CROLL,
Acting Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Croll, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Croll, for the Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to which was referred the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Bank of British Columbia", reported it had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with certain amendments.

The amendments were then read by the Clerk Assistant, as follows:—

1. *Page 2:* Immediately after clause 5, insert as new clauses 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, the following:

"'6. (1) In this section and sections 7 to 10

(*a*) "agent", in relation to

(i) Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province, or

(ii) the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof,

means an individual or corporation empowered to perform any function or duty on behalf of Her Majesty in either such right or on behalf of the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof, other than a function or duty in the administration or management of the estate or property of an individual;

(*b*) "corporation" includes an association, partnership or other organization;

(c) "non-resident" means

(i) an individual who is not ordinarily resident in Canada,

(ii) a corporation incorporated, formed or otherwise organized, elsewhere than in Canada,

(iii) the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof, or an agent of either,

(iv) a corporation that is controlled directly or indirectly by non-residents as defined in any of subparagraphs (i) to (iii),

(v) a trust

(A) established by a non-resident or defined in any of subparagraphs (ii) to (iv) other than a trust for the administration of a pension fund for the benefit of individuals a majority of whom are residents, or

(B) in which non-residents are defined in any of subparagraphs (i) to (iv) have more than fifty per cent of the beneficial interest, or

(vi) a corporation that is controlled directly or indirectly by a trust defined in subparagraph (v) as a non-resident; and

(*d*) "resident" means an individual, corporation or trust that is not a non-resident.

(2) For the purposes of sections 7 to 10 a shareholder is deemed to be associated with another shareholder if

(*a*) one shareholder is a corporation of which the other shareholder is an officer or director;

(*b*) one shareholder is a partnership of which the other shareholder is a partner;

(c) one shareholder is a corporation that is controlled directly or indirectly by the other shareholder;

(*d*) both shareholders are corporations and one shareholder is controlled directly or indirectly by the same individual or corporation that controls the other shareholder;

(e) both shareholders are members of a voting trust where the trust relates to shares of the Bank; or

(f) both shareholders are associated within the meaning of paragraphs (a) to (e) with the same shareholder.

(3) For the purposes of this section and sections 7 to 10 a "shareholder" is a person who according to the books of the Bank is the holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Bank and a reference in sections 7 to 10 to a share being held by or in the name of a person is a reference to his being the holder of the share according to the books of the Bank.

(4) For the purposes of sections 7 to 10 where a share of the capital stock of the Bank is held jointly and one or more of the joint holders thereof is a non-resident, the share is deemed to be held by a non-resident.

(5) Where a corporation or trust that was at any time a resident becomes a non-resident, any shares of the capital stock of the Bank acquired by the corporation or the trust while it was a resident and held by it while it is a non-resident shall be deemed, for the purposes of sections 7 and 8, to be shares held by a resident for the use or benefit of a non-resident.'

'7. (1) The Bank shall refuse to allow a transfer of a share of the capital stock of the bank to a non-resident to be made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank

(a) if, when the total number of shares of the capital stock of the bank held by non-residents exceeds ten per cent of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock, the transfer would increase the percentage of such shares held by non-residents; or

(b) if, when the total number of shares of the capital stock of the bank held by non-residents is ten per cent or less of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock, the transfer would cause the total number of such shares held by non-residents to exceed ten per cent of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock.

(2) The Bank shall refuse to allow a transfer of a share of the capital stock of the bank to any person to be made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank

(a) if, when the total number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by such person and by other shareholders associated with him, if any, exceeds ten per cent of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock, the transfer would increase the percentage of such shares held by such person and by other shareholders associated with him, if any; or

(b) if, when the total number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by such person and by other shareholders associated with him, if any, is ten per cent or less of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock, the transfer would cause the total number of such shares held by such person and by other shareholders associated with him, if any, to exceed ten per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock.

(3) The Bank shall refuse to allow a transfer of a share of the capital stock of the Bank to

(a) Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province or an agent or Her Majesty in either such right, or

(*b*) the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof or an agent of the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof,

to be made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank.

(4) The Bank shall not accept a subscription for a share of the capital stock of the Bank

(*a*) by Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province or an agent of Her Majesty in either such right or by the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof or an agent of the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof, or

(*b*) except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), in circumstances where if the subscription were a transfer of the share the Bank would be required under subsection (1) or (2) to refuse to allow the transfer to be made or recorded; but in the case of a subscription pursuant to an offer under section 36 of the *Bank Act* the bank may count as shares issued and outstanding all the shares included in the offer.

(5) Subject to paragraph (*a*) of subsection (4), where an offer of shares of the capital stock of the Bank is made under section 36 of the *Bank Act,* the bank may accept any subscription

(*a*) if the terms of the offer contain provisions to the effect that in the case of a share offered to a shareholder whose recorded address, at the time fixed for determining the shareholders to whom the offer is made, is a place within Canada and who is not at that time, to the knowledge of the bank, a non-resident, a subscription will not be accepted if the share is to be recorded in the name of a non-resident;

(*b*) if the subscription is accompanied by a declaration by the subscriber

(i) as to whether the person in whose name the share is to be recorded is a resident or a non-resident, and

(ii) to the effect that the total number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank that will, if the subscription is accepted, be held by such person and by other shareholders associated with him, if any, will not exceed ten per cent of the total number of the shares of the capital stock of the Bank that will be issued and outstanding on the issue of all shares included in the offer; and

(*c*) if, on the basis of such declaration, the acceptance of the subscription is not contrary to the terms of the offer.

(6) Default in complying with the provisions of this section does not affect the validity of a transfer of a share of the capital stock of the Bank that has been made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank or the validity of the acceptance of a subscription for a share of the capital stock of the Bank.'

'8. (1) Notwithstanding section 34 of the *Bank Act,* where a resident holds shares of the capital stock of the Bank in the right of, or for the use or benefit of, a non-resident, the resident shall not, in person or by proxy, exercise the voting rights pertaining to those shares.

(2) Notwithstanding section 34 of the *Bank Act,* where the total of

(*a*) the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of a person, and

(*b*) the number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of

(i) any shareholders associated with the person mentioned in paragraph (*a*), or

(ii) any other person who would be deemed under subsection (2) of section 6 to be associated with the person mentioned in paragraph (*a*), if both he and such other person were shareholders,

exceeds ten per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of such stock,

(*c*) no person shall, in person or by proxy, exercise the voting rights pertaining to any of the shares referred to in paragraph (*a*) that are held in the name of a resident, and

(*d*) no person shall, in person or as proxy, exercise the voting rights pertaining to any of the shares referred to in paragraph (*a*) that are held in the name of a non-resident.

(3) Notwithstanding section 34 of the *Bank Act*, the voting rights pertaining to any shares of the capital stock of the Bank shall not be exercised when the shares are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of

(*a*) Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province or an agent of Her Majesty in either such right; or

(*b*) the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof or an agent of the government of a foreign state or any political subdivision thereof.

(4) Where it appears from the register of shareholders of the Bank that the total par value of the shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by a shareholder is less than five thousand dollars, a person acting as proxy for the shareholder at a general meeting of the Bank is entitled to assume that the shareholder holds the shares in his own right and for his own use and benefit and that he is not associated with any other shareholder, unless the knowledge of the person acting as proxy is to the contrary.

(5) If any provision of this section is contravened at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, no proceeding, matter or thing at that meeting is void by reason only of such contravention, but any such proceeding, matter or thing is, at any time within nine months from the day of commencement of the general meeting at which the contravention occurred, voidable at the option of the shareholders by a resolution passed at a special general meeting of the shareholders.'

'9. (1) The directors may make such by-laws as they deem necessary to carry out the intent of sections 6 to 10 and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the directors may make by-laws

(*a*) requiring any person in whose name a share of the capital stock of the Bank is held to submit a declaration

(i) with respect to the ownership of such share,

(ii) with respect to the place in which the shareholder and any person in whose right or for whose use or benefit the share is held are ordinarily resident,

(iii) whether the shareholder is associated with any other shareholder, and

(iv) with respect to such other matters as the directors may deem relevant for the purposes of sections 6 to 10

(*b*) requiring any person desiring to have a transfer of a share to him made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank or desiring

to subscribe for a share of the capital stock of the Bank to submit such a declaration as may be required pursuant to this section in the case of a shareholder; and

(c) providing for the determination of the circumstances in which any declarations shall be required, their form and the times at which they are to be submitted.

(2) Where pursuant to any by-law made under subsection (1) any declaration is required to be submitted by any shareholder or person in respect of the transfer of or subscription for any share, the Bank may refuse to allow such transfer to be made or recorded in a register of transfers of the Bank or to accept such subscription without the submission of the required declaration.

(3) The Bank and any person who is a director, officer, employee or agent of the Bank, may rely upon any information contained in a declaration required by the Bank pursuant to this section or any information otherwise acquired in respect of any matter that might be the subject of such a declaration; and no action lies against the Bank or any such person for anything done or omitted in good faith in reliance upon any such information.

(4) Where for any of the purposes of section 7, the Bank requires to establish the total number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by non-residents, the Bank may calculate the total number of such shares held by non-residents to be the total of

(a) the number of shares held by all shareholders whose recorded addresses are places outside Canada; and

(b) the number of shares held by all shareholders each of whose aggregate individual holdings of such shares has a par value of five thousand dollars or more and whose recorded addresses are places within Canada but who to the knowledge of the Bank are non-residents;

and such calculation may be made as of a date not earlier than four months before the day on which the calculation is made.

(5) Where by any calculation made under subsection (4) the total number of shares held by non-residents is under ten per cent of the total issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Bank, the number of shares the transfer of which by residents to non-residents the Bank may allow to be made or recorded in the registers of transfers of the Bank shall be so limited as not to increase the total number of shares held by non-residents to more than ten per cent of the total issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Bank.

(6) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of section 7 where in the case of a transfer of any shares of the capital stock of the Bank to a transferee it appears that

(a) the aggregate par value of all shares of the capital stock of the Bank held by the transferee as shown by the register of shareholders of the Bank at a date not more than four months earlier is less than five thousand dollars, and

(b) the aggregate par value of the shares included in the transfer and any shares acquired by the transferee after the date mentioned in paragraph (a) and still held by him as shown by the register of transfers of the Bank in which it is sought to have the transfer made or recorded is less than five thousand dollars,

the Bank is entitled to assume that the transferee is not and will not be associated with any other shareholder and, unless the address to be recorded

in the register of shareholders of the Bank for the transferee is a place outside Canada, that he is a resident.'

'10. (1) Notwithstanding section 7 the Bank, upon its incorporation and with the prior approval of the Treasury Board, may, either before or after the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, accept subscriptions for shares by residents without regard to the provisions of section 7 but no such subscriptions for shares may be accepted by the Bank except in accordance with and subject to such terms and conditions as the Treasury Board may by order prescribe.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of section 8, the voting rights pertaining to any shares of the capital stock of the Bank acquired through the acceptance of a subscription pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and held in the name of and for the use or benefit of a resident may be exercised by or on behalf of the holder thereof in accordance with and subject to such terms and conditions as the Treasury Board may by order prescribe.'

'11. Sections 6 to 10 inclusive of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the *Bank Act* but unless otherwise provided by Parliament shall cease to have effect upon the last day upon which the Bank may carry on the business of banking under the provisions of section 6 of that Act.' "

2. Renumber original clauses 6 and 7 as clauses 12 and 13 respectively.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Farris moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be read a third time now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Leonard, from the Standing Committee on Finance to which was referred the Supplementary Estimates (E) laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Finance to which were referred the Supplementary Estimates (E) laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966, reports as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its proceedings on the said Estimates.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. D'ARCY LEONARD,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Leonard, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented to the Senate the Report of the said Committee with respect to the expenditures set out in Supplementary Estimates (E) laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1966.

The Standing Committee on Finance to which were referred the Supplementary Estimates (E) laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, has in obedience to the order of reference of March 24th, 1966, examined the said Supplementary Estimates (E) and now reports as follows:

1. Pursuant to the said order of reference your Committee proceeded to examine the expenditures set out in the above-mentioned Supplementary Estimates (E) and called as witness Dr. George F. Davidson, Secretary of the Treasury Board.

2. The expenditures contained in the said Supplementary Estimates (E) amounted to $173,701,576. These are the final estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, and they bring the total of expenditures for one year as set out in the Main and all Supplementary Estimates to the total sum of $7,999,605,015. This figure does not include Loans, Investments and Advances which amounted to $96,605,791 in Supplementary Estimates (E), bringing the total of such Loans, Investments and Advances for the whole fiscal year to $425,040,892.

3. The expenditures of $7,999,605,015 are an increase over the previous year of $781,605,015 and by percentage they are 10.8% more than the total for the year 1964-65. This compares with the estimated increase in the gross national production of approximately 8%. These figures bring up to date and replace the comparable statistics in the Report of your Committee submitted to the Senate on March 10th last, and an amended table is attached to this report showing the Expenditures since 1955 and the percentage increases from year to year.

4. In his evidence before the Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury Board explained the various items of expenditures and answered all questions of the members of the Committee to their satisfaction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. D'ARCY LEONARD,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Leonard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bourget, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to which was referred the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Trustee Board of The Presbyterian Church in Canada", reported that it had examined the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Kinley moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Later this day, and

Pursuant to Order:

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill C-159, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the second reading of the Bill C-157, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1967".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, for the second reading of the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act",

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read,

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Crerar, P.C., resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the adoption of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll for the second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Burchill moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Fergusson, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament and the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges-P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the

Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday 31st March, 1966.

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 31st March, 1966.

No. 1.

30th March—Third reading of Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export and Import Permits Act".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 2.

30th March—Third reading of Bill C-159, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1966".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 3.

29th March—Third reading of Bill C-157, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1967".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C.*).

No. 4.

23rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Leonard, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farris for the adoption of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance with respect to the expenditures set out in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1966.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 5.

3rd March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, for second reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief".—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 6.

30th March—Second reading of Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The North West Life Assurance Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 7.

29th March—Second reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Guides Catholique du Canada (secteur francais)".—(*Honourable Senator Jodoin*).

No. 8.

29th March—Consideration of Resolutions numbered 391 to 437, both inclusive.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 9.

24th March—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Cook, for second reading of the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to repeal the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act".—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien (Provencher)*).

No. 10.

25th January—Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gouin, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session.—(*Honourable Senator Denis, P.C.*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, 31st March, 1966.	
256–S	Special Joint Committee on Consumer Credit.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966