

1973 Bill 71

Second Session, 17th Legislature, 22 Elizabeth II

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

BILL 71

The Attorney General Statutes Amendment Act, 1973 (No. 2)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

First Reading

Second Reading

Third Reading

BILL 71

1973

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATUTES AMENDMENT ACT, 1973 (NO. 2)

(Assented to _____, 1973)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

The Alimony Orders Enforcement Act

1. *The Alimony Orders Enforcement Act is amended as to section 2, clause (a), subclause (i) by striking out the words "to a wife or to a former wife for her maintenance" and by substituting the words "to a spouse or a former spouse for the maintenance of that spouse".*

The Coal Mines Regulation Act

2. *The Coal Mines Regulation Act is amended as to section 94, subsection (1) by striking out the words "a male and".*

The Credit Union Act

3. *The Credit Union Act is amended as to section 19, subsection (2), clause (j) by striking out the word "widow" wherever it occurs and by substituting the words "surviving spouse".*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General. This Bill will amend certain statutes that contain provisions or features that are considered not to be in keeping with the spirit of The Alberta Bill of Rights and The Individual's Rights Protection Act. The Bill has for its primary object the removal of such discriminatory provisions or features and thus put beyond doubt any possible conflict with those two Acts.

1. This section will amend chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 2 (a) presently reads:

- (a) "alimony" includes
 - (i) a sum made payable where a decree of divorce or nullity of marriage or judgment of judicial separation has been made to a wife or to a former wife for her maintenance, and
 - (ii) a sum so made payable for the maintenance of a child;

2. This section will amend chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 94(1) presently reads.

94. (1) No person shall be employed in or about a mine unless he is a male and at least seventeen years of age.

3. This section will amend chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 19 (2) (j) presently reads:

- (2) For the purpose of carrying out its objects, every credit union may
 - (j) immediately upon the death of a member and upon completion of such forms as may be required by the by-laws, pay a sum not exceeding \$1500 out of the moneys standing to the credit of the deceased member, whether as payment on shares or as deposit,
 - (i) to the executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased member, or
 - (ii) if there is then no executor or administrator, to the widow of the deceased member, or
 - (iii) if there is no such executor, administrator or widow, to the Public Trustee for the benefit of the person or persons who would be beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased member under The Intestate Succession Act if the member had died intestate and without a widow, and a payment made under this clause releases the credit union from any further liability with respect to the moneys so paid, and

The provision amended assumes that credit union members are males only.

The Dental Association Act

4. *The Dental Association Act is amended as to section 56, subsection (3)*

- (a) *by striking out the words "a person" and by substituting the words "an applicant therefor",*
- (b) *by striking out the words "that person" and by substituting the words "the applicant",*
- (c) *in clause (a) by striking out the word "she" and by substituting the words "the applicant",*
- (d) *in clause (b) by striking out the word "her" and by substituting the words "the applicant's".*

The Domestic Relations Act

5. (1) *The Domestic Relations Act is amended by this section.*

(2) *Section 12 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

12. Where, after a judgment of judicial separation, the husband or wife dies intestate during the continuance of the separation, the property of the person so dying devolves as though that person had been predeceased by the survivor.

(3) *Section 13 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

13. After a judgment of judicial separation and during the continuance of the separation,

- (a) the husband is not liable in respect of any engagement or contract his wife has entered or enters into, or for a wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she incurs in any action, and
- (b) the wife is not liable in respect of any engagement or contract her husband has entered or enters into, or for a wrongful act or omission by him, or for any costs he incurs in any action.

(4) *Section 14 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

14. A married person, either by an action for judicial separation or by an action limited to the recovery of damages only, may recover damages from a person who has committed adultery with his or her spouse, and the Court may direct in what manner such damages may be paid and applied, and may direct that the whole or a part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children, if any, of the marriage, or as provision for the maintenance of that spouse.

4. This section will amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 56 (3) presently reads:

(3) A certificate shall not be issued under subsection (2), clause (c) to a person whose qualifications were obtained prior to the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the application, unless that person

- (a) produces evidence satisfactory to the secretary of the Universities Co-ordinating Council that she has been active in practice as a dental hygienist throughout the major part of that five-year period, or
- (b) satisfies the Universities Co-ordinating Council of her competence as a dental hygienist by examination or otherwise.

5. (1) This section will amend chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970.

(2). Section 12 presently reads:

12. After a judgment of judicial separation, the property of the wife in the event of her dying intestate during the continuance of the separation devolves as the property would have done if her husband had been then dead.

(3). Section 13 presently reads:

13. (1) After a judgment of judicial separation and during the continuance of the separation, the husband is not liable in respect of any engagement or contract his wife has entered or enters into, or for a wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she incurs in any action.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where in or after a judgment of judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and it is not duly paid by the husband, he is liable for necessaries supplied for her use.

(4). Section 14 presently reads:

14. A husband either by an action for judicial separation or by an action limited to the recovery of damages only, may recover damages from a person who has committed adultery with his wife, and the Court may direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied, and may direct that the whole or a part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children, if any, of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

(5) Section 15 is struck out and the following is substituted:

15. (1) The Court shall dismiss an action under section 14 if it finds that

- (a) the plaintiff during the marriage has been accessory to or has connived at the adultery complained of, or
- (b) the plaintiff has condoned the adultery complained of, or
- (c) the action has been presented or prosecuted in collusion with the plaintiff's spouse.

(2) The Court may dismiss an action under section 14 if it finds that the plaintiff has been guilty of

- (a) adultery during the marriage, or
- (b) unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the action, or
- (c) cruelty toward the plaintiff's spouse, or
- (d) desertion or wilful separation from the plaintiff's spouse before the adultery complained of, or
- (e) wilful neglect or misconduct that has conduced to the adultery.

(6) Section 16 is struck out and the following is substituted:

16. The Court has jurisdiction to grant alimony to a wife or to a husband in an action limited to that object only in a case where the plaintiff would be entitled to a judgment of judicial separation or a judgment for restitution of conjugal rights.

(7) Section 17 is amended

- (a) as to subsection (1), by striking out the word "wife" and by substituting the word "plaintiff",*
- (b) by striking out subsection (2) and by substituting the following:*

(2) No interim order shall be made where the plaintiff has from any source whatsoever sufficient means of support independent of the defendant.

- (c) as to subsection (4), by striking out the word "husband" and by substituting the word "defendant",*
- (d) as to subsection (4), by striking out the word "wife" and by substituting the word "plaintiff".*

(8) Section 18, subsection (1), is amended by striking out the words "and in an action for alimony, the judge may order that the husband pay to the wife" and by substituting the words "the judge may in an action for alimony order that the defendant pay to the plaintiff".

(5). Section 15 presently reads:

15. (1) The Court shall dismiss any such action if it finds that
- (a) the plaintiff during the marriage has been accessory to or has connived at the adultery of his wife, or
 - (b) the plaintiff has condoned the adultery complained of, or
 - (c) the action has been presented or prosecuted in collusion with the wife.
- (2) The Court may dismiss any such action if it finds that the plaintiff has been guilty of
- (a) adultery during marriage, or
 - (b) unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the action, or
 - (c) cruelty towards his wife, or
 - (d) desertion or wilful separation from his wife before the adultery complained of and without reasonable excuse, or
 - (e) wilful neglect or misconduct that has conduced to the adultery.

(6). Section 16 presently reads:

16. The Court has jurisdiction to grant alimony to a wife in an action limited to that object only in a case where the wife would be entitled to a judgment of judicial separation or a judgment for restitution of conjugal rights.

(7). Section 17 presently reads:

17. (1) When an application is made in an action for
- (a) alimony, or
 - (b) dissolution of marriage, or
 - (c) a declaration of nullity, judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights,
- an interim order for the payment of alimony to the wife pendente lite may be made, and in the event of an appeal the alimony may be continued by a further interim order until the determination thereof.
- (2) No interim order shall be made where the wife has from any source whatsoever sufficient means of support independent of her husband.
- (3) The interim order may direct the payment of periodical sums of money, and the amount of the alimony directed shall be in the discretion of the Court.
- (4) When an application is made in an action referred to in subsection (1) the Court may order from time to time the payment by the husband of such sums as the Court deems reasonable and proper on account of the necessary disbursements of the wife of and incidental to the action, at such times, in such manner and to such persons as the Court deems proper.

(8). Section 18 presently reads:

18. (1) When a judgment for judicial separation has been given, and in an action for alimony the judge may order that the husband pay to the wife until further order, or during their joint lives or during a shorter period, a periodical sum as alimony.
- (2) When a decree for restitution of conjugal rights has been granted, the judge may make a similar order, to take effect in the event of the decree not being complied with.

(9) *Section 19 is amended by striking out the words “the husband is not liable for necessities supplied to his wife” and by substituting the words “the defendant is not liable for necessities supplied to the plaintiff”.*

(10) *Section 20 is amended by striking out the word “his” and by substituting the words “the defendant’s”.*

(11) *Section 21, clause (b) is amended by striking out the word “his” and by substituting the words “the defendant’s”.*

(12) *Section 22 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

22. Where a married person has obtained a judgment of judicial separation or a decree of divorce for adultery of that person’s spouse, the Court may order such settlement as it thinks reasonable of any property to which that spouse is entitled in possession or reversion for the benefit of the innocent party and of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them.

(13) *Section 23 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

23. (1) Where a decree of divorce or declaration of nullity of marriage has been obtained, the Court may order that either party, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the other party such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding the lifetime of the other party as the Court considers reasonable having regard to the fortune, if any, of that other party, the ability to pay of the party against whom the order is made, and the conduct of both parties.

(2) If it thinks fit, the Court may in addition to or in the alternative order that one of the parties pay to the other during their joint lives such monthly or weekly sum for the other party’s maintenance and support, as the Court thinks reasonable.

(3) On a decree of divorce, an order may be made in favour of either party, notwithstanding that the party has been guilty of adultery.

(9). Section 19 presently reads:

19. Where an interim or other order for alimony is subsisting, and the payment of alimony is not in arrears under that order, the husband is not liable for necessaries supplied to his wife.

(10). Section 20 presently reads:

20. When an application for alimony is made, the Court may either before or after judgment, grant an injunction for such time and on such terms as are just to prevent any apprehended disposition by the defendant of his real or personal property.

(11). Section 21 presently reads:

21. An order or judgment for alimony, whether interim or otherwise, may be registered in any land titles office, and the registration so long as the order or judgment remains in force,

- (a) binds the estate and interest of every description that the defendant has in any lands in the land registration district where the registration is made, and
- (b) operates thereon in the same manner and with the same effect as a registration of a charge by the defendant of a life annuity on his lands.

(12). Section 22 presently reads:

22. Where a husband has obtained a judgment of judicial separation or a decree of divorce for adultery of his wife, the Court may order such settlement as it thinks reasonable of any property to which the wife is entitled in possession or reversion for the benefit of the innocent party and of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them.

(13). Section 23 presently reads:

23. (1) Where a decree of divorce or declaration of nullity of marriage has been obtained, the Court may order that the husband to the satisfaction of the Court secure to the wife such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding the lifetime of the wife as the Court deems reasonable having regard to the fortune, if any, of the wife, the ability of the husband to pay, and the conduct of the parties.

(2) If it thinks fit the Court may in addition or in the alternative order that the husband pay to the wife during their joint lives such monthly or weekly sum for her maintenance and support, as the Court thinks reasonable.

(3) On a decree of divorce an order may be made in favour of a wife notwithstanding that she has been guilty of adultery.

(14) Section 25 is struck out and the following is substituted:

25. Where a judgment for restitution of conjugal rights is given, and the defendant is entitled to property, or is in receipt of any profits of trade or earnings, the Court may order

- (a) that a settlement be made of the property for the benefit of the plaintiff and the children of the marriage or any of them, or
- (b) that part of the profit of trade or earnings be periodically paid to the plaintiff for the plaintiff's own benefit, or to the plaintiff or another person for the benefit of the children of the marriage or either or any of them.

(15) Section 26 is amended

- (a) as to subsection (1), clause (b) by adding the words "the husband or" before the words "the wife", and*
- (b) by striking out subsection (2).*

(14). Section 25 presently reads:

25. Where a judgment for restitution of conjugal rights is obtained by the husband, and the wife is entitled to property, or is in receipt of any profits of trade or earnings, the Court may order

(a) that a settlement be made of the property for the benefit of the husband and the children of the marriage, or either or any of them, or

(b) that part of the profit of trade or earnings be periodically paid to the husband for his own benefit, or to the husband or another person for the benefit of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them.

(15). Section 26 presently reads:

26. (1) In a case in which an order has been made for the payment of alimony, or for the payment of maintenance in an action for alimony, divorce, judicial separation, a declaration of nullity, or restitution of conjugal rights, upon it being made to appear

(a) that the means of either the husband or the wife have increased or decreased, or

(b) that the wife has been guilty of misconduct or, being divorced, has married again,

the Court may from time to time vary or modify the order either by altering the times of payment or by increasing or decreasing the amount, or may temporarily suspend the order as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid and may again revive the order wholly or in part, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) No order made before the first day of July, 1927, shall be varied or modified by reason of any misconduct on the part of the wife, or if divorced, by reason of her marriage again, unless the order expressly provided to the effect that the alimony or maintenance thereby made payable was to continue only so long as she led a chaste life and did not marry again.

(16) *Part 5 is struck out and the following is substituted:*

PART 5

LOSS OF CONSORTIUM

32. A person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly and wilfully persuades or procures a married person to leave that married person's spouse against the will of that married person, whereby the married person is deprived of the society and comfort of that spouse, is liable to an action for damages by that married person.

33. A married person also has a right of action for damages against a person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly receives, harbours and detains the spouse of the married person against the will of the married person.

34. No action lies under section 33 if

- (a) the plaintiff and the plaintiff's spouse were living apart by agreement, or were judicially separated, when the act of the defendant took place, or
- (b) the plaintiff has been guilty of cruelty to his or her spouse, and the defendant harbours the plaintiff's spouse from motives of humanity, or
- (c) the defendant has reasonable grounds for supposing that the plaintiff has been guilty of cruelty to his or her spouse, and harbours the spouse from motives of humanity.

35. (1) Where a person has, either intentionally or by neglect of some duty existing independently of contract, inflicted physical harm upon a married person and thereby deprived the spouse of that married person of the society and comfort of that married person, the person who inflicted the physical harm is liable to an action for damages by the married person in respect of the deprivation.

(2) The right of a married person to bring the action referred to in subsection (1) is in addition to, and independent of, any right of action that the spouse has, or any action that the married person in the name of the spouse has, for injury inflicted upon the spouse.

(17) *Section 46 is amended by striking out subsection (4) and by substituting the following:*

(4) The Court may in each case referred to in subsection (1) make such order respecting costs as the Court considers just.

(16). Part 5 presently reads:

32. A person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly and wilfully persuades or procures a woman to leave her husband against the will of the husband, whereby the husband is deprived of the society and comfort of his wife, is liable to an action for damages by the husband.

33. A husband also has a right of action for damages against a person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly receives, harbours and detains his wife against the will of the husband.

34. No action lies under section 33 if

- (a) the plaintiff and his wife were living apart by agreement, or were judicially separated, when the act of the defendant took place, or
- (b) the plaintiff has been guilty of cruelty to his wife, and the defendant harbours the wife from motives of humanity, or
- (c) the defendant has reasonable grounds for supposing that the husband has been guilty of cruelty to his wife, and harbours the wife from motives of humanity.

35. (1) Where a person has, either intentionally or by neglect of some duty existing independently of contract, inflicted physical harm upon a woman and thereby deprived her husband of her comfort and society, that person is liable to an action for damages by the husband in respect of the deprivation.

(2) The right of the husband to bring the action referred to in subsection (1) is in addition to, and independent of, any right of action that the wife herself has or any right of action that the husband in her name has for the injury inflicted upon the wife.

(17). Section 46 deals with Court orders for the custody of children. Subsection (4) presently reads:

(4) The Court may in each case referred to in subsection (1) make such order respecting the costs of the mother and the liability of the father for the costs, or otherwise, as the Court deems just.

The Dower Act

6. *The Dower Act is amended as to section 23, subsection (1), by striking out the words “a wife” and by substituting the words “the spouse”.*

The Exemptions Act

7. *The Exemptions Act is amended as to section 9, clause (b) by striking out subclause (i) and by substituting the following:*

- (i) for the payment of alimony or for the payment of maintenance by a person to that person's spouse or former spouse, as the case may be, or

The Forest and Prairie Protection Act

8. (1) *The Forest and Prairie Protection Act is amended by this section.*

(2) *Section 12, subsection (1) is amended by striking out the words “male person between the ages of 16 and 60” and by substituting the words “adult person”.*

(3) *Section 28, clause (a) is amended by striking out the words “male person between the ages of 16 and 60” and by substituting the words “adult person”.*

6. This section amends chapter 114 of The Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 23 (1) presently reads:

23. (1) Where at the time of the death of a married person the spouse of the married person is living apart from the married person under circumstances that would disentitle a wife to alimony, no life estate vests in the spouse and the spouse takes no benefit under this Act.

7. This section amends chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 9 (b) presently reads:

9. Section 2 does not apply
- (b) to an execution issued upon a judgment or order
- (i) for the payment of alimony or for the payment of maintenance by a husband to his wife or his former wife, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) for the payment of maintenance for any child of the execution debtor.

8. (1) This section will amend chapter 36 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1971.

(2). Section 12 (1) presently reads:

12. (1) A forest officer or a fire guardian may require any able bodied male person between the ages of 16 and 60 not exempted by regulations, to assist in fighting a fire.

(3). Section 28 presently reads:

28. The Minister, upon the request of any Department or agency of the Government charged with responsibility in relation to pollution related to the oil and gas industry in Alberta, may authorize the use of employees and equipment of the Department of Lands and Forests for clean-up operations necessitated by such pollution and in that event forest officers and fire guardians may

- (a) require any able bodied male person between the ages of 16 and 60 not exempted by regulations, to assist in clean-up operations, or
- (b) commandeer and authorize payment for the possession or use of any equipment for clean-up operations.

The Individual's Rights Protection Act

9. The Individual's Rights Protection Act is amended as to section 5

(a) by striking out subsection (1) and by substituting the following:

5. (1) No employer shall

- (a) employ a female employee for any work at a rate of pay that is less than the rate of pay at which a male employee is employed by that employer for similar or substantially similar work, or
- (b) employ a male employee for any work at a rate of pay that is less than the rate of pay at which a female employee is employed by that employer for similar or substantially similar work.

(b) by striking out subsection (5) and by substituting the following:

(5) Where an employee is paid less than the rate of pay to which the employee is entitled under this section, the employee is entitled to recover from the employer by action the difference between the amount paid and the amount to which the employee was entitled, together with costs, but

- (a) the action shall be commenced within 12 months from the date upon which the cause of action arose and not afterward,
- (b) the action applies only to the wages of an employee during the 12-month period immediately preceding the termination of the employee's services or the commencement of the action, whichever occurs first,
- (c) the action may not be commenced or proceeded with where the employee has made a complaint to the Commission in respect of the contravention of this section, and
- (d) no complaint by the employee in respect of the contravention shall be acted upon by the Commission where an action has been commenced by the employee under this section.

9. This section will amend chapter 2 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1972. Section 5 presently reads:

5. (1) No employer shall employ a female employee for any work at a rate of pay that is less than the rate of pay at which a male employee is employed by that employer for similar or substantially similar work.

(2) Work for which a female employee is employed and work for which a male employee is employed shall be deemed to be similar or substantially similar if the job, duties or services the employees are called upon to perform are similar or substantially similar.

(3) A difference in the rate of pay between a female and male employee based on any factor other than sex does not constitute a failure to comply with this section if the factor on which the difference is based would normally justify such a difference.

(4) No employer shall reduce the rate of pay of an employee in order to comply with this section.

(5) Where an employee is paid less than the rate of pay to which she is entitled under this section, she is entitled to recover from her employer by action the difference between the amount paid and the amount to which she was entitled, together with her costs, but

- (a) the action shall be commenced within 12 months from the date upon which the cause of action arose, and not afterward,
- (b) the action applies only to the wages of an employee during the 12-month period immediately preceding the termination of her services or the commencement of her action, whichever occurs first,
- (c) the action may not be commenced or proceeded with where the employee has made a complaint to the Commission in respect of the contravention of this section, and
- (d) no complaint by the employee in respect of the contravention shall be acted upon by the Commission where an action has been commenced by the employee under this section.

The Land Titles Act

10. *The Land Titles Act is amended as to section 160 by striking out the words “or that he has no wife” and by substituting the words “or that he is not married”.*

The Married Women’s Act

11. *The Married Women’s Act is amended as to section 3*

(a) *by adding the following subsection after subsection (1):*

(1.1) *A married man has the same civil remedies against his wife for the protection and security of his own separate property that he has against other persons.*

(b) *as to subsection (2) by striking out the words “subsection (1)” and by substituting the words “subsections (1) and (1.1)”.*

The M.L.A. Pension Act

12. *The M.L.A. Pension Act is amended as to section 17*

(a) *in subsection (3), clause (c) by striking out the word “dependent”,*

(b) *in subsection (4) by striking out the word “dependent”.*

The Municipal Election Act

13. *The Municipal Election Act is amended as to section 80 by striking out the word “male”.*

10. This section will amend chapter 198 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 160 presently reads:

160. When no consent is produced as required under the provisions of The Dower Act, the Registrar shall, before registering any transfer, lease, mortgage or encumbrance, require an affidavit of the transferor, lessor, mortgagor, or encumbrancer, that the land described in the instrument is not subject to the provisions of The Dower Act, or that he has no wife, and the affidavit shall be supported by such other evidence by affidavits or otherwise as the Registrar may prescribe, but if the instrument is executed under a power of attorney the party executing it may make the affidavit if he is acquainted with the facts.

11. This section will amend chapter 227 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 3 presently reads:

3. (1) A married woman has, in her own name and without joining her husband as a co-plaintiff, the same civil remedies against all persons, including her husband, for the protection and security of her own separate property as if she were an unmarried woman.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), no husband or wife is entitled to sue the other for a tort.

12. This section will amend chapter 240 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 17(3) and (4) presently read:

(3) Where the beneficiary of a deceased member is

- (a) his widow, or
- (b) his or her dependent child under the age of 21 years, or
- (c) her dependent widower,

the beneficiary is also entitled to receive a further sum equal to the amount standing to the credit of the account of the deceased.

(4) Where a person was, at the time of his death, eligible for a pension in respect of which he had been contributing under this Act, and where the beneficiary is his widow or her dependent widower, the beneficiary may elect to be paid in lieu of the payments under subsection (3)

- (a) a pension of the same amount as would have been payable if the member immediately before his death had retired under section 11, subsection (1), clause (b) of The Public Service Pension Act and had been entitled to exercise and had exercised the option given of receiving a pension during the joint lives of himself and his wife and during the life of the survivor, or
- (b) a pension payable for life or for a term of years certain, whichever is the longer, that is an actuarial value equivalent to that of the pension provided for under clause (a).

13. This section will amend chapter 245 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 80 presently reads:

80. The deputy returning officer, with the approval of the returning officer may also appoint a constable to maintain order at the polling place, or he may summon to his assistance in the polling place, any peace officer or any other male person for the purpose of maintaining order, preserving the public peace or preventing any breach thereof or of removing any person who, in the opinion of the officer presiding at the poll, is obstructing the polling or wilfully contravening this Act.

The Municipal Government Act

14. The Municipal Government Act is amended as to section 156, clause (b) by striking out the word “male”.

The Nursing Aides Act

15. The Nursing Aides Act is amended as to section 2 by renumbering the section as subsection (1) and by adding the following subsection:

(2) In this Act, words importing female persons include male persons.

The Nursing Service Act

16. The Nursing Service Act is amended as to section 10 by striking out the words “of her” and by substituting the words “of a municipal nurse”.

The Religious Societies’ Lands Act

17. The Religious Societies’ Lands Act is amended as to section 2, subsection (1)

(a) by striking out the words “of Christians”,

(b) in clause (b) by striking out the word “Christian”.

Commencement

18. This Act comes into force on the day upon which it is assented to.

14. This section will amend chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 156 (b) presently reads:

156. For the prevention or extinguishing of fires and for the preservation of life and property from injury or destruction by fire, the council may pass by-laws providing for any or all of the following:

(b) compelling male adults for the time being in the municipality to assist in the extinguishing of fires and to assist in the prevention or the spread thereof:

15. This section will amend chapter 263 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. The Act contains a number of references that infer that only female persons are allowed to become trained as nursing aides.

16. This section will amend chapter 265 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 10 presently reads:

10. No liability attaches to a municipal nurse appointed under this Act, or to a municipality appointing the municipal nurse, by reason of an act of a preventive or emergency treatment nature done in good faith by the municipal nurse in performing the duties required of her under this Act or the regulations made pursuant to this Act.

17. This section will amend chapter 319 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 2 (1) presently reads:

2. (1) When any religious society or congregation of Christians in the Province of Alberta desires to take a conveyance or transfer of land

(a) for the site of a church, chapel, meeting house, burial ground or residence or glebe for the minister, or

(b) for the support of public worship and the propagation of Christian knowledge,