

Mrs. Kish winner of pancake derby, U.K. keeps title

By Doug MacRae
Citizen staff writer

Look closely. It's 8 p.m. Tuesday night, on a quiet residential street in Bells Corners.

Suddenly, 21 women come running down the icy road in three puffing waves. They're wearing bright aprons, kerchiefs and sneakers. And they're flipping pancakes.

No mirage, this, but the annual Bells Corners pancake derby, an international event in which the women here do battle with each other and with housewives in Buckingham, England.

There were three heats, with seven entries in each. Official starter was J. C. Councillor Grant Carman, and the statistician was Mrs. Pauline Heselton, 4 Laurettide Rd.

Retains title

England retained the international title. Mrs. Kay Bradley, a Buckingham housewife, ran a 45-yard course there in 1:6.5. But, pointed out several of the 300 fans on hand last night, the race is run in more pleasant weather over there, with daylight making it easier to watch the pancakes and the course, and no ice underfoot.

Mrs. Kish won a Kiwanis trophy, \$15 and two boxes of pancake mix.

"I'm really surprised," she huffed at the finish line. "I wasn't worried about coming in first... I was worried about coming in, period."

She calculated that her stamina came from a flapjack she had for dinner. In a practice run Monday she had managed only an eighth of a mile — about half the race length — in a minute and 15 seconds.

Activities

Mrs. Kish captains her bowling team and plays centre on a winning Manordale broomball squad. She cooks a mean flapjack, too.

Winners of the last two Aylmer pancake derbies were at the finish line to congratulate Mrs. Kish. Mrs. Sheila Byrn, 30, who won it this year, and Mrs. Marion Dou-



—Citizen-UP1 staff photo
Mrs. Shirley Kish, the winner

cette, 1964 winner, said they hoped it would be a combined event next winter.

Pamela Marshall, last year's victor at Bells Corners, wasn't in this race. She has the measles... Mrs. Duke admits with a

sigh that she must be slowing down. She was first in the inaugural event two years ago, came second last year and third this year.

Clifford Moodie, president of Bells Corners Kiwanis, handed out the prizes...

very ill. Maybe I'm allergic to them."

Mrs. Knox, who has sons aged 5 and 1, said her husband told her she was a "darned fool" to enter the race, but told her she would probably enjoy it.

"I did enjoy it," she said. "And maybe if I hadn't dropped the (ugh) pancake... well, maybe next year."

Formula for bilingual provinces presented by Carleton petition

By John Walker
Southern News Services

A constitutional amendment to permit bilingualism in the legislatures and courts of all provinces was proposed Tuesday.

It was further recommended to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism that provinces adopting this mode of procedure would have to institute a dual (French-English) educational system.

These proposals, the second novel heard during the most day of renewed B & B Commission hearings, were advanced by 39 members of the faculty of Ottawa's English-speaking Carleton University.

Under the formula suggested by the Carleton group, only the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick would be able to join the Quebec legislature and courts in the official use of the two languages, if they so desired.

Finland Cited

Led by Carleton's French Professor, J. S. Tassie, the group took Finland as a model in this "permissive" amendment to Section 133 of the British North America Act.

They suggested that when one of the other official language groups in a province numbered 12 per cent of the population or more, that province could choose "statutory bilingualism", and under these conditions only the three provinces mentioned could apply at present.

Professor Tassie told the commission, headed by David-Dunton and Andre Laurendeau, that they had no wish to suggest "absolute bilingualism" in any province, at all levels of public life.

"Most of the communities of Quebec would rightly be unilingually French, whereas most of those of Ontario would rightly be unilingually English", their report stated.

"One could imagine, for instance, that cities like Ottawa, North Bay and Cornwall might immediately class themselves as bilingual, thus allowing for the conduct of official business and the publication of ordinances in either language," it went on.

Changes Needed

The Carleton group insisted that if this first recommendation were adopted, "it can only be put into effect by corresponding changes in the educational systems of the provinces concerned."

Professor Tassie said there would have to be an English and French school system in these provinces, eliminating public and separate school or Protestant and Roman Catholic divisions of the present, but both systems in the education department reporting to one minister.

While providing education in French for French communities, the Carleton statement noted, this would not mean secondary schools for both languages in all cities of a province.

"It would be hard (and rightly so) to imagine a city such as Brantford, Calgary or Vancouver providing a French high school, but it would be equally difficult to imagine a city such as Toronto, St. Boniface or Ottawa, not providing one."

The other major recom-

mendation of the Carleton committee was that Ottawa "should become more representative of Canada as a whole." This might be done by the extension of the pow-

ers of the National Capital Commission to include responsibility for cultural as well as physical embellishment of Ottawa.

The Ontario Federation of Saint-Jean Baptiste Societies which begged that "Ottawa, capital of a bilingual country, should become completely bilingual."

English separatists

Reject Quebec 'immigrants'

By The Canadian Press

The royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism ran into its first organized group of English-speaking separatists Tuesday.

The Glengarry Historical Society, made up of descendants of United Empire Loyalists and Scottish Highlanders, did not send any spokes-

men to the commission's public hearing here, but its brief was quite clear. The main conclusions:

- The interests of all Canadians can best be served by the secession of Quebec.
- The "aggressive colonization" of Ontario and New Brunswick by French-Canadians from Quebec is "repugnant to our Canadian ideals of democracy and political morality and such pressures can and will result only in violence and war." Such "immigrants" from Quebec should go back to their home province.
- Federal appeasement should stop.
- The federal government should stop appeasing Quebec and protect the minorities in Quebec — English-speaking people, Indians and Eskimos.
- Teaching of French outside Quebec should

be relegated to its proper category — as "an option or hobby."

The brief said attempts by Quebec Resources Minister Rene Levesque to assimilate Eskimos into French-Canadian society "dwarfs" the expulsion of the Acadians by the British army in 1755.

English deprived of positions

French-Canadians in the federal and Ontario public services discriminated against the English-speaking majority and deprived "our people" of many positions. The CBC constantly "bombarded" Ontario with attempts to spread the French language.

The society said bilingual schools are a colossal waste of money and result in a poor education.

"It's up to Quebec to salvage herself from the mess wherein she finds herself," the brief added.

The royal commission itself was biased and not representative of Canada. Of its 10 members, six were natives of Quebec, one was a New Brunswick Acadian and three were immigrants.

The Ottawa Citizen

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Ottawan tears broad strip off bilingualism commission

By the Canadian Press

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism opened its third day of public hearings here Monday and heard a brief that said the whole concept of the commission is in error.

Deane H. Russell of Ottawa, a member of the secretariat of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King, tore one of the widest strips off the commission's hide to date.

"By now it has become abundantly evident that the organizers and conductors of the commission have developed and are following policies which have been calculated to lead or conduct inquiries along preconceived lines and towards equally predetermined objectives."

He wanted the term "bilingualism" dropped from consideration as it could become "increasingly repugnant to our other ethnic groups." The term "two great founding nations" was "equally repugnant."

The present government must recognize it was "not given a mandate to impose a French Canadian culture upon all of Canada."

Mrs. Winifred G. Barton of Ottawa, in her independent brief, called for "bilingualism."

A harmonious, bilingual, bicultural society would come about only if the stress was on "thinking in terms of Canada first."

"If taught young enough the

children would learn to think in either language and 'bilingualism' is, after all, the key to understanding." Un-

hampered intermarriage between Canadians of different backgrounds could consolidate national unity.

Non-Catholic French problem under spotlight

The problem of the French Canadian Protestant, rejected by his own, occupied the attention of the B and B Commission here.

Bilingual and bicultural they may be, but the French-speaking Canadians, particularly in Quebec, who have left the Roman Catholic church face educational and social obstacles of a special kind, a witness before the renewed hearing of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism argued.

Louis Foisy - Foley, a member of the United Church of Canada's committee on the "great debate", claimed the French Protestant in Quebec could not attend French schools because they were all Catholic and would not use the English Protestant school because they wanted a French education.

Protestants barred

At the same time, he said that "in Montreal, there are 1,500 English Canadian families anxious to give their children an ample minimum of French education, but could

not attend because they were English Protestants."

Mr. Foisy - Foley of Montreal said that in both English and French-speaking Canada there were many who took the attitude "that language is the guardian of the faith".

These unusual problems of the religious gulf between the two parts of Canada arose during an afternoon devoted to briefs from L'Institut Canadien - Francais d'Ottawa, the Saint - Jean Baptiste Society of Eastview, and the United Church, whose spokesman was Eugene Forsey, labor economist and historian.

The United Church brief noted that in the 1961 census 87,483 Canadians of French origin declared themselves "United Church".

Numbers increasing

Of these, 38,864 lived in Ontario, 11,424 in British Columbia (numbering one sixth of its French population), and 9,154 in Quebec. And the number of such adherents was increasing at an accelerating rate.

"The French Canadian who goes into the United Church," said Mr. Forsey, "is quite lost to the French Canadian community."

Mr. Foisy - Foley, in supporting this view, said he regretted the stand taken by the previous participants — L'Institut and Saint - Jean Baptiste representatives.

The Institute, a local French organization of 170 members, severely criticized the English - language press for its non - objectivity and failure to understand the French problems.

But said Mr. Foisy - Foley, "they would be more honest if they came here and said they do not admit French-speaking Canadians, like myself, because we are Protestants."

He said the same was true of the Saint - Jean Baptiste society which is a network of influential groups in Quebec and Ontario.

"I am not a French Canadian in their eyes," he said "because I am a Protestant."

Welland project

One of the projects now operating in Welland, Ont., according to the United Church delegation, was a French public school — one that was carried on in French but was secular in nature. This, said Mr. Foisy - Foley, would be the kind of school French Protestants would like to see in Quebec, and the possibility of French public schools was recommended by the United Church brief.

Tough track

The event here is over a tough track, with darkness compounding the hazards of ice, slush, puddles and bumps over the curving, 415-yard course.

According to the rules, the ladies must flip their pancake at the starting line, run like the devil to the half-way mark, flip it again, dash to the tape, and flip a third time. The aprons and kerchiefs are compulsory.

Bells Corners champ is a 23-year-old Manordale housewife, Mrs. Shirley Kish. Mrs. Kish, mother of two boys, Jimmie, 6, and Stevie, 4, covered the course, her pancake intact, in one minute, 19.6 seconds.

Mrs. Eleanor Sled, 5 Eastgate, was second in one minute and 20 seconds flat. Tied for third, with times of 1:21.2, were Mrs. Thelma Duke, 6 Trinity, who won the event in 1963, and Mrs. Audrey Smith, 67 Quinpool.

Derby entrant No. 13 had plenty of trouble

The odds against winning a pancake derby must be long if you're allergic to pancakes and you wear number 13.

Such was the plight of vivacious housewife Doreen Knox, 28, of 21 Roundhay, in Tuesday's Bells Corners Pancake Derby.

Despite the odds, Mrs. Knox managed a respectable

third in her heat and seventh overall, just nine seconds behind the winner.

"That is a long, long race," she observed later.

Her run was fraught with problems.

Attempting a running flip at the half-way mark, she flipped her flapjack out of the pan. She skidded for 30 feet

before she got stopped, then groped for precious seconds in the dark before she located the errant pancake.

Ran into puddle

A little further along, she ran into a puddle and soaked both sneakers.

"And I hate pancakes anyway," she said.

"The pancake people won't like it, but they make me

very ill. Maybe I'm allergic to them."

Mrs. Knox, who has sons aged 5 and 1, said her husband told her she was a "darned fool" to enter the race, but told her she would probably enjoy it.

"I did enjoy it," she said. "And maybe if I hadn't dropped the (ugh) pancake... well, maybe next year."

Gregoire arrest inquiry

RCMP says MP handled gently

By the Canadian Press

RCMP Constable R. T. Stamler testified Tuesday Creditiste MP Gilles Gregoire was handled as gently as possible when arrested on Parliament Hill last month for failing to pay speeding and traffic fines.

He drew laughter even from Mr. Gregoire when he told a Commons committee "it was not possible to put a man in the back seat more gently than we did."

Mr. Gregoire charged in the Commons that on Feb. 12 he was brutally arrested in front of Parliament Hill's Peace Tower and almost flew out the door on the other side of the police car when he was put in the back seat.

Two-door car

Const. Stamler said Mr. Gregoire didn't get near the far side of the car — and told one questioner the car had only two doors.

Mr. Gregoire has also complained he received only an unofficial translation of the charge when served with summonses last year, received a demand for payment written only in English following his conviction in absentia and was denied requests to reach a lawyer or Justice Minister Favreau.

The charges were tossed to the Commons privileges and

elections committee which is investigating the circumstances of the arrest and whether there was any infringement of the MP's privileges or immunities on Parliament Hill.

Seven red-jacketed RCMP officials and several high-ranking officials — including Commissioner G. B. McClellan — were present.

Const. Stamler said on the morning of Feb. 12 he was given a bench warrant ordering him to arrest Mr. Gregoire.

The Constable said that with Const. Rene Delisle he went to Parliament Hill. When Mr. Gregoire emerged from the centre block, they informed him that unless he was going to pay his \$42 in fines immediately he would have to accompany them to Carleton county jail.

Refused to pay

Const. Stamler said Mr. Gregoire refused to pay because the bench warrant was in English only.

RCMP lawyer Marc Lalonde several times emphasized that the bench warrant was not for the information of the accused but was an order directing a peace officer to make an arrest.

Const. Stamler testified that Const. Delisle made an oral translation of the bench warrant for Mr. Gregoire.

The RCMP officers then telephoned headquarters and were given instructions to "use as much force as necessary to effect arrest but not excess force," the Constable said.

Mr. Gregoire walked without resistance to the police car. At the car Mr. Gregoire had placed his hands on the roof of the car.

"I removed his right hand, Const. Delisle his left hand," Const. Stamler said.

Removed hands

He then placed his hand on Mr. Gregoire's back and pushed him onto the back seat.

The MP for Lapointe has

Leadership training course set

Final arrangements for this year's youth leadership training program were made at a dinner meeting in Eastview Hotel.

Sponsored by the Youth Services Bureau of the Welfare Council, the course will be held at Champlain High School Friday evening and all day Saturday. Registrations are still being accepted.

Enrolment last year in the English and French courses totalled nearly 150. This year a third and bilingual group will be formed.

Any adult who works with children or teenagers is welcome to attend — parents, teachers, clergymen, sports coaches, club advisers.

The course will take the form of "an experience in shared leadership," according to Maurice Egan, YSB director.

In this technique, the group shares responsibilities with the leader. The leader must know "what makes them tick" and how to enlist co-operation.



—Citizen-UP1 Staff Photo
Student's Overseas Aid winners

Yves Vermette (left) of La Salle Academy and John Piazza (right) of St. Pat's College, receive awards for money and book collections for the Student's Overseas Aid program. Officiating at the ceremony at Government House were Governor-General Vanier and Dr.

G. Roby Kidd, president of International Co-operation Year. Mr. Vanier said he knew of the highest ideals and aspirations of the United Nations.

Arts centre to have three exits for autos

Three exits are planned from the parking levels of the Canadian Centre for the Performing Arts, rather than the one indicated in a Citizen report on Tuesday.

The traffic chart printed with an article on the subject shows the Driveway as the sole artery for cars leaving the centre. However, these cars will come from different locations in the very large parking area, which will underlie almost all of

Confederation Park and extend south of Mackenzie King Bridge toward the future National Museum.

Cars going out along the Driveway will come in two streams — one from the north end of the parking levels and one from the south.

In addition, an entrance and an exit not shown on the traffic chart are planned for the cleared area behind the British High Commission building.