

While Business Waits

We rarely find ourselves in agreement with Creditiste Leader Real Caouette, but we think he was right in saying that there are more important matters before Parliament than the rumpus that has developed over a controversial CBC television program, and refusing to support a Conservative motion for a full-scale debate on the subject. In any case, the motion was ruled out of order as irrelevant to the non-confidence motion then before the House, and the Speaker took the opportunity of pointing out that the House had already taken action on the matter by referring the estimates relating to the CBC to the standing committee on broadcasting. It was now before that committee, and the appropriate witnesses could be examined.

Parliament may yet have to deal with the long-festering feud between CBC management and a group of producers supported by an elite group outside the corporation. As State Secretary Judy LaMarsh stated the other day, the current quarrel is but "the visible part" of an iceberg of CBC problems. But in the meantime there is a massive legislative program to be dealt with which includes, among other things, a \$500 million fund for health grants during the next 15 years, higher university grants, a \$50 million fund for rural development, a new agency to distribute feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia; a science council, a revised Bank Act, new railway legislation, the Canada Assistance Plan, tighter bankruptcy controls, new immigration laws and goodness knows what else. It was hoped a real attempt would be made to get down to business when the session resumed after 12 days of holidaying, but there is no sign of it materializing.

Even during the holiday period, the Prime Minister and the Opposition leader kept trading bitter words with each other—Mr. Diefenbaker charging that the Munsinger inquiry resembled a "star chamber" set up by the Liberals to punish him, and Mr. Pearson replying that his arch opponent had "poisoned the atmosphere". And since the sittings resumed on Tuesday the old wranglings over non-confidence motions have taken priority.

Did the Opposition really expect to topple the government on these motions; and if so, did they think the country would stand for another general election at this time? The answer to that may lie in the fact, as reported by the Canadian Press, that when the MPs returned from their holidays they divided their time Tuesday between the Commons and their television sets. TV sets were installed in both government and Opposition lobbies "so that the members could follow the debate and the Stanley Cup semi-final game between Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings,"—again, of course, at the taxpayers' expense. While the hockey game was a close one, the vote in the Commons wasn't; nor apparently was it expected to be.

Language Difficulties

It is now announced that the next report of the B and B Commission can be expected some time next fall, and that it will deal with bilingualism in the public schools, constitutional problems involving bilingualism, minority rights and cultural affairs generally. Subsequent reports will contain detailed and more specific recommendations relating to various aspects of cultural relations. At present, it is intimated, the commission is busy compiling and analyzing "reams of facts and figures about Canadians never published before."

The more facts and figures we get, of course, the better. Meanwhile the commission will find some, at least, of its work done for it in the statistics

tabled recently in the House of Commons, giving complete figures on the language qualifications of immigrants for the years 1964 and 1965. Compiled by the department of immigration, they represent the first detailed coverage of this important field of inquiry, and should be studied by all concerned about our language difficulties.

These figures show that in 1964, 5.83 per cent of immigrants spoke French but not English; 44.46 per cent spoke English but not French; 3.95 per cent spoke both English and French; 45.76 per cent spoke neither English nor French. Despite efforts to promote French-speaking immigration, and the official counselling of potential French-speaking immigrants that their best opportunities lay in areas of Canada with a substantial France-speaking population, the proportion of those who spoke French but not English fell to 5.20 in 1965. Immigrants who spoke English but not French totalled 50.58 per cent; those who spoke both languages, 3.49 per cent; and those who spoke neither, 40.73 per cent. Counting only those who gave Quebec as their province of destination last year, 19.15 per cent spoke French but not English; 29.62 per cent spoke English but not French; 10 per cent spoke both languages; and 41.58 per cent spoke neither.

Nearly all the 40.73 per cent of immigrants who arrived in Canada last year, unable to speak English or French, will learn one of these languages; but with few exceptions, not both. It can hardly be doubted that the overwhelming choice will be English, although a greater proportion of those settling in Quebec may opt for French. The figures show, at any rate, that more than 79 per cent of last year's immigrants gave provinces other than Quebec as their destination. It is also intimated that a substantial but unknown proportion of immigrants reaching Canada, including those settling in Quebec, actually desire to move eventually to English speaking United States.

This is just one phase of the problem, of course. But it points up the fact that with the best will possible on the part of all concerned, the job of making the nation proportionately more bilingual is going to be a tough one.

London Brushes Up

Britain, reports a London news letter, is suffering from World Cup mania. But it's quite a healthy disease. It is expected to bring in more than 100,000 soccer fans from countries overseas who are hoping to see their favorites win the big event in July. Meanwhile London is polishing itself for the occasion. St. Paul's Cathedral stands gleaming white on Ludgate Hill, and that strange obelisk on the Thames Embankment—Cleopatra's Needle—is having its 68 feet 6 inches, 188 tons, cleaned up.

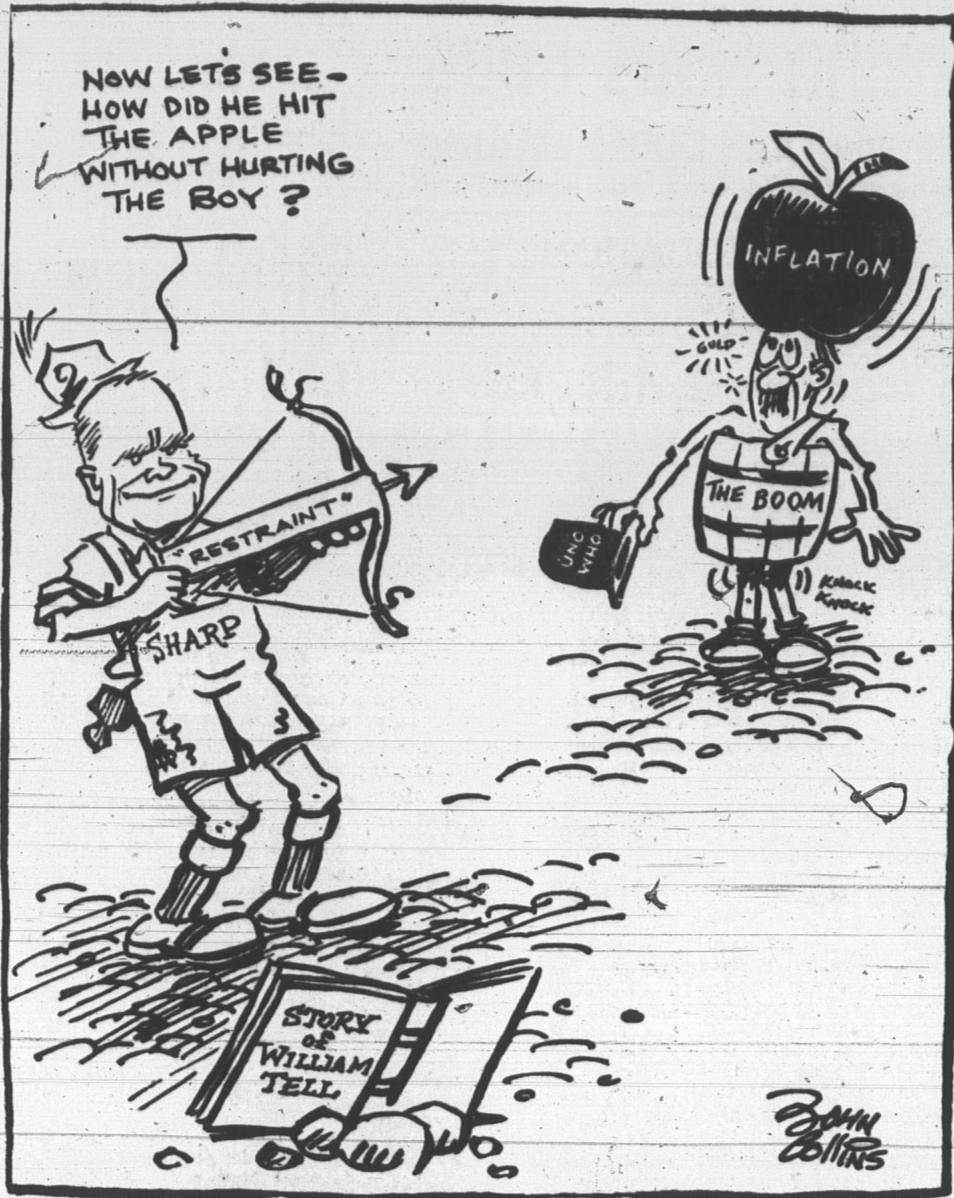
It is a single block of pink granite from the quarries of the Suwan (the modern Aswan), on the east bank of the Nile. Believed to have been first erected at Heliopolis at about 1500 B.C., it was presented to the British people in 1819 and floated to the U.K. Why Cleopatra? No one seems to know, for there is nothing in its history which has anything to do with the gracious lady, apart from the fact that they came from the same part of the world.

And a 13-ton, 13-foot-long lion in coade stone has been moved outside Waterloo Station to a new site on Westminster Bridge nearer the Greater London Council headquarters, the County Hall, standing on the river-side nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament. Then, of course, there is Nelson's head from the statue in Dublin which was blown up as a preliminary to the anniversary celebrations of the Dublin Easter Rising, 50 years ago. Why pick on Nelson? The English don't know; but they claim to have the head, in addition to the one on Nelson's Column in London's Trafalgar Square which hasn't yet been decapitated.

This hasn't much to do with the World Cup mania, which already has shoved Prime Minister Harold Wilson off the main news pages. But Londoners find it a good excuse for doing a real clean-up job. Almost everyone will want to stay there, and commute to Liverpool, Sunderland, Sheffield, or wherever the matches happen to be held. And a lot of tourist money will flow into London coffers as a result.

EDITORIAL NOTE

An unpleasant but too accurate way of describing a modern motorist, notes the Ottawa Journal is U.S. Senator Aghram Ribicoff's description: "a fugitive from the law of averages."



THE SHARPSHOOTER

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Here And There On Parliament Hill

Mr. Justice Wishart Fleet Spence, the judge of the Supreme court who is presiding over the Munsinger investigation, was criticised for holding his first hearing not only in camera but even in secrecy. It is being whispered on Parliament Hill that the reason for this was to preserve the incognito of several RCMP undercover agents, who were called to give evidence that they were shadowing certain of the leading figures in the case over a period of several weeks. The need to protect the future usefulness of such undercover agents was sufficient justification for the secrecy; but it makes one wonder what sort of a Gestapo we have in Canada, and who operates it?

REMEMBER YOUR TAXES

The soaring annual costs of the CBC have been a source of uneasiness to several governments and to many MPs. It has recently become widely known here that the budgets for certain programmes were being over spent, not once but repeatedly, and this despite warnings and orders. Parliament approves the CBC budget annually; if that budget is exceeded, Parliament must levy higher taxes from you to cover that excess spending.

How come our MPs have permitted this to go on, without raising every kind of rumpus?

I cannot recall one single instance of any MP questioning whether the management of the CBC was in fact maintaining this elementary financial discipline over the junior echelons. Certain producers now being blamed for overspending their budgets may be the guilty offenders; but every nonchalant MP is guilty as an accessory for condoning it. When will our highly paid MPs get around to policing the wanton expenditure of the monies of their highly taxed constituents?

SELLING CENTENNIAL

A correspondent in Quebec City writes to remind me that the Centennial Council is spreading propaganda to urge private industry to promote the 1967 Centenary. But the Government has overlooked the example it could set, he points out. The Post Office in the House of Commons uses a picture of the Parliament Building as a cancellation mark on postage stamps on letters mailed there. Couldn't this very headquarters of government set an example by displaying the Expo 67 emblem or the Centennial emblem or even the Maple Leaf instead?

YOUR SHRINKING DOLLAR

The 1949 Dollar is today worth only 69 cents in Toronto. That is the worst depreciation in purchasing power experienced in any of our ten largest commu-

nities over the past 17 years.

Prices of every daily requirement, from housing to health care, from recreation to food, have soared in that period. The largest increase among our ten big cities has been a leap of 95 per cent in the cost of health care in Saint John, N. B. In Saskatoon - Regina that jumps has been "only" 53.5 per cent, by far the country's lowest. Tobacco and alcohol have held the line best; maybe that's why health care has risen most.

Recreation, transport and of course food have all marked above-average increases in costs. As for life insurance, every buck of that cover I was sold for "family protection" twenty years ago is today worth a pathetic "five bits". Rising prices, caused in part by shortages of labour and materials but caused more by pyramid-ing taxes and high interest rates, are today the top beef of Canadians writing to their MPs.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(April 23, 1941)
British and Greek troops fought desperately against the Germans north of Athens after the entire northwest Greek armies collapsed and King George II and his Government abandoned Athens for the Island of Crete.

Britain's second new battleship, the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales, was commissioned.

TEN YEARS AGO

(April 23, 1956)

Vaughan H. Groom was elected as president of the Summerside Rotary Club. Others elected were: R.L. Mollison, vice-president; Garnet Peck, secretary; Fred Davison, treasurer; and directors, Bill Young, Frank Daley, Dan Chan and John Cameron.

Island members of the Legislature-barring those in the Cabinet—went home \$450 richer in extra sessional pay when the House prorogued last March 29. It was reported, but the windfall was kept a tight secret until the previous weekend.



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Recurrent Headaches

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
More than 85 per cent of those with recurrent headaches can be helped, regardless of cause. Since the majority stem from tension there usually is a relationship between a stressful period and the onset of pain. In these circumstances, the individual must remedy these situations or suffer the consequences. Overambitious plans, crowded schedules, irregular eating habits, long auto rides, exhausting shopping tours, too many visitors, too little sleep, and striving for perfection in house-keeping and children's behavior should be avoided.

So many emotional and inherent factors are involved in headache that it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact cause. Allergy is an example, especially among those who relate their distress to certain foods or inhalants. Discomfort varies from a dull ache to a classic migraine.

Milk, wheat, egg chocolate, nuts, and pork are the common food offenders and dust, pollens, orris root, and animal dander are the inhalants. These offenders are difficult to incriminate unless the victim also has a strong allergic background and a definite cause and effect exists. Many of these persons also develop nasal congestion.

Hostility is a common cause; the same can be said of unsatisfied needs including those of a sexual nature. Tension creates painful muscle spasm in the scalp and neck. "He gives me a pain in the neck" is a cliché with meaning—in children, the attacks may stem from depression, guilt, or stress about school.

Good old aspirin is the number one headache remedy. Best results are obtained when the medicine is taken before the pain is fully established. Bed rest also is important as many find distress disappears after a good night's sleep. Antihistamines may help those with allergies and ergot or methysergide helps those with migraine.

The number of headaches usually lessens after middle age. Be sure to consult your physician when head pain persists and especially when it remains in the same area.

PUBLIC HEALTH MATTER

V. D. writes: What is meant by reportable diseases?

REPLY

These are the illnesses that the physician must report to the health department because they have an effect upon the community as a whole. Smallpox and diphtheria are examples and the list varies in different locations, depending upon local rules.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Reserve an evening or two away from your brief case.

May Spark Other Visits

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (CP)—President Johnson's recent visit to Mexico City, his first to a foreign capital since entering the White House, appears to have been impromptu.

It also was one that pleased the president by all accounts because of the warmth of the public welcome. The president has closer personal ties with Mexico as a Texan than with any other foreign land.

There were suggestions the president, his mind temporarily at least diverted from his troubles in Viet Nam, might try the foreign-travel formula again later.

That remains to be seen, with Canada's invitation still on the agenda as well as numbers of others from Latin-America, Europe and India.

But what also is of significance is the visit to friendly but independent Mexico—which still recognizes Communist Cuba—came at a time when United States relations with Latin-America were showing some signs of stress.

These conditions tend to be chronic, abnormally so at times such as the U.S. intervention a year ago in the Dominican Republic.

The cause is simply Latin-American sensitivities about the "giant of the north"—sentiments akin to periodic emergence of a Canadian concern about being overshadowed by the big neighbor.

Two recent conferences gave fresh evidence of the old ailment in hemisphere relations. At Buenos Aires, the U.S. and the other American states reviewed five years of the Alliance for Progress, the aid program launched by President Kennedy which has been showing signs of trouble.

One Latin-American complaint—U.S. aid tends to be tied to American-produced goods rather than stimulating Latin-American production. The U.S.

response is that its balance-of-payments situation requires this stipulation.

At Panama later, the Americas met to draft a new charter for the Organization of American States and wound up with the U.S. supporting one version and the 19 Latin-American nations another.

The U.S. desires more general language than that favored by the 19 other nations. Both are being circulated.

However, when Johnson in Mexico proposed a Latin-American summit conference, it was interpreted by Americans at least—as falling on more receptive ears.

The same idea was canvassed by the U.S. in February last year and met a mixed reception. Then came the Dominican affair.

One factor perhaps making a Latin-American summit more desirable for all concerned is the Communist meeting sponsored by Premier Castro in Havana last Christmas.

LEICESTER, England (CP)

Rev. Basil Williams holds monthly hymn singing practices at his Anglican church here to help the congregation "sing up loud and not mumble."

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