

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hennessy, Publisher
Frank Walker, Managing Editor
Published every week except Sunday and statutory holidays at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Still Unexplained

The provincial government proposals with regard to the further assistance it is prepared to give the Gulf Garden and Bathurst Marine industries at Georgetown were not disclosed by Premier Campbell in his statement on this subject Wednesday evening. Indeed, in some respects he succeeded in making the whole affair more mystifying than it was before.

Not once in the course of his remarks did he refer to the federal government's stake in these enterprises and to the fact—as reported on several occasions—that Ottawa was financing 50 per cent of the dragger construction costs. Indeed, the Premier explicitly claimed, in his remarks on Wednesday, that this province has been financing "the full construction costs of both plants, and fishing fleet," which would leave Ottawa out of the picture altogether.

If this be so, then when did Ottawa get out and why haven't we heard about it officially? Only a few days ago we quoted in these columns a statement from Gulf vice-president, William Bennett in an interview with a Toronto paper, to the effect that Bathurst Marine had been commissioned to build nine trawlers for his company at a cost of \$7.8 million, one-half of which amount "was in federal subsidies."

Certainly this arrangement appeared to be satisfactory enough to Ottawa as late as last April, when we carried, in a special fisheries edition, a cheery message from the federal minister of fisheries, Hon. H. J. Robichaud. "The future," Mr. Robichaud assured us at that time, "is bright, particularly in offshore operations which in the past have been dominated by Prince Edward Island's sister Atlantic provinces."

This province, he noted, "is now moving into that field with the building of a substantial fleet of steel draggers for the new Georgetown plant." Has the minister had any reason to change his mind in this respect, and has his department dissociated itself from the obligation it assumed of underwriting a large part of the financing of these activities? Surely we should know what the score is in this matter, and why, if there has been any change in federal policy, it has not been announced.

The Channel Tunnel

An interesting event occurred in Paris a few days ago, when Britain and France settled on a compromise plan for the proposed tunnel under the English Channel. They agreed that it should be financed by private investors and run by a binational public authority. At a news conference after the meeting it was announced that it should be possible to sign a formal treaty soon and that the tunnel should be in operation by 1975.

Thus a 164-year old dream, fostered by an untiring band of enthusiasts, has been given an important thrust toward reality. It now has the political endorsements of the two governments, but it will be a race against time to hold under control the spiraling estimated costs of the project. Each year's delay will likely add to the financial burden.

The tunnel would cost \$170 million (\$476 million), but some officials put the total over-all costs at more than \$560 million by the time funds are raised to meet all the financial charges. The two governments plan to set up permanent working groups on the project. One of their tasks will be to conduct discussions with private financial interests that are already planning the

project or that may want to take part.

The exact route and length depend on the construction method used—a bored tunnel or a submerged tube. But in either case, it would run about 23 miles under water from the southern outskirts of Calais, in France, to Dover, or its near southern outskirts, in England.

Technical problems, which previously had been held against the tunnel, were eliminated in a geophysical survey carried out by the Channel Tunnel Study Group last year. This confirmed the existence of a vein of chalk linking the two countries, and it is this chalk vein which the twin rail tunnels will follow.

Besides rail freight, the tunnel would handle tourists and their cars. It is estimated that it would cost tourists 25 per cent less to go by tunnel than by the present ferry services which are about \$44.80 per auto.

The financial problem still has to be worked out in detail. The agreement specifies that private funds shall be used "to the greatest extent possible," and the governments reserve the right to invest public funds. Probably investors will be guaranteed an annual payment by the public authority, amounting to dividends and a gradual amortization. The authority would be free to set tolls to satisfy public policy or profitability, or both.

Our own causeway-tunnel project gives us a special interest in the great dream that is shaping up of linking Britain and the European continent in a similar fashion. We know something of the frustrations that will go into the achievement of making the dream come true. Ours, of course, hasn't yet materialized, but we are reasonably sure that there will be no further delays. We should be planning now for the new opportunities it will present in tourist and trade expansion. Perhaps we could profit from the zeal displayed by a far-sighted dry cleaner at Folkestone, hard by the proposed English terminal, who announced the other day that he would offer three-day service to people on the French end, at prices lower than they have to pay in France!

A Welcome Change

Commentators are noting, as a significant feature of last week's tax-sharing conference, that there was no official communique after the meeting as is usually the case. Also, at the windup press conference given by Prime Minister Pearson there were two missing facts—Premier John Roberts, of Ontario, and Premier Daniel Johnson, of Quebec. It has been traditional for the premiers of the two largest provinces to sit beside the prime minister at the final briefing. Instead, they held their own press briefings and assailed the federal government. Premier Johnson complained that Finance Minister Sharp had noted as though he were the British North America Act. Premier Roberts labelled the conference "an exercise in futility."

But Premier Campbell has rightly placed a different interpretation on the results so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned. While our requirements haven't been fully met, by any means, we did get a substantial increase over what we had been offered a month ago, and over what we have heretofore been forced to get along with.

Previously in recent years, the bigger provinces had it pretty much their own way at these federal-provincial conferences—Quebec and Ontario especially. The fact that they weren't able to call the tune on this occasion is perhaps the most important thing to emerge from last week's deliberations. Ottawa stood firm in its refusal to meet their demands or vacate any further tax fields. If they found they needed more revenue, it told them, they could raise their own income taxes.

So the big satchels the big fellows brought with them to the parley went back half empty, and they were left mumbling and grumbling, while the little fellows, for a change, got something of a break. Something by way of recognition of their limited tax potential and special fiscal needs. The Prime Minister summed it up pretty well when, in reply to a query whether it wasn't the aim of co-operative federalism to make the provinces happy, he replied: "No, it's to equalize the unhappiness." Co-operative financing, he pointed out, is the hardest part of co-operative federalism.



"NO FAIR—HE WORE A FALSE FACE, TOO" OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Rarely Used Powers Vested In Commons

When Terence Nugent, Conservative MP for Edmonton-Strathcona, moved to summon journalists before the bar of the House of Commons, he was echoing one of Parliament's ancient practices and powers. This emphasizes Parliament's position as the highest court in the land with full powers of trial and punishment, and yet a court with the usual make-up that its members together constitute both prosecutor and judge and jury.

The practice of summoning a citizen before the bar of the House is now normally confined to cases of contempt of Parliament or of parliamentarians. In Mr. Nugent's case, he accused a French Canadian reporter of writing for the Ottawa newspaper "La Droite" an article which was "scurrilous" and which "imputed an improper motive" to him and was "a gross distortion of the facts."

Specifically, the reporter accused Mr. Nugent of attacking Defence Minister Hellyer in Parliament for censoring an admiral's evidence before the Defence Committee of the House, another admiral masterminded Mr. Nugent's strategy and actually called signals to him from the Visitors Gallery. Mr. Nugent denied these accusations; but his motion against the reporter was supported only by his own party, and was therefore easily voted down.

Had the reporter been summoned before the bar, he would have been the seventeenth Canadian to undergo that experience since Confederation. The most recent case occurred 33 years ago, when the president of a Montreal utilities company refused to answer a question before a parliamentary committee. He was adjudged guilty of contempt of Parliament, and was committed to the Ottawa gaol until Parliament was prorogued 13 weeks later. Whether he was actually compelled to serve out the full sentence is not revealed in the official record.

The most famous case in Canadian history was perhaps that concerning another French-Canadian journalist, Eugene Cinq-Mars. In 1906 he wrote in the Montreal newspaper "La Presse" an article critical of a Toronto MP. Perhaps the most derogatory comment he made was that "he has but one principle—self-interest; but one desire—to insult. He belongs to the school of lying, hypocrisy and cowardice."

The reporter claimed that he wrote without any personal animosity, and only in the public interest. PRIME MINISTER ACTS Some MPs urged that he be discharged from before the bar, pointing out that, at the House of Commons in London, no journalist had been summoned before the bar since 1819, except on the charge of making an allegation of personal corruption against an MP. However, Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed the motion, which the

House passed without discussion that Mr. Cinq-Mars' article had "passed the bounds of reasonable criticism and constituted a breach of the privilege of the House, and that the writer has incurred the censure of the House." The Speaker read the motion to the reporter standing at the bar, and he was then discharged. No sentence was imposed.

While the custom has not been invoked here for many years, Mr. Nugent performed a worthwhile service by thus bringing to notice that the House of Commons does indeed enjoy certain privileges, and that any journalist who oversteps the bounds of fair comment can at least be publicly censured for so doing.

Our Yesterdays

Twenty-five years ago (November 4, 1941) Canada now is in a position to manufacture aircraft to meet all the requirements of the air training plan as well as the aircraft requirements of the British training schools that have been located in Canada. Munitions Minister Howe told the Commons in his departmental review the minister forecast that medium tank production would reach 200 a month in this infant Canadian industry "early in 1942."

Part of a special Russian winter army of 750,000 hardened in the Arctic reaches of Siberia, is being rushed southward to strengthen the admittedly hard-pressed defence of Rostov-On-Don, key to the Caucasus, a well-informed source reported.

Ten Years Ago

(November 4, 1956) It was announced that 66 miners trapped for more than 20 hours in the explosion-smashed Cumberland No. 4 colliery—are still alive although some are in very weak condition.

The Average American

The last thing the average man is willing to admit is that he is average and, considering the University of Michigan research on the subject, he can't be blamed a bit. The so-called genuine average American uncovered by the Michigan researchers isn't quite the fellow one would care to be stuck with on a desert island. It's not that he is as prosaic as all that with his eight hours of work a day, his 7.6 hours of sleeping or even his two and a half hours of television.

Counterfeiters, Wait!

Commissioner McClellan says in a foreword to the valuable RCMP booklet, "The Counterfeit Detector," that about \$1,000,000 in counterfeit money was produced by Canadian criminals last year and two-thirds of the total was seized by police before it was placed in public circulation. That left some \$330,000 dancing about and our copy of "The Counterfeit Detector" made us think of friends who now look suspiciously at any note higher than \$2.

Treatment By Shock

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A reader writes: "My son-in-law is terribly depressed and his doctor has recommended electric shock treatments. He is now waiting to get into a psychiatric ward. We are worried having heard so many conflicting stories about this remedy. Can't he be treated with something else?"

Yes. The anti-depressant drugs are used frequently in depressive states. They work more slowly, and there is a delay of three to 31 days before they produce the desired results. Time is important when the individual is in a severe suicidal depression. In such instances electroshock (EST) or electroconvulsive (ECT) therapy may be regarded as an emergency procedure.

EST therapy is best done in the hospital under the direction of a psychiatrist. The treatments are usually given three times a week in a series of 12 to 14 for psychotic depression. As few as three or four treatments may be needed when the anti-depressant drugs are administered concurrently.

Before each treatment, the individual is given a sedative and a muscle relaxant and placed on a hard surface. The electrodes are placed on the head and the electrical stimulus usually employed is the commercially available alternating current at 60 cycles per second. A convulsion follows the stimulation and the patient is restrained lightly to prevent injury to the head and extremities from the extreme motions of the body. The patient also is watched carefully during the convulsive period that follows to avoid his falling from the bed.

No one knows why these treatments relieve symptoms of psychotic depression. The confusion and temporary memory loss that follow the convulsion are not necessary for the success of the technique.

Not everyone can undergo EST safely even though they have been given to individuals from three to 80 years of age. Only eight deaths have been recorded in 10,000 treatments. Fractures and dislocations are common during the convulsion unless the individual is watched carefully.

STEEL CORSET E. H. writes: Is there such a thing as a steel corset that could be worn for a dropped stomach?

REPLY Corsets with stays of steel or other light alloys are available but are not needed in places of the stomach. This organ works just as well whether it is in the upper or lower abdomen. The corset will tend to push the sagging stomach upward.

DEPRESSION V. G. writes: I am not ill but do not have any energy. I don't have any desire to live but I'm afraid of dying. This makes me so despondent, I cry most of the time.

REPLY You are depressed and in need of help. Our physicians have more remedies for this condition today than ever before in the history of medicine.

TRUSS OR SURGERY? H. J. writes: My son has a hernia. Is surgery the only treatment or will a truss help him just as much?

REPLY A truss offers temporary relief but surgery is the only cure. I. P. writes: What makes some people react adversely to a blood transfusion?

REPLY This may be due to an error in blood typing or to impurities in the tubing or containers.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—You are never too old to learn.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

TRY IT IN TEA The chemical 1-propoxy-2-amino-4-nitrobenzene is 5,600 times as sweet as sugar

The West German Problem

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Eruption of the West German political crisis with the possibility that the solution could involve a decisive change in foreign policy, emphasizes the continuing danger of a Europe whose economic co-operation is limited by political nationalism.

The great dream of those who helped place a broken, disillusioned Europe back on the post-war feet embraced the idea of a political and economic union which could eliminate the bitterness that had led to the two world wars.

Part of the dream was met by the six-country European Common Market, but even the goals of this operation have been frustrated by the determination of French President de Gaulle that no supranational government would direct the destiny of his own country.

The economies of the six partners are so interwoven as a result of the Common Market that many experts conclude that the unity of the trade bloc can withstand the impact of national political ruptures. But there is no guarantee that internal political clashes will not spill over into international crises that could bring on an unforeseen holocaust.

Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's days as political leader in West Germany are numbered. The 69-year-old economist is credited with having led his country into spectacular post-war prosperity.

But Erhard's economic wizardry and political moderation, which won him high respect in international councils, was not accompanied by that kind of political leadership that wins popularity at the polls.

His Christian Democratic government was a minority regime which had been sustained by the tiny Free Democratic party, which walked out on his proposals to bring in a balanced budget involving higher taxation.

Erhard's own party now indicates it no longer supports him. EXTREMISM ON RISE Those canvassed as possible successors include moderates as well as some linked with right-wing nationalists. In some parts right-wing extremism appears to be gaining strength.

Tranquillity in Europe depends in part on East-West co-existence. West German demands for reunification of the two Germanys and some form of participation in the Western nuclear trigger have been muffled under a policy of deliberate restraint.

A West German swing to pronounced extremism could bring a new burst of military activity in Berlin and raise new questions about the quality of co-operation among the Western allies.

Some Voters Like It Hot

With events fast moving toward a climax, the United States is in the last turbulent weeks of its current election campaigns. In some contests opponents manage to address themselves to the significant issues and engage in meaningful and forthright debate.

But in other races the contenders sidestep the pertinent issues. Instead, they make slashing personal attacks on each other, hurl charges and countercharges on matters largely or wholly irrelevant to their respective campaigns in office, and play upon emotion rather than addressing reason.

This kind of campaigning is an insult to many voters. Yet it is not uncommon. If candidates sacrifice principles to expediency, heed the latest public opinion poll in disregard of their own personal convictions and substitute invective (or mudslinging) for rational discussion of the issues, who is at fault? The candidates cannot be made to shoulder all the blame. If they did not know that they could win votes by these

tactics, campaigns would be fought on a higher level. Unfortunately, some voters like it hot. They prefer fireworks. Some go for the images created by the mythmakers hired to sell candidates as if they were selling soap. Some fall for the gimmick—the clever slogan the hillbilly band, the cowboy hat. And some buy the false charges and fatuous promises.

Knowing all this, the parties are tempted to look for the candidate with a glamorous past or a charming personality to be the football coach, television announcer, military hero or movie star. He may or may not have the qualifications to make public policy or administer the complex affairs of government.

In constantly improving education lies hope for the future. Only as more voters come to see the importance of thinking through the issues involved and of dispassionately choosing the candidate best equipped to serve will the nation have better candidates, better campaigns, and better government.

Who Watches the Watchers?

After reading the almost incredible dialogue between Ottawa's Joint Senate-Commons Committee investigating rising living costs, and those who direct the big grocery chains, one might hope that the investigation might later on turn questions on the investigators.

If Canadians had any sense of humor let them spare a laugh for the way the arch promoter of inflation—a big government—is shaking a bony finger at the most competitive business on earth, that of food retailing. Two cents on a dollar as a profit on sales is a sensation only to those who want to make it that, and if a particular supermarket makes more than another one by selling for the same prices or less, when did efficiency become a crime?

The hidden cost that should alarm and anger Canadians is the deadly blurring through taxes. Whoever devised the trick of deducting income tax at source, and then giving back at the end of the year what appears to be a "bonus", had it all over the excise gougers.

One fascinating revelation that might come from watching those who pretend to be the watchers, is how much govern-

SELL FOREST KINGS Canada produced more than 700,000 tons of newspaper in July, 1966, and sold nearly 300,000 tons to the United States

White-Rose Motor oil advertisement with logo and contact information for Albert L. Thomas.

Large advertisement for the 2nd Annual Mammoth Sale by the Charlottetown Lions Club and Parkdale Lions Club, featuring a list of items for sale and contact information.