

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Star
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Mr. Favreau's Resignation

Prime Minister Pearson's announcement that one of his chief colleagues, Justice Minister Favreau, had resigned his portfolio as a result of the Dorion inquiry report came as no very great surprise in the Commons last night. In what purported to be the substance of the report published last week, Mr. Favreau's integrity was said to have emerged unshaken from the inquiry, though his methods in dealing with the RCMP investigation of bribery-and-pressure complaints was questioned.

The RCMP itself comes under criticism for the conduct of its investigation of the Lamontagne charges. Mr. Favreau's wisdom in calling off the police investigation when he did—last Sept. 18—though testimony showed it to be far from complete, is also questioned. Likewise his action in personally deciding that no charges should be laid in the case.

In this connection Judge Dorion in effect recommends that charges be now laid without specifying individuals. From the testimony given at the inquiry, he states, "I find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that there is certainly prima facie evidence of an offense under the Criminal Code."

The report also suggests that the Justice Minister did not follow accepted practice in a situation where his own aides' activities were being investigated, and finds that he should have referred the issue to the law officers for a decision.

In his letter of resignation from his portfolio Mr. Favreau said the findings were tantamount to declaring no more than that if Chief Justice Dorion had been in the minister's position he might have exercised his discretionary authority in a different way. Mr. Favreau felt, however, that his usefulness as justice minister was impaired, adding that he would be willing to serve the government in some other capacity. Mr. Pearson has expressed his continued confidence in his colleague's integrity, and there the matter rests.

The moral surely is that in positions of grave responsibility of this kind, other qualifications can by no means be dispensed with.

Of Prime Concern

Few conventions that have taken place in this city at any time have been as fruitful in helpful discussion as have the meetings of the Canadian Mental Health Association this week. It is to be hoped that the reports will be read far beyond the bounds of this province, for they deal with matters that are of truly national concern. Particularly was this the case in the emphasis placed upon the need for more public funds for expanded treatment of mental illnesses.

It is, as Dr. Nicholson of Halifax said, "an empty gesture to demand more facilities for treatment from our public representatives unless we can, as responsible citizens, also say that we are prepared to pay the price." Actually, of course, the price is about the safest conceivable investment that any community, province or country could make. It is an investment in human lives and the dividends—even in a material way—are simply beyond computation. They result very largely from methods of diagnosis and preventive treatment which were unavailable a few years ago at any price. To fail to take full advantage of the scientific progress thus made would indeed be a poor way of economizing.

Emphasis was placed, too, on the new climate of public enlightenment and concern for the mentally ill, which is as revolutionary as the new treatment methods themselves. But we were warned, by one speaker, that there is still a stigma associated in many places with mental diseases, and that there is much work for a "modern crusade" to do in this connection.

Thanks to the efforts of those associated with mental health campaigns locally, we at least have come to the point where we are ashamed of our oldtime prejudices in this regard, and of our attitude of indifference as well. We are feeling more and more, in the words of a conference speaker, "a personal involvement" with the burden of mental and nervous disturbances in families and persons in our own communities, and we are grateful to those who have enabled us to take the scales from our eyes. We cannot afford to be complacent about our present attitude, but it does represent a tremendous forward stride in our thinking in recent years.

This is what has made this week's convention so important to all of us. It has done much to promote further public interest in mental health problems, and point the way to greater progress in future.

Our Natal Day

The plaque in our Confederation Chamber says of the founding fathers: "Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew." They builded, it is worth noting, at a time when the expansionist feeling among our neighbors to the south was strong, and it was largely to face the rapidly growing United States on more equal terms that the widely separated colonies created the new Dominion to the north. It was necessary, not caprice, that prompted this move and justified it.

Canada's constituent provinces, which had already enjoyed responsible government before Confederation, developed a new kind of sovereignty—a sovereignty under the British Crown but divided, to all intents and purposes, between the Parliament at Ottawa and the legislatures of the provinces. It enabled peoples of different language and culture to preserve their way of life while maintaining unity in the face of the world. And eventually it became a model for the Commonwealth of which we are a leading member, which today embraces 750 million people of many races and creeds.

We had our big centennial celebrations here last year as the meeting place of the first Confederation Conference. Tomorrow, our 98th Dominion Day, will see the blessing and dedication of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building, during an ecumenical service which is itself of noteworthy significance. At this ceremony Canada's new national flag will be similarly blessed and dedicated, and raised as the official flag of the Confederation Centre. The function will serve as a fitting prelude to a summer-long festival of entertainment to which so many of our visitors, as well as citizens, are looking forward with pleasure.

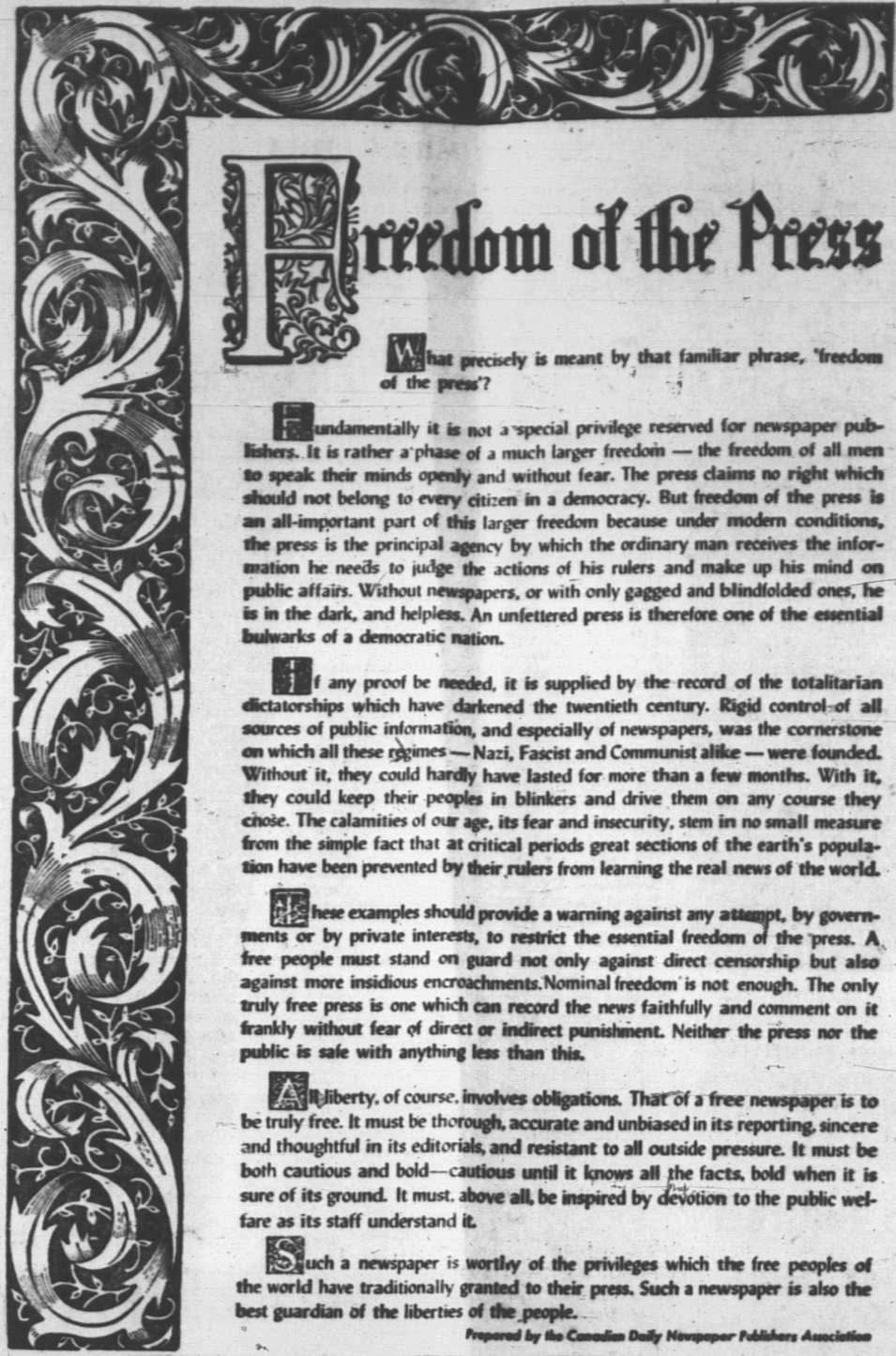
The spirit of Dominion Day, let us hope, will prevail during the season—not only here but throughout Canada generally. We need it to make us realize that our domestic differences are a normal accompaniment to our growth and development, and fade into insignificance beside the ties that bind us and the prospects that lie before us if we are sensible enough to take advantage of them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is to be hoped that all citizens will heed Premier Shaw's warning as to the need of taking every precaution against the fire menace at this season. That still holds good despite last night's welcome downpour.

Now comes a report that the survival of the Bald Eagle in some parts of its North American range is threatened through the use of DDT. Through its food chain, the eagle absorbs enough of the insecticide to affect egg fertility, if not to work more immediate injury.

It is encouraging to note, on the authority of the U.S. atomic energy commission, that there has been a "continuous exchange" between the United States and the Soviet Union on peaceful means of atomic energy. The report said more than 500 documents have been exchanged so far and scientists have visited back and forth. The commission chairman was hopeful that this would "expand the desire for constructive cooperation."



Freedom of the Press

What precisely is meant by that familiar phrase, 'freedom of the press'?

Fundamentally it is not a special privilege reserved for newspaper publishers. It is rather a phase of a much larger freedom—the freedom of all men to speak their minds openly and without fear. The press claims no right which should not belong to every citizen in a democracy. But freedom of the press is an all-important part of this larger freedom because under modern conditions, the press is the principal agency by which the ordinary man receives the information he needs to judge the actions of his rulers and make up his mind on public affairs. Without newspapers, or with only gagged and blindfolded ones, he is in the dark, and helpless. An unfettered press is therefore one of the essential bulwarks of a democratic nation.

If any proof be needed, it is supplied by the record of the totalitarian dictatorships which have darkened the twentieth century. Rigid control of all sources of public information, and especially of newspapers, was the cornerstone on which all these regimes—Nazi, Fascist and Communist alike—were founded. Without it, they could hardly have lasted for more than a few months. With it, they could keep their peoples in blinkers and drive them on any course they chose. The calamities of our age, its fear and insecurity, stem in no small measure from the simple fact that at critical periods great sections of the earth's population have been prevented by their rulers from learning the real news of the world.

These examples should provide a warning against any attempt, by governments or by private interests, to restrict the essential freedom of the press. A free people must stand on guard not only against direct censorship but also against more insidious encroachments. Nominal freedom is not enough. The only truly free press is one which can record the news faithfully and comment on it frankly without fear of direct or indirect punishment. Neither the press nor the public is safe with anything less than this.

Liberty, of course, involves obligations. That of a free newspaper is to be truly free. It must be thorough, accurate and unbiased in its reporting, sincere and thoughtful in its editorials, and resistant to all outside pressure. It must be both cautious and bold—cautious until it knows all the facts, bold when it is sure of its ground. It must, above all, be inspired by devotion to the public welfare as its staff understand it.

Such a newspaper is worthy of the privileges which the free peoples of the world have traditionally granted to their press. Such a newspaper is also the best guardian of the liberties of the people.

Prepared by the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

Was This An Act Of Good Faith?

The Windsor Star

The government must be well pleased that it has succeeded in pushing its press ownership bill through the House of Commons so quickly. For those few members of the government who know the full story, that pleasure may be tinged by a doubt as to whether they have acted in good faith.

Here are the facts in the case. On May 4, executives of the Publishers Association met Prime Minister Pearson and Finance Minister Walter Gordon to protest that the government's proposal was "a fundamental violation of long-established press freedom in Canada."

Following that meeting, Richard A. Graybiel, the president of the Association, wrote to Mr. Pearson: "You indicated to us yesterday your belief that there is some urgency in preventing foreign take-over of newspapers. Any immediate danger has, of course, been met by Mr. Gordon's announcement of the government's intention in his Budget address."

No potential foreign investor will proceed with acquisition of a Canadian newspaper in the face of the government's stated intention to make advertising in such a newspaper taxable as of January 1, 1966. Presumably, that intention could be implemented by legislation at any time before the end of the year. Thus a breathing space of some eight months has been gained. That time can be devoted to exploration of alternative methods of achieving the government's objective."

NOT QUESTIONED Neither then nor since then did the government question that assumption. On May 12, Mr. Pearson wrote to Mr. Graybiel and in fact invited the publishers to suggest such alternatives. "We will be more than glad to give further thought to any alternative which the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association would submit... I will be only too happy to give the fullest and most sympathetic consideration to any alternative method of expressing the same principles which your Association can recommend."

On May 14, Mr. Graybiel replied to the Prime Minister, accepting on behalf of the CDNPA Mr. Pearson's request for alternative solutions. "A meeting of the Executive Committee of the CDNPA has been called for June 15 to give further consideration to this matter. In the meantime I have forwarded copies of your letter to each of the 104 members of the CDNPA, requesting them to send me their comments and suggestions so that the Executive Committee may consider them."

MR. PEARSON KNEW That Mr. Pearson knew that the publishers were studying alternative proposals, knew that they believed they had eight months to achieve an effective alternative solution, knew that the next stage in the study was

a meeting of the CDNPA executive committee on June 15. And what did the government do with this knowledge? It introduced its legislation in the House of Commons on June 14. When the President of the Association protested this hasty action, the officers of the CDNPA were again invited to Ottawa, on June 18. They pointed out that if the government denied them the time to carry out the Prime Minister's invitation to supply alternatives, and proceeded with the legislation, the achievement of any alternative would be virtually impossible. The study which the CDNPA had undertaken at the Prime Minister's request would be meaningless.

And what did the government do then? It proceeded with second reading of the bill on June 22 and pushed it through in less than two hours. A fine achievement in Parliamentary procedure, but an act of good faith? We are too closely involved to pass judgment.

HERNIA REPAIR C. L. writes: I have an umbilical hernia. Two physicians told me it should be repaired, while a third said forget it. "What is your opinion?" The need for correction depends upon the size and whether it causes distress or is in danger of strangulation. Many lesions are better left alone. OVERDOSAGE J. C. B. writes: Can large quantities of vitamin A (50,000 units a day) cause ill effects on the body of an adult? REPLY Yes, when consumed over a long period of time. There are loss of hair, scaling, and pigmentation of the skin. Fatigue and insomnia also occur.

A Growing Crisis

Montreal Gazette

If you want a glass of water in a restaurant in New York, you have to ask for it. If you get it without asking, the restaurant's proprietor will be risking a summons to court and a fine up to \$50.

This measure is only one of many being taken to conserve the falling water in the city's reservoirs. It is expected that the ban on serving glasses of water in restaurants will save between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 gallons a day.

When a glass of water in a restaurant becomes so important as to become a matter of law, the water shortage is being made extremely real. The New York Herald Tribune points out that the storage capacity of the city's reservoirs has been doubled since 1950. But they now stand half empty. And similar problems are being faced in many other cities.

In a situation of this kind so many governments, and government agencies are involved, in two Canadian provinces, several states of the American union, and numberless industries and municipalities, that there never has been any coordinated action. The International Joint Commission deals with the problems of international waters, and is now conducting hearings.

But the commission is now a somewhat outdated organization, without adequate staff, and working under terms of reference drawn up near the beginning of the century, under conditions bearing inadequate relevance to the problems of today.

The conflicting demands for the use of water are seen even in the manipulation of reserves. This is illustrated in the complaints made that too much water from reserves is being sent down the St. Lawrence in winter, to meet the needs of hydroelectric power, which in winter are greater than in summer. This means that in summer navigation is left without help of the reserves—that it needs.

The conflict of interests and aims is also seen in the fact that the deepening of channels by dredging results in the swift flow of water, and therefore tends towards a lower level.

Effort Syndrome

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The popularity of certain diseases comes and goes, especially when the conditions are poorly understood and not fatal. Neurocirculatory asthenia is a good example of a diagnosis that was popular during and immediately after World War I. It also was called effort syndrome and irritable heart of soldiers. Then the condition began to abate and for several decades, physicians seldom made the diagnosis or wrote about the disorder. It is being revived.

This is understandable because it was the name of the malady that was unpopular. There are people who have neurocirculatory asthenia today. The disturbance is now called anxiety neurosis, or psychoneurosis with cardiac manifestations. It is the "later that offers the clue as to why revival is anticipated.

Victims develop breathlessness and fatigue that is out of proportion to the amount of effort expended. The pulse increases and they complain of palpitation and pain over the left side of the chest. Lightheadedness occurs and the majority sit or lie down to obtain relief. There are obvious signs of nervousness, tremor, and profuse perspiration.

The victims are convinced that something is wrong with the heart but the examination is negative and X-ray and electrocardiogram are normal. They are comfortable when resting and free of tension. It is obvious that they are incapacitated at other times and physicians are convinced they are not fakers or malingerers. These individuals find a diagnosis of "there is nothing wrong" hard to take.

Some were born with a constitutional inadequacy and have poor, postural, flabby muscles, and a nervous system that overreacts to ordinary stimuli. They avoided strenuous athletics when young and sought light work. Others are given to worry and the adoption of health fads.

Many have a long history of emotional maladjustment with neurotic tendencies. Errors in diagnosis, such as being told that heart trouble exists, is enough to start the ball rolling. Treatment depends upon the basic cause. Psychiatric care helps some, whereas others need a physical fitness program.

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REPLY The need for correction depends upon the size and whether it causes distress or is in danger of strangulation. Many lesions are better left alone.

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REPLY Yes, when consumed over a long period of time. There are loss of hair, scaling, and pigmentation of the skin. Fatigue and insomnia also occur.

The Poets Corner

A PRAYER FOR CANADA (1965)

Dear God, we ask Thy blessing On our Country, great and free; And may, her flag, so young and new, Bring honor too, to Thee. God help us always to have faith In the Canada we love; May our allegiance be as true As are the stars above. As our grant her doors be opened wide To those in sore distress, That homeless ones may share with us The freedom we possess. God bless all those who make her laws, And labor for her good, That Canada may lead the world To Peace and Brotherhood. And so on this her natal day, Wherever we may be, We thank Thee, God, for Canada Our Country great and free. —Constance J. Heckbert Summerside.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Troubles in marriage often begin when a man is so busy earning his salt that he forgets his sugar. — Vancouver Provisional. An old-timer is a fellow who remembers when folks rested on Sunday instead of Monday. — Sarnia Observer. "I understand," asked the brow-beating lawyer of the witness, "that you called on the defendant. Is that so?" "Yes," replied the witness. "What did he say?" continued the lawyer. At this point the attorney for the other side objected that evidence about a conversation was not in issue. Then the court returned to consider the question, turning after a considerable time to announce that the question was in order. "Well, what did the defendant say?" repeated the lawyer with a confident smile on his face. "He wasn't at home, sir," came the answer. — Galt Reporter. "Women talk a lot because they are unhappy," says a psychologist. Maybe so, as a general rule, but many of them couldn't be as unhappy as their loquaciousness indicates. — Guelph Mercury.

Wilson's Anticipations

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

A few years ago Dean Acheson, one-time U.S. state secretary, needed and angered many Britons by his rather harsh suggestion that Britain was wandering in the wilderness; that it had lost an empire and was still searching for a role in world politics. That was before Labor party leader Harold Wilson came to power. Now Prime Minister Wilson's ministers are heaving his direction of the Commonwealth prime minister's conference as a master stroke, giving Britain a new image and a new role as international mediator through chairmanship in the four-country peace mission on Viet Nam.

Roy Mason, a minister in Wilson's board of trade, has conjured before British audiences what he describes as "an exciting prospect" of Wilson harnessing the old dominions and the new multi-racial groups in the Commonwealth into what could be "the forerunner of permanent peace—proposing force."

This tendency by the Labor regime to build up the peace mission, before it has achieved any concrete results, runs the danger that the mission may be turned into a domestic political football rather than an authentic instrument for peace. TOBY CRITICISM For no sooner had Mason uttered his eloquent forecast when Conservative MP Humphrey Berkeley of Lancaster countered that Wilson's "elaborate effort at creating a Commonwealth peace mission now is clearly revealed as a cynical exercise in self-promoting exhibitionism."

Wilson himself has made much of the peace mission. He has suggested that even though the Communist doors may be barred against the mission's entry, they will have to be opened "in a few weeks time" because both sides know they cannot settle the Viet Nam war on the battlefield. This remark made on a national television program, would suggest Wilson had mainly a domestic audience in mind rather than the world political front. For the war in Viet Nam has been going on for some 20 years, gradually spreading from the jungles and the rice paddies to the gateways of the cities.

Rather than yield or negotiate, both sides are digging in for a more intensified challenge. The Communists are reported to be convinced they are at the threshold of victory. CHINA HAS BIG STAKE Now China, hungering for world recognition as the real crusader against the "imperialist" has lost prestige in the collapse of plans for the Afro-Asian summit conference at Algiers. In spite of the continuing Algerian unrest, China insisted the conference be held. Many of China's friends resisted that advice.

To retrieve her position, China may seek bolder action on other fronts. A great Communist victory in South Viet Nam could bring glory to Peking. There is a Wilson's peace mission may have to tread a long and humble path before it finds the welcome Wilson so eagerly anticipates.

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