

Again The Causeway

The Winnipeg Free Press, which found much to deplore in the "brazen bribe" of a causeway to this province under the Diefenbaker government, was discreetly silent on the subject during the recent election campaign, even when a start was actually made in calling tenders for the project. Now, however, our Winnipeg Liberal contemporary recalls that the undertaking was denounced by a British Columbia cabinet minister as "a political boondoggle to a pot a patch," and it adds, on its own account, that "whatever one may think of the B.C. minister's terse description of Prince Edward Island, it certainly looks as though he was right in the 'boondoggle' part of his remarks." A "boondoggle," it finds from Webster's dictionary, is "a useless or wasteful activity."

The Winnipeg paper reaches this conclusion because, on election night, despite the incentive of this huge causeway project and the extra millions the Liberals proposed to expend on it, "P.E.I.'s four seats went solidly Tory. The Liberals, it seems, might as well have sent rowboats." It adds, resignedly, that the causeway is "now on the books and will no doubt be built," and concludes that "if as a byproduct it should cause Canadian politicians finally to realize that voters simply will not be bought, it will still be money splendidly well spent."

Evidently the Free Press is unaware, and is determined to remain unaware, of the economic justification for this great undertaking, as shown in the surveys conducted by the federal works department and cited repeatedly as the basis of the commitments given by both the Diefenbaker and Pearson administrations with regard to its construction. These findings fully dispose of the "boondoggle" sneer, which would be much more applicable to some of the hand-outs the Western provinces have received from time to time, than to anything that has come the way of this province, or any part of the Maritime area.

It just goes to show, however, that our members will have to be on the job at Ottawa in keeping this project alive and in its right perspective. They should take every opportunity of enlightening members from other parts of the country as to the savings it will effect in eliminating ferry deficits, as well as its value and importance to the whole Atlantic area. The Liberal attempt to capitalize on it in a glaringly partisan manner came to grief, it is true; but that is as it should be. Now it is up to all concerned to push it forward on its merits.

Bungling UN Policy

The United Nations has added nothing to its laurels by the bungling policy it has followed in the matter of the Rhodesian crisis. To hear the representatives of the new African nations at the Security Council, British Prime Minister Wilson was almost an accomplice to the rebellion of Premier Smith and his white government. This meeting had been requested by Britain in order to disclose the punitive steps that were being taken. And just before it opened—while Mr. Wilson was making a last-ditch effort to find a peaceful solution to the threatened rebellion—the Africans and their Asian allies were permitted to ram through a resolution in the 117-nation General Assembly lashing Britain for being indifferent to the rights of her black subjects.

Surely the representatives of the United States and other western nations were in a position to show that Britain could not, at this stage, threaten military intervention; also to

point out that it was inexcusable and unnecessary to lecture the British government or the British people on the virtues of racial equality. Most of the countries that now form the British Commonwealth of Nations are colored. It has been well said that the Commonwealth is in fact an organization from which the United Nations itself can gain important lessons in racial equality and co-operation.

Primarily, the British objection to this harsh intrusion of the United Nations into the Rhodesian dispute was that it would drive the extremist groups in the Rhodesian cabinet to become still more inflexible and uncooperative. On his mission to Salisbury Mr. Wilson found that Premier Smith was actually under notice by his more extreme followers that he must on no account yield to the wishes of the Afro-Asian nations. Instead of making it easier to reach a settlement, this element in the United Nations made it much harder and more dangerous.

The British also foresaw that the burden of any military action would fall on their own shoulders. That is exactly what happened. The United Nations kept up a running fire of advice and exhortation to the British government without any equal acceptance of responsibility, and is now embarrassed by its own handiwork.

Wiser heads in the organization now concede that Britain is right in seeking to avoid bloodshed. Her line is to wait until the full meaning of economic sanctions is brought home to the Rhodesians, at the same time reserving the right to send in force to maintain law and order if need arise. And she has spoken with classic British restraint in describing the decisions taken by the United Nations as both untimely and unhelpful.

Service Vote Delay

Reference was made in these columns yesterday to the fact that the service vote in the United States is not singled out and debated across the land as it is in Canada, but integrated with the servicemen's own constituencies and included in the general totals on election day. Why cannot the same practice be followed in this country? The same query, we note, has been posed by the Montreal Gazette, which points out that our present system of conducting the service vote is bad for two important reasons.

In the first place, it leaves the results of the voting on election day still undecided. In the case of a close vote, as occurred on November 8, it leaves the fate of the government in balance. In any case it leaves some constituencies with uncertainty as to whom they have actually elected. In the days when Canada had a two-party system these narrow margins were less likely to occur. But now that the vote in many constituencies is split three or more ways, narrow margins of victory are far more frequent.

In the second place, this delayed reporting of the service vote tends to place the servicemen in a category of their own, as though, as citizens, they were set apart. But this is not the basis of the services in Canada. The services are made up of volunteers. Even though professional servicemen, they are still, in a real sense, citizen-servicemen. We do not live in a country where the armed forces are a state within a state. Their vote should be considered as a citizen vote, and tallied with the rest of the citizen vote.

If the electoral laws could be changed, we would no longer hear from politicians on election night the same statement: "We will have to wait for the service vote." On election night the decision would be, as it ought to be, complete and final. The people would have spoken, and the servicemen would be, as they ought to be, among the people.

It is to be hoped that this has been the last election in which the vote of the armed services will be reported nearly a week after election day. The practice is bad, in every way.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Although the Royal Mint in London is turning out a million Churchill Crowns a week, the coins are still hard to come by. Demand for the 5-shilling pieces—with a face value of 70 cents—has been particularly strong in the United States. One result is that the coins have already shot up to a premium. One side of the new coin carries a raised profile of Sir Winston; on the other side is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The crown is about the size of an American silver dollar, but there the comparison ends. The copper-and-nickel alloy in the British coin is worth no more than three pence



WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Strange Doings In Cabinet-Making Line

"The Affair of The Six" following the 1963 election being echoed by an "Affair of The Five" after this month's abortive vote? The Liberal Party, twice not trusted by the electorate to be given a majority mandate, arrogantly demands that the voters refuse. That, as Prime Minister Pearson and other ministers declared, was the reason why Canada was put to the \$20 million expense and the four-month legislative delay of "the unnecessary election."

A promise of support for a government formed by the minority Liberal party was obtained from six Social MPs in 1963. The principals said that that promise tipped the political scales, and caused the change of government. In history now repeating itself? Feelers, it is reliably reported, have gone out on behalf of the Liberal Party to the five MPs elected in Alberta and British Columbia under the Social Credit banner, in an effort to enlist their support for the minority Liberal Party.

WHAT WOULD VOTERS SAY? Liberals have even approached Alberta's Social Credit Premier, Ernest Manning, to enquire whether such collaboration would receive his blessing. I am told, an attractive "quid pro quo" is offered: Social Credit leader Bob Thompson might be given a Cabinet post in return for his party's support; more specifically, Bud Olson would be appointed Minister of Agriculture - no doubt to the chagrin of the voters of Medicine Hat who gave him a rare overall majority in a four-way fight at the polls.

One does not disregard such talk on Parliament Hill, although negotiations of that type are always carried out by intermediaries who can be denied in case of need. One hears of such talk because strange things are going on in the process of cabinet-making in Ottawa's workshop. Canada's 19th administration has already in two and a half years seen the unusually high number of thirty ministers sworn into office, and of those eight have not survived. Shortly - and I write this on the morrow of Walter Gordon's resignation - we may see more GORDON - JUDAS GOAT? The former Finance Minister resigned because he said he gave the Prime Minister "bad advice" as campaign chairman. If Gordon goes, can his co-chairman Guy Favreau be far behind? Is Gordon playing the role of Judas goat leading the sheep into the slaughter? It looks as if he is a burnt offering sacrificed to Quebec's amour-propre.

Walter Gordon planned to mark his resignation by taking a three week holiday in Ireland, London and Paris. Not alone with Mrs. Gordon, but accompanied by her sister Mrs. Drury and, even in these tense post-election weeks, by Mr. Bud Drury, the Minister of Industry. He, another minister from Quebec, may soon resign, reportedly also on grounds of grave illness.

And what of the love-seat twins, remarkable for their nothing-down furniture purchases? Thus of eleven Quebec appointments to his Cabinet, Pearson has already seen four go, and may soon see four more departures. A year ago, this column predicted that Pickers-Gordon would be pensioned off into the Senate at the time of the next election; this too may now happen.

Replacements in the Cabinet are likely to include young star John Turner, old hand Bob Winthers, and newcomer Jean Marchand.

History For Sale

New York Times

Are so-called bad people more interesting than good people? Is notoriety better than fame?

Every man may have his own personal outlook on these matters, but what is the viewpoint of society at large?

An auction held earlier this month in the ballroom of the Gotham Hotel in New York provided some intriguing financial indicators on this question.

On sale were a number of letters from the great, the good, and the infamous.

A letter from President Kennedy, in which he politely declined to lend money to an actor was sold for \$335. Three letters from Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to another actor, Basil Rathbone, telling about a White

House entertainment for the visit of the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, went for \$1,600.

Two letters from President Johnson fetched \$1,500. One of them, written soon after the historic decision of the U.S. Supreme Court this year that made segregation illegal in public schools, was bought by a dealer in rare books. In the letter, the president said: "I have always opposed forced integration in the public schools, feeling that this was a matter for the individual state to decide."

A will made out by Ernest Hemingway when the author was 22 years old sold for \$325, but a letter written by Adolf Eichman from a jail cell in Israel fetched \$1,000. The latter document, written in red ink, was addressed to the head of the Institute for the Documentation of Nazi War Crimes in Haifa. The letter put all the blame for the mass execution of the Jews on Hitler.

But it was an article relating to Lee Harvey Oswald, the murderer of President Kennedy, that got the best price of the day. This was a letter written by Oswald from Russia to his mother, explaining his dislike of the United States. The successful bidder laid down \$3,000 for that piece of history.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 18, 1940)

After 40 months of war in China, Japan was reported to be seeking direct peace negotiations with Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, head of the Chinese government and army.

Expecting victory over Greece in two or three days, the Italian army found handicaps in its motor equipment, and low morale as well as the strength of Greek resistance, wounded Italian officers said in Salonika, Greece.

TEN YEARS AGO (November 18, 1955)

The Board of Directors of the Charlottetown Y.M.C.A. recently received with gratitude, a legacy of \$500, from the estate of the late John B. Andrew.

The meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the P.E.I. Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. last Tuesday evening. Officers elected were: Mrs. Helen Baker, President; Mrs. Betty Stead, vice-president; Miss Mary Acorn, treasurer; Mrs. Beryl Semple, secretary.

AIM AT ANIMALS

CALCUTTA (AP) - The Indian food ministry has declared war on rats and monkeys as part of the country's struggle for enough food. Chidambaram Subramaniam, the minister, told a rally that there are 10 rats for each of India's 490,000,000 people, all eating food desperately needed by humans.

HEROES UPSET HONORS

VIENNA (AP) - The ceremony planned by an Austrian animal protection society to honor six dogs "for services to man" did not go off as planned. The heroes, broke ranks and seized their prizes - sausage rings.

Mushroom Poisoning

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THERE are more than 100 species of mushrooms that differ in color, texture, taste, and odor. One type, Coprinus atramentarius, is toxic only when combined with alcohol. This black-spotted variety is harmless when cooked and eaten, but the gourmet is likely to get sick if he drinks wine, beer, or other liquors within 24 hours. The manifestations vary from nausea to collapse, depending upon the amount of alcohol and mushrooms consumed.

Toadstools and mushrooms have been steeped in mystery throughout the ages because the fear of poisoning has been passed down from one generation to another. The majority are edible, but the few harmful varieties are responsible for their notorious reputation. The Amanita muscaria (fly mushroom) contains the poison, muscimine, that causes vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, intense thirst, and profuse perspiration when consumed. The pupils of the eyes contract and the victim may develop convulsions and become comatose.

The more deadly Amanita phalloides also leads to gastrointestinal distress along with excessive salivation, circulatory failure, and damage to the liver and kidneys. Both specimens have white gills and spores and grow in clusters on wet or shady ground. They have a bitter taste and yield a pungent milk.

Mushrooms should not be eaten unless they are picked by those who know the real McCoy or by commercial dealers who make it their business to be careful. The best known edible species, Agaricus campestris, are found in pastures and grassy places. The top is white, and the pink gills later change to brown.

Many famous people have been poisoned by these fungi. Emperor Nero made his niche in history by burning Rome. He also gave one of the most deadly banquets, where poisonous mushrooms were served. All the guests, guards, and gate crashers died.

Over the years, many simple tests have been devised to determine the safety of mushrooms, but as a rule they are valueless. To be safe, buy your mushrooms at a reliable store.

WAKEFULNESS

O.G. writes: Is there a sickness the opposite of sleeping sickness, where the person cannot sleep for a long time?

REPLY

Prolonged sleeplessness occurs in certain mental disorders and in those illnesses in which pain, or other disagreeable symptoms exist. Ordinary insomnia may occur in healthy individuals.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Drinking reduces driving skill and judgment.

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

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is a big difference between free speech and cheap talk. —Niagara Falls Review.

Science is wonderful, but sometimes it seems unfair. The white mice do all the work, and the human beings get the Nobel prizes. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Your getting old if you remember when stereo meant a double postcard in a wood-and-glass viewer.—Windsor Star.

A woman will wear a swim suit when she doesn't swim, a tennis outfit when she doesn't play tennis, and ski pants when she doesn't ski. But when she puts on a wedding dress — she means business.—Well Street Journal.

An Eskimo mother was sitting in the igloo and reading from a story book, to her small son. "Little Jack Horner," she read, "sat in a corner." "Mother," asked the lad, "what's a corner?" —Galt Reporter

Red China And The UN

By Boris Miskow
Canadian Press Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS (CP)—Communist China has assumed a philosophical pose on the sidelines as the Afro-Asian bloc carried the fight to the United States on the question of seating the Peking government in the United Nations. The Afro-Asian countries took over from the Soviet Union the task of finding a place for Peking in the world organization—in the face of unyielding American opposition.

The United States, supported by 10 nations hostile to Peking representation, carried its opposition to the limit by proposing to the 117-nation General Assembly that a two-thirds majority be mandatory for membership. This proposal was brought in as a guarantee that Communist China would be kept out of the UN for at least another year when it became apparent that Peking would attain a simple majority for the first time.

Peking has made the American task less difficult by insisting on certain conditions regarding its membership, including one that calls for the kicking out of the UN the Nationalist Chinese government in Formosa. The Peking government also has demanded the expulsion of "all imperialist puppet states" from the world organization and that the UN retract its 1951 condemnation of Communist China as aggressor in Korea, condemning the U.S. instead.

The biggest obstacle in the way of the seating of the Communist government is Peking's unwillingness to respond to an American call to help bring peace to Viet Nam—the U.S. position is that Peking is behind the trouble there — and China's troublesome relations with India, as well as alleged interference in other Asian areas.

It is China's somewhat angry disposition that has kept Can-

ada from changing her stand on Chinese membership in the UN. Canada always has voted with the U.S. against the admission of Peking but External Affairs Minister Paul Martin indicated earlier during the current session that Canada's position could change if Peking assumed a more peaceful role in world affairs.

Practically all the new African and Asian nations backed Communist Chinese membership. A new sense of urgency was noticed as these countries pressed for the seating of Peking, a number of them strongly denouncing the U.S. for the war in Viet Nam.

VIETNAMESE WAR

The expansion of the war in Viet Nam and the Communist Chinese success in developing a nuclear bomb added significance to the question of Chinese representation. Many speakers felt that such major issues as disarmament and the halt of the spread of nuclear weapons made the seating of Peking imperative.

But Radhakrishna Ramani of Malaysia added a support to those opposing the seating of Peking by declaring that evidence provided by Communist China "makes it clear beyond doubt that nothing in the world of international relations is less important to that state than entering the United Nations."

This view, however, was opposite to that of France which this year for the first time joined Britain and the Soviet Union in backing Peking membership.

Roger Seydoux, France's permanent representative to the UN, explained that the assembly should not be influenced by recent Communist Chinese attacks on the UN. He asked: "What government... left on the sidelines of the United Nations for so many years would display kindly sentiments toward it?"

A REMINDER
FOURTH INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE
CHARLOTTETOWN HOTEL
MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1965
REGISTRATION 8.30 A.M.
Reserve This Date For Your Annual Safety Session. Plan To Attend Along With Your Key Personnel. All Phases Of Industrial Safety.
First Aid
Construction and Plant Safety Programmes
Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety
Highway Safety - as it affects you in Industry
Fire Hazards Demonstration
RECEPTION AND BANQUET
FEE: \$2.00 Per Delegate
MARK MONDAY - 22 NOVEMBER 1965
M. E. CAMPBELL
SAFETY SUPERVISOR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD