



**Ambassador**  
**Matador**  
**Gremlin**  
**Javelin**  
**Hornet**  
**Jeep**  
**BAKER SALES & SERVICE**  
 9144 YONGE ST. 889-1189



**RICHMOND HILL SNOW PRINCESSES**

The Snow Queen to reign over Richmond Hill's annual Winter Carnival February 8, 9, 10, and 11 will be chosen at a dinner dance at Summit Golf and Country Club February 8 and will be crowned at the Mill Pond when festivities get underway February 9.

The four secondary schools in the area were invited to nominate a princess from each grade level in the school. Pictured above are candidates who will represent Richmond Hill High School, left to right: Shelley Hutchison, grade 13; Louise Clark, grade 12; Barbara Binkley, grade 11; Cheryl Bailie, grade 10 and Leslie Bunting, grade 9.



**LANGSTAFF SNOW PRINCESSES**

A rock and roll dance with music supplied by local musical groups will follow the crowning of the Carnival Queen on February 9, and entrants nominated by Langstaff Secondary are, left to right: Sue Alderton, grade 12;

Debbie Poulet, grade 10 and Janet Hofman, grade 9. Missing at the time the picture was taken are Lynne Brioux, grade 11 and Lorraine Sherman, grade 13.



**BAYVIEW SNOW PRINCESSES**

Judges will have a difficult time in selecting a Carnival Queen when they are faced with the bevy of beauties from Richmond Hill's secondary schools who will be guests at dinners sponsored by Richmond Hill Lions and the Legion before the judging next week.

Entries from Bayview Secondary School, left to right, are: Kim Thompson, grade 9; Anne-Marie Moss, grade 10; Christie Brennan, grade 11; Darlene Head, grade 12 and Wendy Mead, grade 13.



**DON HEAD SNOW PRINCESSES**

Although smaller than Richmond Hill's other secondary schools, Don Head will be well represented in the Snow Queen competition next week. Left to right are Rhonda Lindahl, level 1; Linda Glass, level 2; and Joyce O'Con-

nor, level 3. The winner will receive a stereo donated by Danforth Radio, and there will be several other prizes, most of them donated by local merchants.

(Photos by Stuart's Studio)

### Five New Industries

Five new industries will be locating in Richmond Hill, according to applications at present before the town's committee of adjustment.

The applications have been filed by Richmond Hill Industrial Acres (1963) Limited and the new industries will be located on the east side of Edward Avenue, north of Elgin Mills Road East. Services are already installed on Edward Avenue and include sanitary and storm sewers and municipal water and underground hydro.

Reynolds Extrusion Company's plant is located on west side of Edward Avenue.

The industrial area north of Elgin Mills Road East, where these new industries will be located was annexed to the town from Markham Township in 1968 to provide additional land primarily for industrial development.

At its meeting January 24, council's planning committee recommended approval of the applications, development being subject to a site plan agreement with the town.

## Federal Redistribution Proposal Violent Wrench To Our Old York

By HAL BLAINE

A violent wrench is given to this York Region area by the recent redistribution proposals of the independent Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Ontario.

The decennial report made public December 27 moots an end to a long and important historical tradition, an end to community associations previously existing in federal and provincial elections, and an end to major municipal county-level boundary lines hitherto largely respected during the drawing of federal constituencies.

Chairman of the redistribution commission was Ontario Supreme Court Justice J. L. Wilson. Members were Roderick Lewis, QC, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and Chief Ontario Election Officer; Professor Walter Tarnopolsky, York University Academic Vice-President and Canada Representation Commissioner Nelson Castonguay.

Markham, Vaughan and Richmond Hill Towns are to become a new federal riding called Markham - Vaughan with a population of 84,941. Population trends and the changing pattern of the electoral map indicate Markham and Richmond Hill towns will probably have to form a federal riding 10 years from now. In 1982 Vaughan appears likely to be joined to areas to the west or north, probably the new riding of Simcoe South.

This would put residents of Thornhill in the same riding as those of Wasaga Beach as King City residents are to be now.

The commission's propos-

ed new riding of Simcoe South will combine the York Region Township of King with the southwestern part of Simcoe County to create a voting area of 69,953 people.

The new York Simcoe Federal Riding is to include the Simcoe County municipalities of Bradford Town and West Gwillimbury Township with the York Region municipalities of Georgina Township, East Gwillimbury Township, Aurora Town, Newmarket Town and Whitechurch-Stouffville Town. The report also lists for inclusion in York Simcoe the non-existent North Gwillimbury Township that is now part of Georgina, an apparent mistake. York Simcoe Riding would have a population of 74,928.

The commission appears to have used its freedom to vary riding populations 25% from the national target norm of 86,650 to create a sort of double standard for rural and metropolitan constituencies. The metropolitan average seems to be

about 95,000 people per riding and the rural average about 75,000 people per riding.

Thus the independent commission hasn't overcome the long debated rural-urban representational disparity it was supposed to eliminate.

The first non-political redistribution commission was established in 1964 and was headed by Ontario Supreme Court Justice E. A. Richardson. Members were Professor Grant Crawford of Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Ontario Legislature Clerk Lewis, and Canada Representation Commissioner Castonguay.

most, if not all, of the land area once represented in Parliament by two of the five or six most important figures in our nation's history, William Lyon Mackenzie and his grandson W. L. Mackenzie King.

The new boundaries become final unless changed (Continued on page 22)

guay. Thus two of the present commission's members are serving for a second time.

Before the 1964 commission carved it up, the federal riding of York North included all of what is now York Region from Highway 7 north to Lake Simcoe. York North in 1964 was then the complete northern portion of historic York County. It included

King Township Council Opposes Federal Redistribution. See story on Page 5 this issue.

most, if not all, of the land area once represented in Parliament by two of the five or six most important figures in our nation's history, William Lyon Mackenzie and his grandson W. L. Mackenzie King. The new boundaries become final unless changed (Continued on page 22)

### London Flu Stops Gormley Noise Trial

Trial of a Gormley firm charged last summer with violating Richmond Hill Noise Bylaw 13-71 was postponed in Provincial Court Friday morning of last week when Town Solicitor Thomas Fraser came down with the London flu.

General Concrete Limited was charged in August. It has a cement product plant on the Gormley Side-road near the CN railway crossing.

With the town lawyer unable to attend court, Provincial Judge Russell Pearce arranged a new trial date of April 3 for Newmarket Provincial Court.

### Father Says Keep Death Penalty

The jail guard father of a murdered seven-year-old British Columbia girl Friday appealed to Canadians to write to Members of Parliament demanding that dangerous convicts like the one who murdered his daughter be given no more passes to leave jail.

Kalus Busch, 33, issued his appeal after a 26-year-old rapist was convicted in British Columbia Supreme Court for non-capital murder. Busch's daughter was killed in June while the rapist was on a four-day pass from the prison where Busch was a guard.

Busch said after the verdict he and every policeman and prison guard he knows are in favor of the death penalty for murder. His daughter's killer was given a life sentence by Mr. Justice Thomas Berger. The man already had a life sentence for rape and other charges.

The trial began Monday of last week and three prisoners testified the killer hated Busch and wanted to get even with him. Busch's daughter disappeared while on the way to school.

### Crime In York Up 1.9% Chief Says

There has been an increase of 1.9 in criminal occurrences in York Region during 1972. Police Chief Bruce Crawford told a meeting of the board of police commissioners January 23.

Chief Crawford termed the increase "relatively minor", and one that had been held in check "through the determined efforts of the police".

Officers were now checking properties, going out on steady patrols and making increased arrests.

The chief said, however, that he was concerned with the number of violent crimes that had taken place during the year.

"I'm not prepared to say why, but it is a fact," Chief Crawford said.

He said he thought it would have to be the subject of a "real, determined study to find why."

All told, there were 7,484 criminal offences in 1972, compared with 7,343 in 1971.

There was one murder in 1972, and none in 1971. Assaults were up 480 to 433 rape up one from 14 in 1971, with other sexual offences jumping from 78 to 105.

Theft over \$50 dropped slightly from 1,336 in 1971 to 1,285, while theft over \$50 increased from 1,567 to 1,778.

Frauds jumped from 380 to 457, while armed robbery was up four from 26 in 1971.

Chief Crawford said he would present a report on the drug situation in the region at a later date, but pointed out that drug offences were "generally on the decline."

Board Chairman Judge William Lyon, said the "police presence" was helping to keep break and enters and similar crimes down.

Chief Crawford said the slight increase in crime could be attributed to "every member of the force working very hard."

### Public Invited Budget Night

Taxpayers in the Region of York concerned about how their money will be spent for school purposes, will get a chance to see what happens to it at the York County Board of Education offices in Aurora, February 7.

Monday night, the board announced that its February budget meeting would be open to the public, starting at 8 pm.

The meeting will show how the budget is built up from its starting point at the schools, to the area offices and finally to the board offices.

In making the meeting public, the board is continuing a practise it started two years ago.

### Ives Succeeds Thornhill Man Heads Markham Library Board

Dr. David Ives, 43, a research chemist and eight-year resident of 88 Drakefield Road, Markham, has been elected 1973 chairman of the nine-member town library board. He succeeds Ken Bourrie of 42 Donalban Crescent, Thornhill. Markham Town includes the portions of Thornhill and Willowdale postal areas east of Yonge Street and north of Steeles Avenue.

The other members of the 1973 board are as follows: Vice-Chairman Robert Gray of RR 1, Unionville; Secretary Mrs. Pat McClelland of Cedar Grove, RR 1, Markham; David Mudie of 7 St. Andrews Court, Thornhill; Mrs. Isabelle Cattanch, 4 Savannah Crescent, Markham; Mrs. June Mallon of 53 Limecombe Drive, Thornhill; Larry Duke of 17 Maple Street, Markham; Mrs. Shirley Schaefer of 182 Grandview Avenue, Willowdale; and Mayor Anthony Roman.

Involved will be the library boards of both Markham and Vaughan Towns, successors to the Police Village of Thornhill, both the town councils, the executors of the estate and possibly the York Region Municipal Council if it chooses to become involved.

Involved will be the library boards of both Markham and Vaughan Towns, successors to the Police Village of Thornhill, both the town councils, the executors of the estate and possibly the York Region Municipal Council if it chooses to become involved.

Chairman Ives said he has always had a great interest in books and enjoys doing what he can making more and better books more available to more people. The library board job gives him a welcome change from his work at Connaught Laboratories.

Three years ago Ives was asked by a friend on the old Markham town council to serve on the smaller area board of that time. Then two years ago when the new regional town of Markham was organized from the former town and township, he

was invited to serve an additional three years. He was vice-chairman for two years.

A native of England, he came to Canada from London with his wife in 1955 and they now have three children. He lived in Etobicoke for five years before moving to Markham.

Commenting on the recent \$200,000 Gallanough bequest to Thornhill for a library, Ives says the gift is at the same time a happy and complicated matter. Investigation of recent costs of libraries shows the last library built in the Metro area had a \$1,000,000 building and held about \$1,000,000 worth of books.

Involved will be the library boards of both Markham and Vaughan Towns, successors to the Police Village of Thornhill, both the town councils, the executors of the estate and possibly the York Region Municipal Council if it chooses to become involved.

Involved will be the library boards of both Markham and Vaughan Towns, successors to the Police Village of Thornhill, both the town councils, the executors of the estate and possibly the York Region Municipal Council if it chooses to become involved.



**DR. DAVID IVES**  
Heads Library Board

## Danson Wants The Death Penalty Abolished

By BARNEY DANSON MP  
York North

Parliament is now studying the question of capital punishment. Frankly I am opposed to the retention of capital punishment and support the proposed five year extension of the ban on hanging. I know that many of you disagree with me. This presents an MP with a difficult decision. Is he to reflect what his electors or vote according to his own judgment and conscience? Knowing how interested are many of my constituents in this question, I have devoted a good deal of time to studying the pros and cons of capital punishment. After all this study I feel I must follow my judgement and conscience, hoping my constituents will respect my views and judge me accordingly.

Let me explain in a few words how I feel. This principal argument in favor of capital punishment is its deterrent effect. The argument runs as follows: "If a man is about to kill he will think twice if his own death will result from his action." In the face of overwhelming evidence against this

simple picture, I must conclude that capital punishment is not a deterrent to murder. Numerous studies of murder statistics indicate that most murders are committed in passion and arise from situations in which alcohol or other drugs are used excessively. There, most persons who commit a murder are not thinking of the consequences and the fact that consequences are not in their mind negates the deterrent effect of capital punishment. This is difficult to grasp, for we all try hard to think about the consequences of our actions. But this is not the case with murderers, as studies conclusively demonstrate.

Nevertheless, one might reply, "If we brought back capital punishment wouldn't that force potential murderers to be aware of the consequences." After all, murder rates have risen since we suspended capital punishment. Some states in the U.S. have abolished capital punishment. No appreciable rise in their murder rate has resulted. States like Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin show the same and, in some cases lower, murder rates than neighbouring states. The following countries have abol-

ished the death penalty, in some cases many years ago: West Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Austria, Italy, Finland and several Latin American states.

How about Canada? What about our own crime rate? The plain fact is that we do not know what effect the suspension of capital punishment has had. We cannot tell if murder rates have so increased to prove, for the first time, that capital punishment does, in fact, deter. We have only three years of figures to go on, since statistical evidence is 18 months behind. These sketchy figures do show murder increasing, but at a slower rate than all other criminal offenses, except assaults. We require another five years to test the validity of the capital punishment deterrence effect.

Similarly, we must recognize that despite the excellence of our legal system, mistakes can be made and the innocent found guilty. At the famous Sing Sing Prison in San Francisco, for example, a study showed more than 12 per cent of the inmates to have been sentenced in error. This very real possibility, that of executing an in-

nocent person, remains a principal reason for a further extension of the capital punishment ban.

On the other hand, citizens require the maximum possible amount of protection. This the government must provide. Therefore, I am interested in a proposal made to the House by two Liberal colleagues—Jim Fleming (York West) and Marcel Prud'homme (Saint Denis). They have suggested that anyone convicted of capital murder must wait a mandatory 25 years before parole eligibility. I think this might allay fears that parole and leaves are setting free dangerous persons against whom society must be protected. As one MP stated, people are opposed to over permissiveness in general and they do not separate the question of capital punishment from leniency of parole. I think the amendment of Fleming and Prud'homme would help clarify this distinction.

I have indicated quite frankly how I feel about this complicated subject. I hope I have your respect, if not your agreement. I would be happy to send you some of the material upon which I based my judgement.