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Executive Editor Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sun-
day and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.
Printed and published at Summerside, Montserrat, Al-
berta and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers
Associates, Toronto, 425 University Ave.,
Ontario M5G 1S4; Montreal, 460 Cathcart Street,
Quebec H3B 2Y4; Vancouver, 1030 West
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2K6.
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One year \$12.00 per year by mail or rural routes and areas
not served by carrier.
Canada 4 year \$48.00 and U.K. \$200.00 per
year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Com-
monwealth.
Not over 7c single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

PAGE 4 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1964

Causeway Prospects

Presumably the hope expressed by Transport Minister Pickersgill at the Liberal meeting in Montague, that the causeway construction would be started in 1965, has been based on much information that the generality of us have as to what is going on, and that it was made after consultation with the responsible minister, Mr. Deschatelets, who so far has been as slow in answering our Mr. Macquarrie's questions in Parliament on this subject, as his Conservative predecessor, Mr. Walker, was in answering Mr. Pickersgill's questions when HE was in Opposition.

In this case we have a right to assume that Mr. Pickersgill wouldn't come down here at this time and talk about the causeway at all, if he hadn't weighed his words in advance and checked them for accuracy. His hope, then, must be founded on inside knowledge, and we wish to thank Mr. Ulanes something upward happens, we shall expect it to materialize.

If it doesn't, we're going to be disappointed. And as Mr. Pickersgill knows, that's going to be bad because we have been disappointed so often in this matter that our patience is running out, and the alibi for delay as well. We'll not take kindly to another run-around on this issue, as the Transport Minister himself used to remind the former government when it wasn't nearly as late in the day as it is now.

One thing Mr. Pickersgill was explicit on was that the causeway would definitely be built. Actually we've never entertained any doubt on this point. Not even Prime Minister Diefenbaker gave us his assurance in the House of Commons on April 17, 1962. It was as far back as that that the surveys showed the project to be feasible economically as well as from the engineering standpoint. The question, since then, has been as to the how and when.

"The study by Ottawa remains incomplete. One day it will have to be compared with similar studies which we hope the most interested provinces are making on their own." This points up a very real grievance which the outlying provinces have in the matter of crediting tax revenues, and it is pleasing to note the emphasis given it in the Montreal paper.

We would like our friends in this Province made it clear to him that unless railway traffic is maintained either by a causeway or a special train ferry service, our shippers are going to be greatly inconvenienced. All-weather roads are needed, too, but they won't alone solve our problem.

Can This Be Justice?

The need for penal reform has been emphasized repeatedly by Justice Minister Favreau, and legislation is now being framed in conjunction with the various provinces to deal with some, at least, of the phases of this problem. Every year Canada's prison population is growing, and the number of repeat-offenders is alarmingly high in relation to many other countries in the Western world.

A study made recently by Professor Stuart Jaffey of the University of Toronto points up some of the difficulties under which the Canadian system is working. For example, the use of probation is almost unknown in Prince Edward Island. It is seldom used in Quebec, but in Ontario, probation is used in some 21 per cent of cases involv-

ing offences against property. Similarly, suspended sentences are used sparingly in British Columbia, while in Manitoba they are used with a comparatively few hand.

Nor are the variations restricted to the use of probation, or suspended sentences. They are similarly marked between different classes of offences, in the use of short or long jail sentences, and in the use of the penitentiary. Apparently, the penalty an offender may expect in Canada depends not so much on the circumstances of the crime, or even on the nature of the criminal himself, as on where the misdeed is committed.

Take, for example, the most common offence, theft. According to Prof. Jaffey, an offender in this case is three times as likely to receive suspended sentence in Manitoba as in Quebec; he is twice as likely to receive a fine rather than imprisonment. He is nearly twice as likely to go to jail for a short term in Quebec as in Canada generally, and more than three times as likely to go to jail as in Manitoba.

More seriously, he is twice as likely to go to penitentiary in Quebec than in Canada generally, three times as likely to go to a federal prison as in Ontario or Alberta, and five times as likely as in British Columbia.

The truth is that for all our would-be modernity, Canada is a penitentiary in a sense that should, in the light of experience in other countries, be far more changed long ago. How far Mr. Favreau intends pushing his reform campaign we do not know, but clearly there is need for federal leadership in this matter, and for cooperation of all the provinces in making it effective.

Point Well Taken

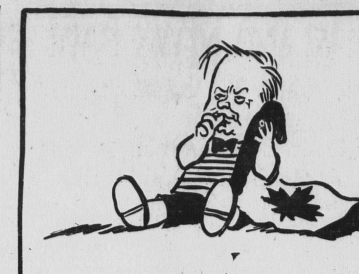
Montreal's big French-language newspaper, Le Devoir, notes that the federal government, according to Finance Minister Gordon's figures, spent for Quebec about one-quarter of its total budget in 1962, against 30 per cent for Ontario. These figures would leave to the other provinces a proportion of the budget somewhat higher than their population.

"But this," adds Le Devoir, "is no reason to cry scandal. Under the revenue chapter it is said Quebec paid \$328 million of direct taxes on companies in 1962. What does that amount represent?" "Taxes paid by the Bank of Montreal were probably credited to Quebec, since the head office is in Montreal. If one considers that the Bank of Montreal has branches from one end of the country to the other, can one seriously consider that taxes paid by the bank came exclusively from Quebec? The same considerations hold for taxes paid by head offices in Toronto or elsewhere..."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Ottawa Journal notes that Earl Aitken, who was regarded as a competent Prime Minister of Britain, has been writing about the duties of government command. This point he covers should have special interest for the uncertain Government of Canada: "It is essential for the Cabinet to move on, leaving in its wake a trail of careerists, who are making decisions. This is what government is about. And the challenge to democracy is how to get it done quickly."

Proposals to legalize various forms of gambling were defeated recently in three U.S. states which put the issue to voters in special referendums. In California, a proposition to establish a privately owned state lottery—with substantial benefits promised to public schools—was buried by more than 2 to 1. A constitutional amendment to legalize casino gambling in Hot Springs, Arkansas, was decisively defeated by voters in that state. In Washington, a proposal to let local governments license various forms of gambling lost out 555,000 to 450,000.



POLITICAL PEANUTS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Long Parliament Short on Attendance

The House of Commons will next week attain its 200th sitting day of this session, which has already exceeded in length the previous record of 174 sittings days in 1961. This Long Parliament has a membership which includes 11 members of the opposition, and the House of Commons will have unprecedentedly low attendance day after day while MPs are spending long periods in their constituencies.

In years past, when all MPs received free passes for railway travel, there was always a large body of absenteeism known as the Tuesday-to-Thursday Club. Its membership consisted chiefly of MPs from constituencies in Ontario and Quebec, who could conveniently go home by train for a long weekend, and return in time for the Tuesday afternoon session.

But now every MP can also obtain free passes for airline travel, and the Tuesday-to-Thursday Club has broadened its membership to cover the whole of Canada. On top of this, there is now this long unbroken session, and the House of Commons will have unprecedentedly low attendance day after day while MPs are spending long periods in their constituencies.

LITTLE PENSION INTEREST

This low attendance was especially remarkable during the speech which MPs of all parties have proffered to have awaited with eager impatience: the spilling out of the details of the Canada Pension Plan by Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh.

Up The River In Winter

It appears that a Russian shipping line will be sending ships up the St. Lawrence River winter. It is believed that there will be at least four of them. The ships will be specially strengthened, both in hull and in superstructure, to handle winter conditions.

In doing this, Russia will be following an example set by Denmark. Last winter, a specially constructed Danish vessel arrived in Montreal in early January, meaning that the port was never really closed, even though heavy ice may have lain to a mere trickle. An example of a Russian ship is now likely to follow it up, and it can be expected that other countries will not be far behind.

Does this mean that the age-old dream of making Montreal a year-round port is close to realization? In a sense, it is. It would seem to be true. Indeed, it could be said that if it became true last winter, but this realization is being also differently than was once expected.

An End To Executions

For more than seven years Conservative and Liberal federal governments have interfered with the carrying out of a law which they have lacked the courage to repeal. It is grim irony that the end of an era of hanging for capital murder, from its first execution in 1957 to the Diefenbaker cabinet rejection set aside the judgment of the courts and save the lives of murderers from the gallows. The Pearson cabinet has followed this path.

Their latest intervention must affect even the many good people who are committed to the law. It would weigh their sense of justice, and the certainty of imprisonment the sentence of a British Columbia sex killer of a death.

Apples In The Evening

Do you remember winter evenings when Father took a big swing and we went down to the earth-floored cellar and I came up with handsome, juicy Northern Spies, Rhode Islans, Greenings or Russets? Remember how he pecked the apples with his pocket knife and passed around the quarters on the point of the blade? It is a new world today with automatic heat, moving pictures in the living room, and the single electric light bulb. There are still millions of citizens who remember the parlor heater with its lit gas door, the wood box and kerosene lamps. In those flavorful days

Science Beats Parkinsonism

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
The brain operation for Parkinsonism has been performed for years, but it has been improved considerably in the last decade. A tribute ought to be paid to the skill and ingenuity of neurosurgeons who have devoted much of their life to making the technique effective and safe.

Tremor and muscle rigidity are the two main symptoms of Parkinsonism. In the most severely affected cases, the mortality is less than two per cent. In addition, the procedure does not lead to loss of intellectual ability or damage to the personality. The results are gratifying when symptoms are confined mainly to one side and the individual is otherwise healthy.

The operation does not cure or restore the involved muscles. It is not advised when the disease is progressing rapidly or the physical condition is poor. The decision should not be put off until the patient has passed the stage in which he can be helped.

The purpose of the operation is to destroy the basal ganglia center in the brain where tremor originates. This center lies a distance of about one and a half inches more than a quarter inch in diameter. Several methods are used, but the most common is the chemical agent; others employ electrocauterization, local freezing, and the use of gamma rays.

Many drugs are available to help shape a new approach and this is one direct result of U.S. policy which since the revolution and particularly since the Korean War has been to prevent that China does not get outside of Taiwan.

But hard facts state the U.S. is not in a position to help China. The question is raised as to how much longer can the U.S. continue its effort to help China at a time when it is in danger of being isolated by its own allies.

SWALLOWING PROBLEM

Mrs. B. writes: I am expecting a baby in about a month. I am in the third month of pregnancy. I developed a throat problem—difficulty in swallowing—six weeks before the doctor had prescribed by the doctor have not helped. He says this condition is not serious, but I have had it before nor have my friends with large families.

REPLY
If you doubt your physician, ask a consultation with a nose and throat specialist to determine whether an organic reason for the difficulty in swallowing is present.

HOSPITAL PROCEDURE

A. T. writes: Can tonsils be removed in a doctor's office? Yes, but it is not advisable because most office equipment need such complications arise. Several years ago, I was removed in a doctor's office. I was a blind harp to darken? Can it be done in a doctor's office? Yes, but it is not advisable because most office equipment need such complications arise.

BONE TB TESTS

D. B. writes: Can tuberculosis of the bones be diagnosed by the tuberculin test? No, even though the tuberculin test is a valuable laboratory test of the discharge are the best ways to make this diagnosis.

REPLY

No, even though the tuberculin test is a valuable laboratory test of the discharge are the best ways to make this diagnosis.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to the editor, The Ottawa Citizen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Shaky Jobless Fund

Ottawa Citizen
The Government will find it necessary to lend a substantial amount to the unemployment insurance fund for the fourth year in a row.

The Gill committee found after an exhaustive study that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was not very healthy. It was not only indebted but was also being run at a loss.

Its major recommendation was that a new unemployment insurance scheme be introduced. It would be a general unemployment insurance scheme under which the government would be responsible for the cost of unemployment benefits.

Problems of Education

Canada runs parallel with the United States in the problems of education. The U.S. Commission on Education, headed by Dr. Kenneth D. Clark, has reported that "we must create a new educational system. It is not a matter of degree, but of kind. We must have a new educational system, a common method of making education a hardy bedrock. Education in Canada is still controlled by the provinces, and it will be necessary to get some sort of provin-

NOTES BY THE WAY

Yogi Berra, asked if a certain restaurant in New York was as good as ever, answered: "New. Nobody ever goes there anymore. It's too crowded." "Oh, doctor, I'm so upset," said the woman. "My husband has been wandering in his mind." "Don't let that worry you," said the doctor. "I know your husband, but he can't go far."—Montreal Star.
"Can you describe your assailant?" asked the officer as he picked up the American. "I learned man from the pavement. That's what I was doing when you saw me."—Toronto Globe and Mail.
The trouble with life is that you're halfway through before you've even started it. You're halfway through before you've even started it. You're halfway through before you've even started it.

China Problem Unresolved

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Future United States relations with China continue to remain an unknown factor in President Johnson's foreign policy. The question is whether the U.S. will continue to have contact with China, or whether it will be limited to periodic and sterile exchanges through Warsaw.

Perhaps most important for the U.S. is the American aid to the costly shores of South Vietnam. No solution seems to be possible without involving China.

There is no great public desire to help shape a new approach and this is one direct result of U.S. policy which since the revolution and particularly since the Korean War has been to prevent that China does not get outside of Taiwan.

But hard facts state the U.S. is not in a position to help China. The question is raised as to how much longer can the U.S. continue its effort to help China at a time when it is in danger of being isolated by its own allies.

About next January, the United Nations will vote again on admission of China to the world organization. Most of the major U.S. allies now recognize China.

Hate Literature

Montreal Star
There seems to be no way of getting at disseminators of hate literature through the law as it stands, but it should not be beyond the wit of the lawyers to draft a law into whose four corners these evil people could be brought. Meantime, the best advice that can be given to recipients of these nauseating communications is to throw them in the wastepaper basket.

The Attorney General of Ontario has now joined the Attorney General of Quebec in a letter urging that existing laws concerning hate literature be invoked against the disseminators.

The difficulty of course, is that the criminal law is federal. It is administered by the provincial attorneys general but they do not have the power to enforce the law.

The law therefore offers little protection. It is in the circumstances up to the individual recipient to deal with hate literature as it arrives. The newspaper does not publish any of it; it is thrown in the wastepaper basket.

IT'S FOR CHRISTMAS

SHOP NOW... BEFORE NOV. 25th

TELL US IT'S FOR CHRISTMAS and we won't

Bill you until January...

YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING WILL BE SO MUCH EASIER IF YOU USE OUR EARLY SHOPPING PLAN AND A CONVENIENT HOLMAN OPTIONAL ACCOUNT WITH NO DOWN PAYMENT AND FIRST MONTHLY PAYMENT DUE IN FEBRUARY 1965.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE AN ACCOUNT, THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN PAYMENTS ON PURCHASES MADE BEFORE NOVEMBER 25th UNTIL FEBRUARY 1965.

A small monthly service charge will be added in the usual way.

Holman's of P.E.I.