

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"
PAGE 4 TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1966.

Tragedy At Tashkent

The world was shocked by the news yesterday of the sudden death of India's Prime Minister Shastri, only a few hours after signing a new agreement for peace with Pakistan at a summit meeting arranged by the Soviets at Tashkent, in Russia's Central Asia.

Premier Shastri's week-long conference with Pakistani President Ayub Khan does not appear to have settled the quarrel between the two countries over Kashmir and other major issues that have taken them to war twice in 17 years. But their host, Soviet Premier Kosygin, was said to have persuaded his guests to end their talks on a "positive note," and they agreed, reportedly, to withdraw troops from along their inflamed frontiers and work for "normal and peaceful" relations once more. A nine-point "Tashkent declaration," aimed at lessening tension, was signed. It was after a function celebrating this event, in the early hours of yesterday morning, that the Indian leader succumbed to a heart attack.

Thus ended the year and a half's regime of the man who succeeded to the heavy burdens of the late Prime Minister Nehru, and whose conscientious effort to cope with India's massive problems of poverty, illiteracy, religious strife, economic backwardness and running feuds with China and Pakistan were said to have kept him working 16 hours or more a day. Himself born in abject poverty, Shastri had a profound awareness of the problems of India's underprivileged. He had been Nehru's closest, most trusted confidant for nearly a decade and was preeminently a man of the people.

What effect will his dramatic passing have on India's future relations with Pakistan? The Soviets, having sponsored the Tashkent conference, are already proclaiming it a victory for Soviet diplomacy. It was indeed a step in the right direction, and it is conceivable that yesterday's tragedy will draw both the contending parties more closely together. On both sides, surely, it must have come as a shocking reminder of the brevity and uncertainty of human life.

A wider question concerns India's own future at this critical juncture. Premier Shastri was regarded as a skilled compromiser, and was able to keep in check a Congress party rife with factionalism and intrigue. He was said to be the only man his colleagues on all sides would trust with power. They must now decide upon another leader, and their choice could well determine the path their country will take in the years to come.

Still The Berlin Wall

It's back to normal again for West Berliners, many thousands of whom were able to join their relatives in East Berlin briefly during the Christmas holidays. But the Wall was very much in evidence, even at that time. On the day after Christmas, one young German tried to go through the other way, and was riddled with bullets by Communist border guards. There were other shooting incidents that served to remind West Berliners of the harsh realities of their position. They hate the Wall now as much as ever, but they also realize that, for the present at least, there is nothing they can do about it.

For the East German government, there can be no question of the Wall coming down. Before it was erected on Aug. 31, 1961, some three million East Germans had fled to the West. As far as the West Germans are concerned only the Wall prevented East Germany from becoming an empty country, populated only by a few party faithful and old people to man the farms and factories. As a West Berlin city official put it, "It is a blow

to the East German regime every time somebody comes over to us. The Wall is vivid proof that the Ulbricht regime still has no faith in the loyalty of its people."

It is said that some 400 East Germans made it safely across the Wall in the first 11 months of 1965 and another four to five times that many were caught attempting to escape and were shot or imprisoned. But over 99 per cent of East Berliners have not thought an escape to the West worth the risk of their lives. Many of them, to be sure, are too old or infirm to even consider an attempt. However, even many of the younger people do not think in terms of escape.

One factor noted by a Berlin correspondent of the New York Times in this connection is interesting. This is the fact that life is getting better in the Soviet zone. There is more food in the shops, the clothes are more stylish. The world is changing; things may grow more liberal in East Germany.

Meanwhile, the East German Military Commandant of Berlin threatened to increase security precautions at the border in the wake of the attempted post-Christmas escape. There has also been talk by the East Germans recently about "modernizing" the Wall by making a wider "death strip" alongside the barrier and perhaps by replacing the Wall with a trench in some areas.

The Wall also continues to produce its absurdities. Recently too young West Germans smuggled two East German girls across the border by dressing in United States Army uniforms and driving their cars with stolen American military license plates. American authorities reacted to this daring enterprise by saying they had "great sympathy" for escaping East Germans and rejoiced at successful attempts. But the Army could not find it in its heart to "condone" the use of stolen plates and uniforms.

Even In Ontario

One would imagine that in Ontario at least, where teachers' salaries are the highest in Canada, there would be little trouble in maintaining the pedagogical supply. Yet it was announced recently in Toronto that while 5,000 persons entered the teaching profession in the province's high schools last year, 3,000 dropped out.

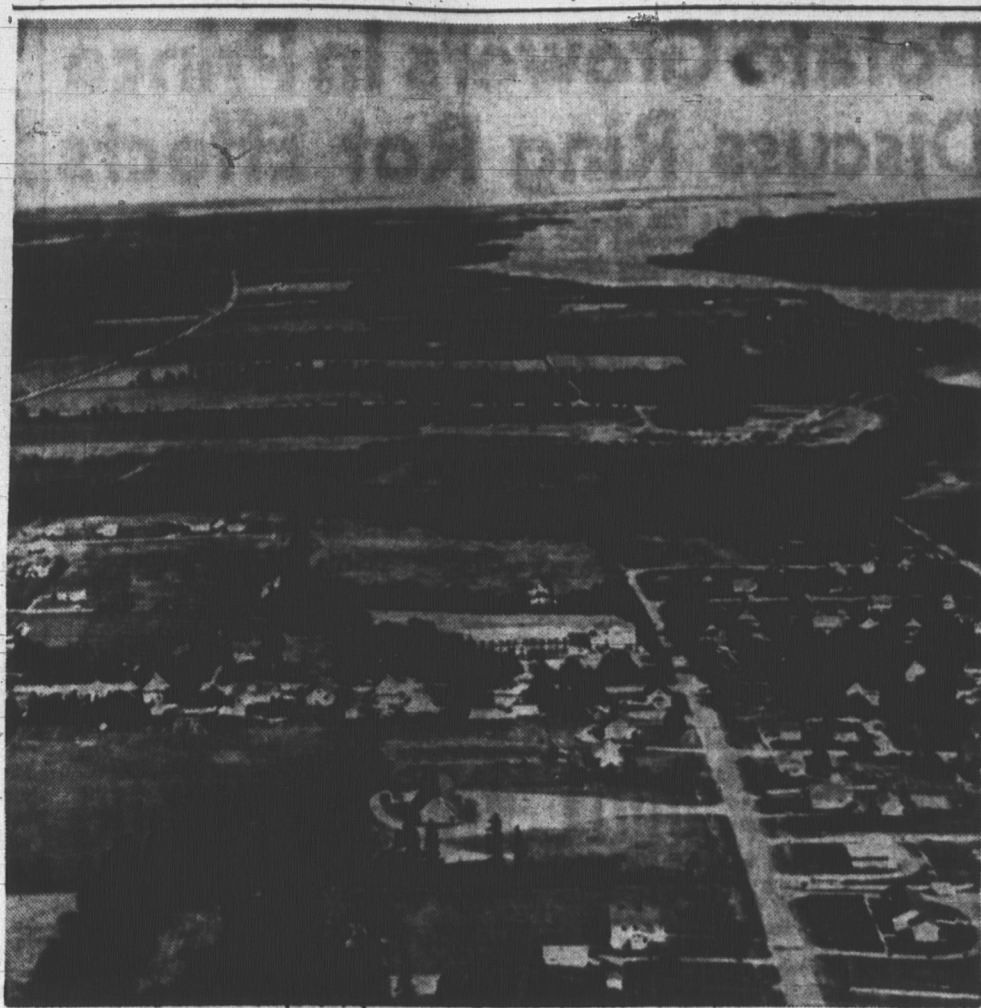
In a survey designed to find out the cause of the drop-outs, made in London, Windsor, Kingston and Owen Sound, it was found that of 107 who quit their jobs for other work, 44 resigned because the work load was too heavy, 20 because the burden of preparing lessons was too great; ten complained about the size of their classes, and 14 felt the lack of free periods during the day.

It just goes to show that under the stress of modern requirements, the teacher's job isn't such a cinch as many people conceive it to be. But it is probably true that most of those who have stopped teaching for one reason or another will have discovered that there are just as many drawbacks in any line of endeavor throughout the industrial field. The modern trappings of our economy encourage workers to seek as much ease as possible. Most of us have to learn the hard way that worthwhile occupation demands a maximum of hard work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We're still the gabbiest people in the world, according to the latest edition of The World's Telephones, compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. For the 15th consecutive year, it shows Canadians to be the most frequent telephone users. We placed an average of 622.8 calls during 1964. The United States held second position with an average of 591 calls per person; Sweden followed with a 449.6 average. The U.S. continued to rank first in the total number of phones in operation with 88,410,000.

More than 1,500 top athletes will compete at San Juan, Puerto Rico, next June in the 10th Central American and Caribbean Games. The spotlight, however, will be on the athletes from Cuba. For the first time in several years, the United States State Department plans to grant entry visas to a team from Communist Cuba. Although Puerto Rico is a self-governing commonwealth, the U.S. government controls immigration and entry. The Cubans are expected to make a good showing in fencing and track—two of the 15 events at the games, in which representatives of 18 islands, territories and nations will compete.



AERIAL VIEW, SECTION OF MONTAGUE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Black Spots In Our Immigration Picture

Jean Marchand, newly-elected Liberal MP and newly-appointed Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, has just issued his first ministerial year-end review. And a very revealing review it is. As Minister, he will quickly become more alerted than any other Canadian to the three black spots in our immigration picture. He reflects on these in his statement. They are: 1. We do not admit sufficient immigrants to foster our maximum growth and development. 2. We lose - predominantly to USA - one fully-educated and trained "Canadian baby" for every two foreign immigrants we gain. 3. We, prosperous, luxury-loving, selfish Canadians are riding on the backs of the taxpayers of the less wealthy Old World, by filling the voids in our skills with young men and women whose training was paid for by those taxpayers.

TOO FEW MIGRANTS These points were made more vividly clear in Marchand's statement than I have ever seen them before. He said, for example, "by the end of 1965, Canada welcomed 2,500,000 newcomers since the end of the second World War." That is an average of 125,000 per year, or little more than one-half of one per cent of our present population each year. That is no way to open up our empty spaces, or to develop our rich resources.

Look what our grandfathers did by contrast. In the twelve years preceding the first World War, they admitted over 2,750,000 immigrants, or an average of 225,000 each year. That was not a paltry half of one per cent; it was four per cent of our population at the beginning of that golden era of settlement. If we were as venturesome and far-sighted as our grandfathers we would have admitted

English literature is sprinkled liberally with abusive allusions to the now forgotten tax collector. It was Edmund Burke, the Eighteenth-Century British statesman, who lamented, "To Tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men." Or to governments, as anyone who takes more than a perfunctory look at his paycheque, can attest.

Since Burke's time, however, governments—at least Canadian governments—have devised a rather clever out. They still set the taxes, they still accept the taxes, but they've turned the nasty business of collection over to business. The common man's

Back To The Taxpayer

Toronto Globe and Mail

employer is likely to be a rather unpopular figure anyway. With the introduction of the Canada Pension Plan, Canadian business is saddled with at least four government salary deductions—income tax, old age security, unemployment insurance and the pension plan. In some provinces you can add hospital insurance to the list. It is an expensive undertaking. Some businesses estimate the administrative costs of government deductions to be in the neighborhood of one per cent of payroll.

For government, the deduction system is much more than good public relations. It has obvious administrative benefits, and more than that, it is good business. Income tax is paid in advance in weekly, twice-monthly or monthly instalments.

This pay-as-you-go plan provides the Government with money on which it does not have to pay interest. The taxpayer, who is forced into giving the Government the use of his money for the 12 months before it actually is due, never hears the word interest unless he fails to pay his income tax by the deadline. Then the Government charges him interest.

Of course, business doesn't bear the administrative costs of government salary deductions (in a firm with 1,000 employees, they might range as high as \$50,000 a year). It simply passes them on to the consumer. The poor taxpayer has no escape.

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (January 11, 1941) The Bulgarian cabinet met in an unusual night session after Premier Bogdan Philov, for the second time in two days, conferred with King Boris, presumably on German efforts to bring Bulgaria into the axis' Balkan unit.

Winston Churchill, declaring a final victory over "totalitarian intolerance" depends upon Anglo-American co-operation, symbolically dispatched Ambassador-Lord Halifax to Washington on a mission "as momentous as any that the monarchy had entrusted to an Englishman in a lifetime."

TEN YEARS AGO (January 11, 1956) J. Angus MacLean, Conservative member for Queens, was named Deputy Whip for the Conservatives, Official Opposition in Ottawa.

Gordon Jay, section man with the CNR, discovered a caterpillar crawling leisurely along the railroad ties out of Royalty Junction.

FEW WORKS SURVIVE Only seven plays survive of 123 reported to have been written by the old Greek playwright Sophocles

The Maine

"Jumpers"

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen If you jump when someone sneaks up behind you and says, "boo" it is nothing compared to the reaction of the jumpers of Maine. They have inherited an excessive and dramatic startle response to sudden stimuli, such as an unexpected sound, command, or touch. One victim threw a sledge-hammer 50 feet when he heard his first sonic boom.

Dr. E. Charles Kunkie of Portland, Me., became interested in the phenomenon after reading an 85-year-old report on the condition among woodsmen. He searched the medical literature and interviewed several typical jumpers. Last year he published his observations in the Journal of the Maine Medical Association.

Some victims leap several inches from the ground whereas others drop or throw any object they are holding. A variation is described as automatically repeating the words that startle them or obeying a forceful command such as attacking a near-by friend, trusting the hand through the window, or against a hot stove.

Dr. Kunkie quotes Holman Day who describes "the jumper" in his "Pine Tree Ballads" (Small, Maynard and Co., Boston, 1916). The hero of the tale dated his habit from a sudden fright in childhood. He jumped so readily and violently when the night train whistled through town that he repeatedly struck his wife. After she received a black eye "almost 16 times" he had to sleep in another room.

The author examined five typical jumpers in his search through Maine for living victims. These individuals are otherwise normal. The condition is not to be confused with an excessive startle response seen occasionally in children and adults with brain damage. The cause in the healthy is unknown except that it is a quirk or an exaggeration of a normal response. One victim blames it on being quite ticklish—as good a reason as any.

DROP FOOT S. A. writes: What causes the front part of the foot to hit the floor on walking? This person seems to have no control over the affected leg.

REPLY In foot drop, the muscles that lift the foot are paralyzed as a result of alcoholism, spinal cord disease, injury or inflammation of the nerve. On walking, the victim lifts the leg higher than usual and steps down the foot with each step as he propels himself forward.

SAME ORIGIN B. M. writes: Can Burger's disease cause a heart attack? REPLY Burger's disease, many arteries throughout the body are involved. Those of the extremities are affected most frequently, but the coronary vessels are not immune and ultimately are involved in 50 per cent of all cases of Burger's disease.

MEANING OF TERM J. C. writes: Does cardiovascular disease mean the kidneys are involved? REPLY Cardiovascular refers to heart and blood vessels. The kidneys may be impaired in certain cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, as a result of a disturbance in circulation to the kidneys.

BONE FRACTURE Mrs. C. writes: How long does it take a hip fracture to heal? This fracture happened months ago. I am past 70.

REPLY Several months; but repeated X-rays should be made to determine whether the fractured bone is healthy or deteriorating.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Dental abscess may cause a earache.

NOTES BY THE WAY

If you want to lead the band, you have to learn to face the music.—Wall Street Journal. One way a person can waste a lot of time is to be on time for appointment.—Chatham News

Ernest Arnold, 22, baffled a court here Wednesday when he described himself as a garbologist. "What's that?" asked mystified court officials. "I'm a rubbish collector," replied Arnold, who was fined 10 (\$30 for theft.—News item from Swansea Wales. Maybe we could make everybody happy by lining the highways with billboards bearing pictures of trees.—Calgary Herald.

The new maid was complaining to her mistress. "It's about your husband madam," she said shyly. "Every time he sees me he wants to kiss me. He asks me to sit on his lap, and—" "That's enough, Mary," interrupted her mistress. "Just go right on with your work and do not pay any attention to him. He used to try the same thing with me!"—Montreal Star

Wizard's Pen

Vancouver Sun In the course of signing photographs for a new passport recently, a housewife we know learned to her surprise and delight that there remains a power capable of awing and mystifying today's blasé moon children. Ballpoint pens may write under water and on butter but, for signatures on glossy photos, they are a dead loss, our housewife discovered.

So she rooted in a junk box found an old fountain pen, rejuvenated the ink sediment in the sac with tap water, identified her likeness palely but good enough for External Affairs, took an instant consensus of the

dumbfounded leotard set which was her witness, and immediately appreciated that she'd stumbled on a find as momentous in its way as the Rosetta Stone, if not bouncing putty.

This was real scientific wizardry, and the kids knew it. A writing tool which sucked up juice by a flick of a lever and spat it down through a golden nib, ink spots and blue-black fingers and a surge as satisfying as sipping soda through a straw—this, for a generation raised on viscous-coated ball bearings rolling in acetate, had to be seen to be believed. Next day the pen was at school for Show and Tell.

TV Revolution

Richard Dean is the New York Herald Tribune A technological revolution is in the making which will touch off an explosion of wired and over-the-air services of many kinds into virtually every home.

In the United States, commercial television, a booming billion-dollar advertising medium, will be swept out of its seemingly intransigent programming ways in the next decade.

Scores, maybe hundreds, of new TV stations will crop up. More TV networks will be born. Recorded TV "programs" will be packaged in cartridges to be inserted in home playback machines. Color-TV sets will range from hand-held sizes, possibly powered by the heat of the human hand to eight-foot living-room picture screens.

The world will be linked electronically by Early Bird-type synchronous satellites bearing TV to every corner of the globe. And, in the ultimate, all media may become one.

Such are the glorious visions, not of idle dreamers, but of men in high places in today's TV, advertising and communications spheres. They differ here and there on the exact shape of Television 1975—whether, for instance, it will be via satellite direct-to-home or merely satellite-to-stations replicating coaxial cables—but there is general agreement that TV today is really a

medium in embryo, that the blank channels up to No. 83 on present-day TV sets are going to bloom with diversified entertainment and informational services, mostly in color, and that the medium of sight and sound, bursting around the earth upon periscope unable to read a d write, may bridge the illiteracy gap by educating them through seeing and hearing.

It is only a question of how much, how soon.

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