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Member of the Canadian Council of Social Services...
Member of the Canadian Council of the Arts...
Member of the Canadian Council of Economic Development...
Member of the Canadian Council of Labour Relations...
Member of the Canadian Council of Public Affairs...
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Commonwealth Conference

The Commonwealth Education Conference which is convening at the University of Oxford, England, next week is yet another example of the co-operation within the Commonwealth which has grown so much closer since the war. Prime Ministers have frequent conferences and Foreign Ministers, Defense Ministers, Finance Ministers and Supply Ministers have also met to review policies and discuss problems. Now distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth are meeting—this time on a non-political plane—to discuss education and "the traffic of men and minds" within a free academic community whose members will all share the same aim, the pursuit of knowledge untrammelled by political considerations.

The conference is the direct result of initiative taken last September at the Montreal Conference of Commonwealth Ministers. It will review the collective resources within the Commonwealth for scholarships, fellowships, and all the reciprocal aid which the pooling of facilities will produce.

Oxford, the oldest seat of learning in the Commonwealth, is this month emptied of its students for the long vacation, and conference delegates will occupy some of their rooms in Christ Church College, founded in 1525. Here, Sir Christopher Wren's magnificent tower dominates the largest quadrangle in Oxford and Great Tom, the hour bell, nightly tolls at 9.05 p.m. its 101 strokes—the original number of students in the college. Plenary sessions will be held in Rhodes House, the memorial to Cecil Rhodes, which is both the headquarters of the Rhodes Trust and the centre of Commonwealth and American studies in Oxford.

Canada will be well represented at the conference, and its delegates are to be envied the inspirational opportunity that is being provided. It is hoped that they, in turn, will give the benefit of their experience to others and that the result will be a new sharpening of Canadian attitudes toward higher education.

Mr. Massey's Successor

Her Majesty is reported to have approved the designation of Major General Georges P. Vanier as her personal representative in Canada when the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey leaves the vice-regal post, probably in September. There has been a tentative acceptance by General Vanier but it is conditional upon a medical opinion as to whether he should undertake the heavy duties of the office. General Vanier is 71, only one year younger than Mr. Massey, who has been Governor General since February, 1952.

A French-Canadian by birth, General Vanier speaks English without trace of accent and his career as a diplomat and soldier has made him known in many world capitals. In World War One he served overseas with the infantry and was awarded the Military Cross.

His appointment was, of course, recommended by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who feels that the precedent of appointing a Canadian should be followed. If General Vanier accepts, it may establish another precedent—namely, that of alternating English and French-speaking governors general. What is more important is that the high standards of qualification be kept in mind. Mr. Massey, whose normal five-year term was twice extended, has set a wonderful record in this respect, for which he has earned the gratitude as well the esteem and respect of his fellow countrymen.

They Don't Like Him

Ex-President Harry Truman has another claim to distinction. He is strongly disapproved of by Soviet Deputy Premier Kozlov, third man in the Soviet Union hierarchy after Messrs. Khrushchey and Mikoyan. Truman was responsible for spoiling good relations between our

countries," Kozlov said in San Francisco this week. "Roosevelt was a great man and established good relations. He had the greatest respect for our country."

In quoting this statement, the Montreal Gazette recalls it was Roosevelt, the idealist, who believed that "Uncle Joe" Stalin would do unto others as they did unto him. He agreed on the division of Europe and the allocation, to Russia, of Japanese territory in return for Russia joining the war against Japan.

After Sir Winston Churchill, Truman was first Western statesman to see the Russians in their true light. It was Truman who forced them to evacuate northern Iran when they wished to stay for the "protection" of the country; it was Truman who accepted for his country the job of liberating Greece from Communist rule when the British were no longer able to afford it. It was Truman who sent the first troops into action in Korea, after the North Koreans invaded the southern half of the country.

The measure of Kozlov's disapproval is the measure of Truman's wisdom and Truman's courage.

Should Please Everybody

Federal expenditures for the Royal Tour are estimated at \$600,000. When this was announced in Parliament it gave rise to some carping criticism. But the money being spent by tourists, private business and industry, as well as private individuals, will far exceed this amount, giving a multi-million dollar boost to Canadian economy.

For instance, the decorations on one 10-block Toronto street cost some \$70,000 to put up. At least \$150,000 in additional revenue will find its way into the flag and bunting manufacturing business. Montreal was swamped by 100,000 visitors on the day of the Queen's visit which probably meant about \$2 million in "new" money. Vancouver expects a spending spurt of about \$1 million when the Queen visits there on the 15th.

Already it has been found that the tour has sparked a wave of new business and employment in many fields in Central Canada. One giant cake baked for exhibit in Toronto used 1,400 pounds of butter and 11,000 eggs, as well as employing a squad of bakers and decorators in its preparation.

These things, of course, are incidental to the main purpose of the tour, which was planned to give Her Majesty and Prince Philip opportunities to see many regions of Canada and many aspects of Canadian life, as well as to enable loyal subjects of Her Majesty to show their enthusiasm. That is a good enough reason for most of us. But for the few who cannot see beyond the cash register, there is the consoling fact that royal tours pay off very well financially.

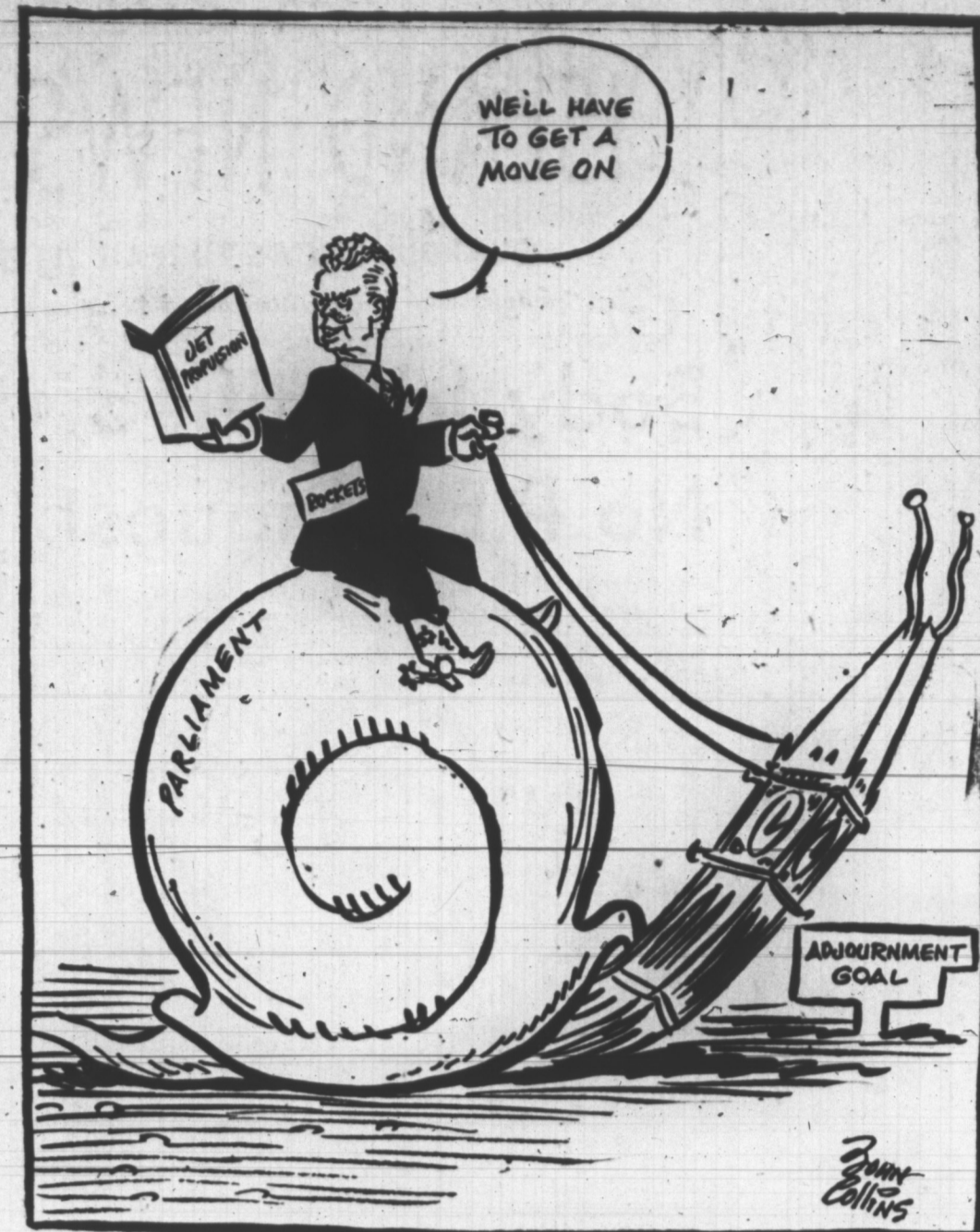
EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada now has 17,442,000 people, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics—an increase of 394,000, or 2.3 percent, in the year ending June 1.

Television-viewing taxpayers will be more than amused by CBC performers who "wish to thank our sponsors" in the knowledge that in many cases the sponsors paid only a small part of the cost. The taxpayers paid the rest.

When the 1958-59 college year opened there were about 5,000 students from outside Canada enrolled in our universities. Of these, 300 were from the United Kingdom, 190 came from Asian and African members of the Commonwealth under Colombo Plan grants, and there were several hundred from the British West Indies.

In January, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 181,742 Federal civil servants—about one for every 95 Canadians. In January a year ago, there were 172,996. Why this continuing yearly increase? In March of 1944, at the height of the Second World War, this country managed to get along with 112,000 Dominion Government employees. A year later, when the war ended, there were 116,000 on the public payroll. The ranks have swelled every year since, despite the disbanding of wartime services.



IN THE HOME STRETCH

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

The Session in Review

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

There is a feeling on Parliament Hill that the session is at long last drawing to a close. The longer hours of sittings have speeded up the passage of legislation and much is being accomplished in a few days. Some important agricultural bills dealing with crop insurance and farm credit have been stirring some sharp debate but the House is generally not in a highly argumentative mood.

There was sharp criticism and heated argument during the passage of Defence Minister Pearkes' estimates, especially over the selection of the American fighter 104-G. The opposition critic, Mr. Hellyer, a former Associate Minister of Defence in 1957, was denouncing the aircraft. Mr. Hellyer has some experience as a former aeronautical engineer but behind Mr. Pearkes stands an array of advisers and experts who are extremely well informed on all phases of modern aeronautical science.

General Pearkes himself is a figure to inspire confidence. An able military man, winner of the V.C. and an experienced parliamentarian, he is well qualified to preside over this most important portfolio. In these days it is very easy for military equipment to become obsolete before it comes into full production and the choices which must be made are marked by a seriousness which is underlined by the fact that national security itself may be in question.

FISCAL CONFERENCE There was interest in the capital city with the presence of provincial ministers who were participating in the preliminary conference of provincial treasurers with Finance Minister Fleming. The conference, which lasted two days, was attended by five provincial Premiers. The conference agreed to meet again October 15 and 16 when it would discuss the possible need for a negotiating conference on the final two years of the current five-year tax rental agreements which extend to March 31, 1962. A continuing committee of senior civil servants will study non-policy matters in the interval.

There seemed to be a general impression that last week's meeting was highly successful. Ontario's Provincial Treasurer, James Allan, described it as "a happy meeting" and one which "made as much progress as could be made at this time." Premier Duplessis of Quebec declared that the conference was producing some results.

CBC CONTROVERSY The Commons Broadcasting Committee, which a few days ago was the centre of great interest and excitement, has now returned to a more sober and even tenor. It continues to question officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on various phases of program and management. It would appear that the spectacular resignations of C.B.C. employees has not really stirred the Canadian populace. The charges of clandestine political interference seemed not to stick, and the talks about heads rolling would appear to be as highly exaggerated as some of the dramatic performances put on by the C.B.C. television producers.

The employees who resigned have been returned to their positions. The Acting Chairman, Mr. Bushnell, has been publicly acclaimed by the Minister of National Revenue who reports to Parliament for the C.B.C. The controversial program "Preview Commentary" has been returned to the air. The whole episode now appears to have been much less serious than some thought at the time.

The C.B.C. has made mistakes and faces difficulties, but the fuss over "Preview Commentary" has not proven to be of such magnitude as to destroy the Corporation. Some of the fundamental questions of principle as to the intrusion of employees into the policy-making area were not exhaustively considered. Meanwhile, in all the stresses and strains which are inevitable in any political democracy, and despite all the changes of political figures and political policies, the monarchy remains a permanent and ever respected keystone of the constitutional arch.

Three Types Of Epilepsy

By Herman N. Bussenes, M.D. ALL EPILEPTIC seizures are not the same, although the general public usually assumes that one attack is quite like another.

As with heart attacks, there are major attacks of epilepsy and there are relatively minor ones. And, naturally, there are attacks that are in between these extremes.

THREE TYPES Primarily, there are three types of seizures, grand mal, psychomotor and petit mal.

As the name suggests, grand mal is a severe attack lasting up to one-half hour. During such an attack, the patient loses consciousness, falls and twitches and gnashes his teeth.

This is the type usually associated by the public at large with epilepsy because it is the most common, occurring in about 64 per cent of the cases. It is seldom observed in children under the age of two.

MINOR ATTACKS Petit mal, on the other hand, consists of short, relatively mild or attacks. This type occurs in about 6 per cent of the cases, seldom in children under the age of four.

During such an attack, the patient stares, either with or without blinking his eyes, for from 10 to 15 seconds. Momentarily, he has lost contact with his environment. Patients can suffer anywhere from a few to several hundred attacks a day.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR In psychomotor epilepsy, the patient, often a child, behaves in a peculiar manner during an attack and afterward has no recollection of it. Often the patient will exhibit behavior disorders between attacks.

Minor motor seizures usually appear early in life, generally between the ages of three months and one year. Sometimes major motor seizures accompany them or precede them.

Clinical signs of brain damage

NOTES BY THE WAY

Every girl wants to marry a masterful man who will do exactly as she tells him.—Brandon Sun

are found in many of these cases. Statistically, about three out of every ten cases of epilepsy are associated with evidence of brain lesion.

In about 70 per cent of the cases we don't know the cause. About 25 per cent of all epileptic patients experience more than one type of seizure.

Although they are not convulsive in nature, some recurrent symptoms in children, such as headache, leg aches, abdominal pain, nausea or cyclic vomiting, may represent epileptic equivalents.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Mrs. C. W.: I am over sixty years old and have had a cataract in one eye for some time. I have been told there is such a thing as natural healing of cataracts.

If this is so, can you give me some information regarding it or tell me where I may obtain such information? Answer: The spontaneous healing of a cataract is extraordinary and cannot be depended upon. Modern surgery for cataracts is highly successful and carries very little risk.

THE SOWING By early fall it will stand up tall and lithe. Though now you could work it loose from the early spring setting into the field under the flung soil that will keep it secret and alive.

Anything like a seed will almost leap. Out of this good black loam. Well, we have sown. Anything here (recurrently hoping for the hovering beak, the rock, the sudden thorn).

Passively then, toward shocks the fall will store. Earth takes the urgent thrust and something burrows. Into the deep promiscuous darkness where

The teeth of worn-out dragons are as fertile. As young Adonis down the dark aisle gliding— Something that knows the private shapes for budding. Out of these noncommittal these anonymous furrows.

—Virginia Berry in the Partisan Review

Mr. Beecher Court, North Rustico, and his crew consisting of Francis Doucette and George Stubbart, are being widely commended for their rescue of Mr. Joseph Blaciere at North Rustico on Monday when they saved him from drowning after his boat capsized. The rescue was effected in the face of heavy seas and swift current.

TEN YEARS AGO (July 11, 1943) A forest fire which broke out in the woods at Tracadie Common Corran, early Saturday morning caused considerable anxiety when the fire had reached a point about one half mile from the parish church. The City firemen were summoned, but the terrain, the efforts of the residents and the rain which fell later in the evening, served to control the fire.

Mr. Louis O'Connor of Clifton, president of the P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture, returned home this week after attending the International Federation Conference at Guelph, Ontario. Following the conference Mr. O'Connor left on a Canada-wide tour, returning by plane from the west coast.

Daily CBC Revelations

By Patrick Nicholson

Observers here are suggesting that, if the Board of Broadcast Governors was not such a young body, the recent "mutiny" within the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation would never have taken place.

One of the provisions of the Broadcasting Act states that the B.B.G. "may make regulations respecting the proportion of time that may be devoted to the broadcasting of programs of a partisan political character, and the assignment of such time on an equitable basis to all parties."

The Act further provides that the licence of any station which infringes these regulations may, after notice, be suspended for up to three months as punishment.

The House of Commons Committee on Broadcasting heard the words of Ernie Bushnell, acting president of the C.B.C. that certain of the Preview Commentary programs, for example, too often had been slanted and had bias in them. In other words, these programs had taken on a partisan political character, and were not being broadcast on a basis equitable to all parties.

On these grounds, the B.B.G. could—and if it were not still in its first year, and learning the background to its job, it would—have warned the C.B.C. and then suspended the licences of all its radio stations carrying that program.

This would not merely have been an equitable and called-for step to defend the freedom of opinion, which Mr. Bushnell implied was being infringed by the bias on the C.B.C.; it would also have been a salutary lesson for the C.B.C.

Observers here hope that the present discussion on this topic around Parliament Hill will reach the ears of the B.B.G. and draw their attention to their intended role as referee of the standards

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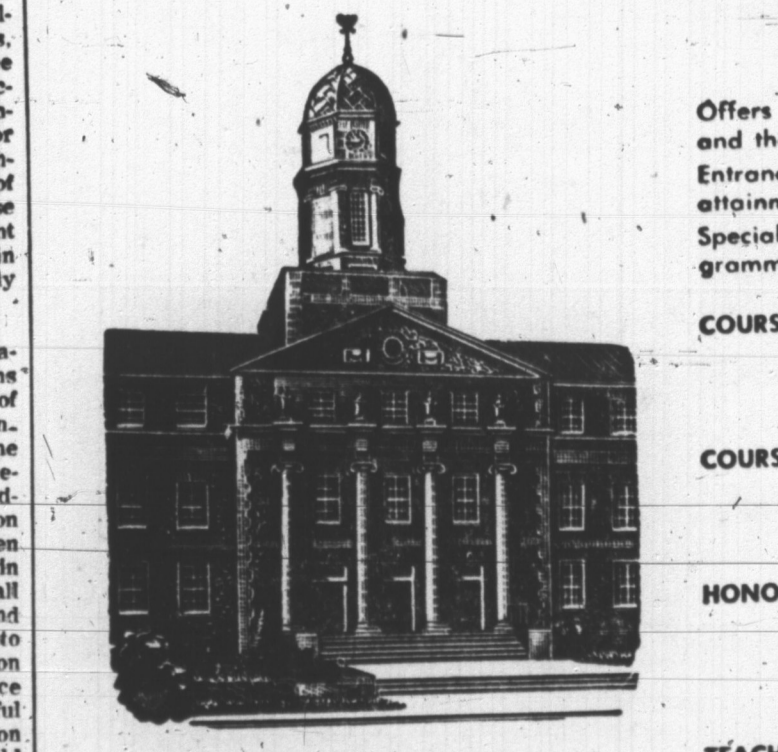
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