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 "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."
 FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1956

At The Summit

For several years there has been some difference of opinion between the British and French on the one hand, and the Americans on the other, over the feasibility of an "at the summit" meeting between Russia and the West. The chief advocate for such a meeting was Sir Winston Churchill; and he was supported with more or less consistency by the successive French Premiers. President Eisenhower has been cool to the proposal on the grounds that the Russian leaders have not shown enough good faith to warrant the meeting and that, in any case, the foreign ministers with their experts and technical advisers would have just as good a chance of reaching an understanding. Moreover, in the President's view, failure on the secondary level—should that be the result—would have less serious repercussions than would a top level impasse. In all this there has been no quarrelling about aims, but only honest differences regarding methods to be used.

Now, however, it seems that the British-French view has taken hold, at least to the extent that President Eisenhower has agreed to a "very brief conference" of the leaders, to be followed by full scale negotiations among the foreign ministers. This does not mean, necessarily, that the President has come to the conclusion that the British and French view was right all along, and his own in error. Whether it means a change for the better or not, it is a fact that Russian diplomatic tactics have undergone revision in the last several months; and it may be that a top level meeting this summer would be one way of testing the genuineness of the new peace talk that has been coming out of the Kremlin. Then, too, Sir Anthony Eden, who apparently assumed Sir Winston's views in the matter when he took over the Prime Ministership, is fighting an election campaign—and a tough one—in which the Labourites are denouncing the Conservatives for not being aggressive enough in urging an at-the-summit meeting. It is no secret that the Eisenhower Administration would like to see the Conservatives returned to power; therefore, anything the President can do to help, without actually interfering in British politics, would be most welcome.

It is doubtful that either Churchill or Eden, any more than Eisenhower, believes that the summit meeting, if and when it comes, will do anything more than could be done by regular diplomatic channels. But, at least, it would add a touch of drama and renewed urgency to routine diplomacy; and, who knows?—that might be just the thing needed to bolster hopes for an eventual understanding. That, in itself, in these days of uncertainty, which at times borders on despair, would be something to the good, even if the meeting did not produce any hard and fast agreements.

Saskatchewan's Anniversary

The Province of Saskatchewan is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this summer, and one of the big events will be the opening of a new museum of natural history in Regina, built by the Provincial Government at a cost of more than a million dollars. This will be officially opened by the Governor General on May 16. The museum will house one of the finest permanent displays in Canada of prairie birds and animals in natural surroundings.

At its half century milestone, Saskatchewan is still a young province; but it has a lot of history, much of which has never been written down. This situation is being changed by a committee under the direction of Prof. G. W. Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan. To be published on May 16 is a 90,000 word book, "Saskatchewan: The History of a Province," written by a well-known Saskatchewan author and illustrated by a native artist. This is just a beginning. The committee has encouraged communities to write their own histories and 150 such works are now in the making. In addition 4,000 schools are recording the history of their local district in a history writing project—part of the social studies course. Copies of all these histories will be microfilmed and placed in the provincial archive.

Another deluge of history will hit the province during the week of May 16. On that day Saskatchewan's four daily newspapers will publish special jubilee issues, telling the story of the province and of its cities. That same week 104 weekly

newspapers will have their own jubilee editions. The jubilee committee has also compiled a 12-page supplement of provincial history.

Nor does the spate of words end there. The committee has commissioned Dr. Carlyle King, head of the University's English department, to edit an anthology of Saskatchewan as seen by its native sons and daughters and by outsiders.

History is being preserved too in a special map to be distributed to all schools and in the marking of historic sites throughout the province. Trails, Indian encampments, battle fields, noted churches, fur trading posts, forts and other items of significance will be marked in a variety of ways—by replicas of the creaking old ox-carts, by hanging wooden signs, and by bronze plaques. When the Jubilee itself is history this work will be carried on by a branch of the provincial department of natural resources. It will be a truly province-wide party. More than 300 communities are expected to hold their own celebrations.

Strife Torn Saigon

Civil strife that exploded recently in Saigon has probably changed forever some of the ways of one of the Orient's most imperturbable, prosperous and pleasure-loving cities. Tension has been building up for years. But until mortar shells and fire swept that city it had maintained at least an outward show of calm, despite the bitter war that had long plagued northern Indochina and brought sporadic bursts of gunfire to Saigon itself.

The capital of South Viet Nam was captured by the French in 1859 and ceded to them by the Annamese three years later. It took on a Parisian atmosphere and now is one of the few remaining big cities of Asia with close political ties in Europe. However, it is also an Oriental metropolis, sheltering with its twin city, Cho Lon, some 2,000,000 people. Along the banks of the Saigon River 30 miles from the sea, it straddles one of the most heavily populated areas of southeast Asia. It became a busy inland port, handling as many as 581 vessels a year just before World War II. The workers live in suburban areas, cramped in tenementlike apartments or thatched huts huddled around incense-fragrant temples and airy markets. Chinese restaurants, redolent with spicy sauces, and shops displaying a gaudy outlay of knickknacks, including red lacquered pigs' faces and bits of reddish gold jewelry, did a thriving business. Near by were the city's night clubs and gambling casinos where plain-clothes men kept a close eye on proceedings.

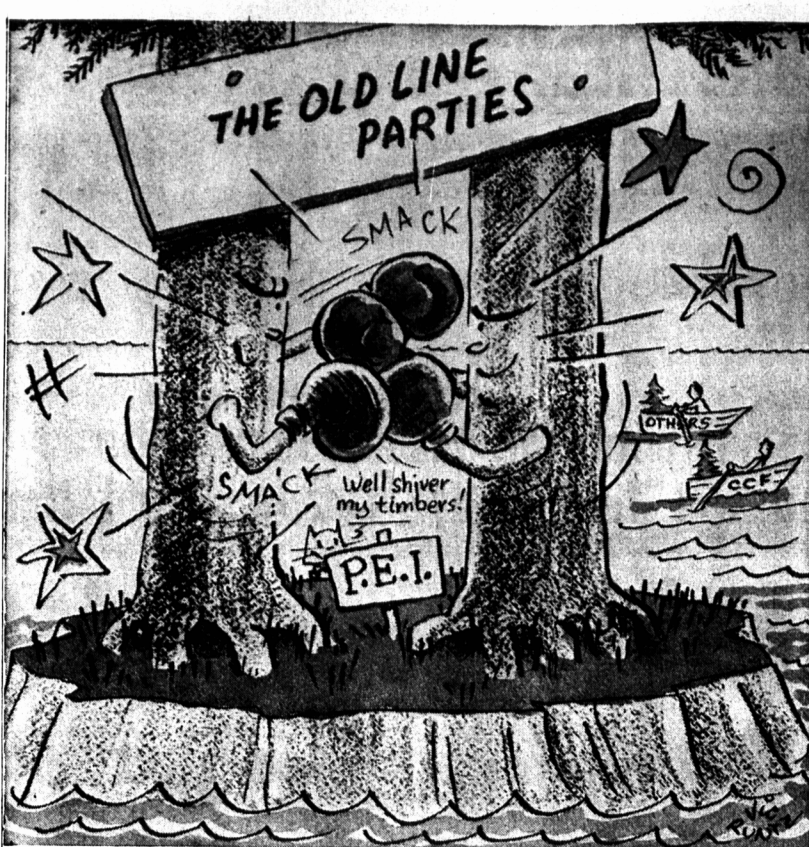
The civil warfare has already brought changes. Theatres have closed because few people wish to risk themselves on the streets after dark. Some French-style cafes are fenced off behind wire mesh to protect patrons who insist on their usual afternoon aperitif. Refugees are still arriving at Saigon, in one instance affording a note of irony to events. The United States transport "Marine Serpent" disembarked a group from the Communist north. As if they were landing in the unruffled city of the past, they were greeted by a sign reading, "Welcome 100,000th family on your passage to freedom."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lady Megan Lloyd George, who recently threw in her lot with British Socialism, may have been influenced largely by political conviction. However, the constituency which elected her for 20 years as a Liberal went Labourite in 1951. So it is just possible that her ladyship's conversion was influenced in some measure by that simple fact of grass-roots politics.

A tip for the Dept. of Highways: Experiments carried out by the Research Department of the United States Department of Agriculture show that four snow fences spaced at distances twelve times fence height catch two and a half times as much snow as one fence, and four times as much as a solid wall. The most satisfactory snow fence of all is a shelter belt of trees and shrubs.

Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian scientist, explorer and statesman, died this date 1930. While still in his thirties, his north polar expeditions brought him world fame. After the first World War, as Commissioner of the League of Nations, with the executive assistance of the national Red Cross he was responsible for the repatriation of 500,000 prisoners of war from Siberia, China and other parts of the world. As delegate for Norway to the League, he made an impassioned protest against the occupation of Corfu by Italy in 1923, and in 1924 conducted the first information negotiations for the entry of Germany. Awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1923, he gave it to the furtherance of Nansen agricultural demonstration stations in Russia.



FIRMLY ROOTED

British Election Campaign

Second of a series of three articles by Arch MacKenzie, Canadian Press, Edinburgh

Scotland's political balance of power may depend in the May 26 British general election on 17 marginal seats. In the 1951-55 Parliament, the ruling Conservatives-known north of the border as Unionists—and the Opposition Labour party each held 35 of the 71 Scottish constituencies. The other sitting member was Liberal Joseph Gifford.

MOST STAND PAT

"Voters don't change their allegiance overnight up here," said a party worker, voicing a view common among many Scottish Unionists. "A gain of 10 seats for any party would be a landslide." Scotland had its social revolution some 20 years before England, and the party alignment has tended to stand pat, barring Labour's gain of 15 seats in 1945. With the pattern set in the 1951 election and in five by-elections blurred by a redrawing of constituency boundaries affecting 27 seats, neither big party is making extravagant claims.

OPPOSITION HOPES

Labour officials in Glasgow, the predominantly working-class city where 12 of the 15 ridings are held, have been sharply re-cast to keep pace with extensive population shifts, expect to take two Tory seats. The Liberal party, backed into the far north where Grimsdell held Orkney and Shetland against Labour and Conservative opposition last time, should hold its single seat. But high hopes of winning back Inverness and Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk are discounted elsewhere.

LOCAL ISSUES MINOR

Unless the present campaign differs sharply from the three post-war ones, issues will hew close to the national line rather than the peculiar to Scotland. Nationalism, home rule, the plight of the depopulated highlands, and conditions on the Clydebank or in farms, fisheries and industry are expected to play little part.

FOATING VOTE FACTOR

A big riddle here, as elsewhere in the United Kingdom, is the floating or undecided voter wooed by the politicians and examined by the experts in an effort to find which way he is likely to go. Liberals contribute heavily to the classification, as do neutral or apathetic — citizens, putting the

onus on the big party constituency machines to rout out probable supporters election day. Scotland scored a record vote in 1951 when 2,777,747 of the 3,421,419 eligible voters—or 81.19 per cent responded.

It is a rough political rule of thumb that two of every three Scottish Liberal voters, short of candidates, tend to support Tories. But that does not hold true everywhere, particularly in some parts of the Highlands where radicalism of the old school still runs deep, tending to hurt the Conservative vote. In the last election, 76,000 Liberals voted for the party's nine candidates.

KEY CONSTITUENCIES

In the over-all picture, these appear to be the key Scottish seats: In Glasgow, where Labour holds eight seats, the Tories seven. Scotstoun—Conservative by 625, reshaped by redistribution and claimed by Labour as "almost certain," with some reluctant Conservative agreement. Foran (formerly Camachie)—Labour by 1,025, reshaped, and Conservatives say in opposition to Labour expressions of confidence that it may be traded for Scotstoun.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The English language is thickly rooted in a number of others. According to an estimate made by the late Dr. Walter Skeat of Oxford, English words are made up of these ingredients: French 35 percent; Anglo-Saxon, 25 percent; Latin, 16 percent; Greek, 15 percent; other, nine percent. —Satchner Record.

There are more than 6,400,000 windows in the United States—2,400,000 more than there were fifteen years ago, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. reported recently. Since 1920 the number of windows has increased by almost 90 per cent while the female adult population went up 70 per cent. —New York Herald-Tribune.

We note in a letter from the R.-port Annual Fish Derby committee to fishermen of the area that special emphasis is being given to safety during the eighth annual event on July 24. One sentence stands out. It reads: "Don't overload your boat or yourself."

The successful mother is, of course, a practising psychologist, whether she knows it or not. Possibly she would derive some value from academic knowledge on the subject. It might not help her to regulate the unpredictable behavior of robust, healthy and normal children. But it could furnish some satisfaction. Sufficiently well informed, she might at least know why she is driven temporarily off her rocker by children who don't operate according to the book. —Victoria Times

From an address in New York comes a circular signed by a hitherto unknown person who has been appointed (by what authority he does not say) chairman of the National Father's Day committee. Apparently by edict of this committee, the week preceding Father's Day this year is to be devoted to preliminary exercises designed to demonstrate that the family is a good thing and the father is an important part of it. Except in the United States and Canada, fathers and mothers seem to receive the honors and respect they deserve without having any special days set aside for them. It is only a coincidence that the



THE RIDDLE

How can a seed Deep in the ground Hear the sound Of the year's turning And, burning, Rise to the light, to the sun, To find the Spring begun?
 How can a soul Deep in the flesh Know afresh That trumpet sounding Of grace abounding And, rising to the light, the sun, Find Heaven begun?
 —Carlyn Coffin in the New York Times.

Central-Labor by 1,582, with an influx of 5,000 new voters said to be evenly divided politically.

LIBERAL HOPES

Elsewhere, Rutherglen in Lanarkshire is a stronger Labor hope, with its slim Tory majority of 352. The Western Isles, Labor by 1,330 after a four-way 1951 fight, is a Conservative target. The Liberals regard the Inverness by-election last December, in which a Liberal candidate came within 1,000 of unseating the Conservative, as a pointer to victory this time. Peebles, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, won for the Conservatives in 1951 by C. E. M. Donaldson, formerly of Victoria and the Canadian Navy, is another of their hopes. Donaldson, who is defending, rolled up a majority of 829, and Labor and Tories say that redistribution has made him safe.

Other marginal seats that might swing either way are (majorities bracketed) Glasgow's Kelvingrove (C-2,343) and Woodside (C-2,343), Lanark (C-1,793); Renfrew West (C-2,963); Berwick and East Lothian (C-2,358); Stirling and Falkirk (Lab-2,108); Ayrshire Central (Lab-1,693).

Medically Speaking

FOODS ULCER PATIENTS ARE ALLOWED TO EAT

There's an old adage which says, "Once an ulcer patient, always an ulcer patient." Human nature being what it is, most of you (I'm afraid, tend to fall off your diet when you enjoy a few weeks of relief from your ulcer symptoms. Then back come your ulcers.

Even if your ulcer isn't causing you any discomfort right now, I think your doctor will recommend that you avoid certain foods. He'll probably suggest a liberal diet such as this:

- Foods Permitted**
 Cereal: Oatmeal, refined rice, farina and corn; commercially prepared cereals from wheat, rice or corn which is free from any outer coatings.
 Bread: Hard rolls, white or fine rye bread, dry toast, crackers.
 Soup: Cream soup made with vegetables listed below; oyster soup.
 Vegetable: Cooked asparagus, beets, carrots, pumpkins, spinach, string beans and squash.
 Fruit: Orange juice diluted with an equal amount of water; ripe avocado or banana; canned, stewed or baked apples; apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, puree of dried fruit; all without seeds or skins.
 Meat: Eggs; Cheese: Chicken, lamb, liver, tender or scraped beef, bacon, sweetbreads, fresh fish, canned salmon or tuna; eggs; cream or cottage cheese and American Cheddar cheese for use in cooking.
 Potato or Substitute: Potato, corn or lima bean puree; spaghetti, noodles, macaroni, refined rice.
 Beverage: Milk, milk drinks, weak tea, decaffeinated coffee, cereal beverage. No carbonated beverages or hot or cold beverages permitted.
 Fat: Cream, butter or one of its substitutes.
 Sweet: Sugar and jelly in moderation. No jam or marmalade permitted.
 Dessert: Ice cream, custards, rice pudding, tofaca cream, gelatin or rennet dessert, plain vanilla, arrowroot or sugar cookies, apricot and prune whips, angel food and sponge cakes. No desserts with fruit or nuts.
 Miscellaneous: Salt, cream sauce.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. E. B.: What are the symptoms of nicotine in the blood stream?
A: The presence of immeasurable amounts of nicotine in the blood stream would cause symptoms of poisoning.

for the protection of the motorists, and to flout recognized principles in this way is inviting disaster. Perhaps the young man might see this and choose to mend his ways. If not, the police may catch up with him and teach him a lesson before he finds himself in an accident—possibly fatal—which could result in injury or death to other people as well as to himself.

In this year's running of the 26-mile Boston Marathon, with well over 100 competitors in the field, three Japanese and two Finns placed in the first eight. The winner was a Japanese weighing 128 pounds, and he established a new record; he did it through being able to run faster uphill than anyone else. There may be material here for a thesis on the staying powers of smallish men and on the virtue of fish—supposing they do train on fish. —Ottawa Citizen.

THE AGE OLD STORY

But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judaea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words: for these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day: But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; and it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh.

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