

stitution since 1946 and a central legislature. A 1954 constitution provided for regional autonomy and the three regions have had internal self-government and a federation prime minister under a system set up in 1957.

It will be a diverse country when it sets out on its own. The Hausa and Fulani tribes live in the northern region, the Yoruba in the western region and the Ibo in the eastern region. But there are many other tribes, too, all with their own customs, languages and traditions. Some idea of the extent of the country may be gathered from the fact that it is four times as large as Great Britain and its 34,000,000 people are almost half of all those who live in British dependencies.

**Lord Dunrossil's Title**

When the recent Speaker of Britain's House of Commons, Hon. W.S. Morrison, who is to become Governor General of Australia, chose the title of Lord Dunrossil of Vallaquie, a good many people were puzzled by it. Descendants of the Hebridean pioneers in this Province will be interested in the explanation, as given recently in a BBC overseas service broadcast.

The name "Dun Rosail" was probably of Norse origin and meant "hill of the horses." A ruined fort of that name occupied a rocky hill on the north side of North Uist in the Outer Hebrides, about a mile and a half north of the town of Trumisgarry, near which was the ancestral home of the new Lord Dunrossil.

The other part of the title, Vallaquie, was certainly Norse and meant a fold or small enclosure. It was the name of a beautiful stretch of land between Sand and Trumisgarry where wild flowers grew in profusion and the Atlantic washed pure white sandy beaches. The island of St. Kilda could be clearly seen some fifty miles due west, and on the east side, close to the shore, was a nameless castle. In 1718, Vallaquie had been held by four tenants, but in 1912 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries had bought it and divided it into a small-holdings for ex-servicemen.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

The Financial Post is now worrying about the need for "keeping the (business) boom within bounds." It quotes James E. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, as forecasting another big jump in Gross National Product and as warning against increasing the upward pressure on prices and resources. For a country that has just emerged from a sharp recession, this news ought to be encouraging.

Christmas did not pass without its tragedies. 32 Canadians died in accidents across the land in the 24-hour period following 6 p.m. local time Christmas eve. In Halifax three persons burned to death in a frame dwelling; in Quebec three persons died when their car was in collision with a freight train. Elsewhere traffic, fire and other accidents took their holiday toll and only Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were accident free.

The halfway mark seems to have been reached in Bible publication in the world's languages. It is now published in more than 1,000 tongues and experts estimate that there are probably another 1,000 languages and dialects still without any part of the Bible translated. In London at the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society 320 different translation projects are at various stages of completion and organization. The Society began its work in 1804 and its first venture in translation was the Gospel of St. John into Mohawk for the Indians of Canada.

In the quarterly magazine "Foreign Affairs", Adali Stevenson proposes that the free world pool its resources for a 40-year, 200-billion-dollar investment program for underprivileged countries. It would be nearly 20 times costlier than the post-war American Marshall Plan. On the other hand, it would pay enormous dividends in international goodwill, which is the most needed commodity in this troubled world today. As Mr. Stevenson points out, the multiplication of nuclear weapons is only one of the most dangerous realities we are facing. Another is the disparity in living standards between the rich countries and the poor. The only final answer to the threat of war must include a solution to both of these problems.



**OTTAWA REPORT**

**Canada's Trade Problem**

By Patrick Nicholson

It has been suggested here and in Washington that the new tariff free trading groups in Western Europe have protectionist objectives.

But the Europeans themselves have declared that they do not intend to raise tariffs against exports from other parts of the western world, including us.

That is apparently true. Our trade with Western Europe will not be handicapped by any new tariff wall. But nevertheless, through the mutual elimination of tariffs and of other barriers to trade, the European partners will incidentally render the trading position of outsiders less competitive. This could be very damaging to Canada because two-thirds of our exports, other than those sold to the U.S.A., are now purchased by nations included in "The Six" or "The Seven."

**WILL DAMAGE CANADA**

Those two mass markets in Europe will encourage the adaptation and enlargement of their factories to modern semi-automatic production methods. Their unit cost of manufacturing will be reduced. Their lower prices will not merely pyramid onto the elimination of tariffs inside West Europe to cut our exports to that area; they will also enable many European products to hurdle our own tariff barriers, and so cut into our domestic market.

Those two trade groupings are already competing successfully with Canada for U.S. industrial capital. U.S. corporations established branch plants here only partly to sell to our small market; many were more interested in Canada as a back door into the big Empire Preferential market. Now they find the even richer European markets more attractive, so they are building branch plants there.

If we do nothing to change our present trade policy, we may find ourselves doomed to increasing isolation on our high-cost plateau. And as we increasingly lose our attractiveness for direct investment from the U.S.A., we will be forced to curb our present trading deficit with that country.

It would be beneficial thus to halt the annual increase in the mortgage on our national future; but the resultant curtailment of our present unearned standard of living would be painful.

Europe is largely an industrial processing area, deficient in most of the raw materials needed by her busy factories and dense population. Our mines, woods and farms make us natural economic partners with Europe's factories.

But as we are not a member of the European trading areas, our raw materials now face favoured competition by Europe's associated territories. For example, North Africa contains undeveloped deposits of many minerals which Western Europe now buys from us. These will be developed under the Common Market programme; hence Europe will reduce, or cease, her purchases of such minerals from us.

There is also the likelihood that Russia's threatened export drive will damage Canada first and most, unless we have assured markets.

The industrious and skilled Germans are equipped with the most modern industrial equipment in the world, as replacement for that destroyed in the war. Even so, when they had to face the problems of the switch to mass production, they decided that a home market based on their population of about 50 million consumers is too small to support a modern industrial economy, and could not give its citizens the material plenty at low cost which automation and mass production offers. So Germany determined to merge herself into a larger trading group.

It seems improbable that Canada, with 17 million consumers, can achieve what Germany could not. But we have rejected the British offer of mutual free trade; our forbears rejected reciprocity with the U.S.A. Is there a third course open to Canada?

**Greek Author Rediscovered**

Nine Frank in Unesco Features

For centuries, Menander, one of the fathers of the Greek comedy theatre, hence of the theatre as we know it, occupied a paradoxical position in the history of literature. He was regarded as the leading poet of the New Comedy. Yet all that was known of his works were a few fragments, some of uncertain source, quoted by grammarians and other writers, and the influence which his plays had exercised on those of Terence and Plautus.

The son of a wealthy Athenian, Diphilopites, he was born nearly 2,300 years ago, on the banks of the river Cephissus, where Aphrodite is said to have quenched her thirst. Menander was a pupil of Theophrastus and probably had Epicurus for a fellow student. He died at 52 having written no less than 105 dramas the list of which has been preserved up to the present day.

But the fate of his plays was less fortunate. Up to the 5th Century A.D. more than a hundred of them were in the great library of Alexandria. But those which survived the famous fire, disappeared later on, either committed to the flames by Egyptian monks, or destroyed by scribes who used the precious papyrus as writing material, when they were not used for fertilizer or to fill the bellies of sacred crocodiles. In any event, for more than fourteen centuries, only the fame of Menander remained, with scarcely a scrap of writing to support it.

**FEW FRAGMENTS FOUND**

Then in the middle of last century a few fragments of his works were found in the Sinai. This find was followed in 1905 by a very important discovery in Cairo of fragments of four plays: Epitrepites (The Arbitration), the Hero, Samia (The Beauty of Samos), and Perikeiromene (Glycerie with the Shorn Hair). This last play had been suggested to Menander by the fate of one of his mistresses, and the work, in turn, was to inspire a contemporary French author, Guillot de Saix, to write The Beauty with the Shorn Hair, which was staged at the Odéon Theatre in Paris.

But the story does not end there. Recently, during the Franco-Greek fortnight organized at the Institute of Art and Archaeology in Paris, Mr. Guillot de Saix presented an entire play by Menander - Dyscolus or the Unsociable Person - which had been translated into French verse.

What is this "new" play and where has it suddenly appeared from?

Mr. Guillot de Saix has photo-stated the papyri containing the five acts of the play which incidentally figures on the list of Menander's works. Menander wrote it for a wine harvest festival when he was twenty-five years old. The manuscript, which has come down to us, is a copy made in the 2nd century and is somewhat mutilated. One scene is missing, but Guillot de Saix has replaced it with one of the fragments found in 1905.

**NEVER IDENTIFIED**

The play was among a mass of old manuscripts belonging to a collector and it had never been identified. It was only in 1958 that it was recognized for what it actually was by a Swiss scholar, Professor Victor Martin, who translated it with the help of his students and published it at the Bodmerian Library in Geneva.

It is a charming brisk comedy describing the misadventures of a miserly old man (who manages to fall down a well) and the triumph of the lovers whom he had attempted to separate. In the prologue, the tone is set by Pan, who talks about nymphs who live, it seems, not less than 9720 years. Centuries before Marivaux, Menander gave the main role in love to chance, though he says in one of his verses: "Does one really know what one is doing when one is in love?"

As far as Menander's ability to stand the test of time is concerned, it should also be mentioned that Poenulus (The Carthaginian) by Plautus, recently staged very successfully at the Vieux-Comedier Theatre in Paris, is nothing more nor less, by the author's own admission, than a translation of one of Menander's comedies into Latin. (UNESCO)

**Castro's Shaky Economy**

By Harold Morrison  
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

Fidel Castro may be playing with economic dynamite in pursuing his anti-American campaign. The result could be a heavy United States wall aimed at his sugar economy. Qualified U.S. authorities said it is fair to speculate the U.S. may chop Cuba's American sugar market if Castro's regime continues his anti-American attacks and continues taking over U.S. property without just compensation.

About 80 per cent of Cuba's foreign currency comes from sugar exports. Half of all of Cuba's sugar goes into the U.S. under an American allocation pact which expires next year. Congress will have to consider an extension when it reconvenes in January.

State Secretary Herter told a press conference recently that he would not discuss punitive action against Castro "at the present time." But he observed that the sugar agreement will soon come up for renewal, requiring discussions between the administration and Congress. He would not speculate how these discussions would come out.

**OTHER SELLERS**

Herter, emphasizing that U.S. relations with Castro have deteriorated, said Castro even refused to discuss differences between the two countries. Herter observed also that a lot of countries are clamoring for Cuba's sugar quota in the U.S.

The sugar pact is an intricate instrument. Under it the U.S. allocates about 55 per cent of the domestic sugar market to domestic producers and the other 45 per cent to foreign producers. Cuba gets about three-quarters of this foreign allocation. The Philippines and the Dominican Republic are among those pressing for a bigger share of the sugar market.

A factor that might slow U.S. steps to retaliate against Cuba is that in the past about one-half of that country's sugar plantations were owned by American interests. However, that now has been reduced to about one-third. U.S. authorities fear Castro may cut into the industry through extension of his agrarian program, expropriating large farms and ranches and splitting up the land into small farms.

Former owners, mostly American, are being paid off in 20-year agrarian bonds, considered here as of questionable value. U.S. officials, asking for money instead of bonds, were told by Castro's men that Cuba has no money.

**TOP POTATO GROWER**

TORONTO (CP)—Carl P. Meyers of Zephyr was Ontario's top potato grower in 1959, the agriculture department announced Sunday. Mr. Meyers' potato yield of 689 bushels an acre beat all other members of high-yield potato clubs. His Sebago variety tested 18.1 per cent dry matter, producing 7,463 pounds of dry matter an acre.

**Many Causes Of Oil Deficiency**

By Herman N. Boudreau, M.D.

THIS IS dry skin weather. And while frequent bathing with soap and water is recommended for just about everyone as a general rule, dry skin may call for a different approach to cleansing.

Oil deficiency in the skin can be the result of a variety of causes. Aging may do it; so may allergies such as atopic eczema and neurodermatitis. Psoriasis, diabetes, seborrhea and xeroderma can cause dry skin, too.

**WASHED AWAY**

But for some individuals, the loss of oil can be traced to the use of soap and water or detergents and water. The skin's natural lubricants simply are washed away by soap and water.

Soap, you see, is a combination of oils, fats and alkali. It must dissolve in water before it can lather. When it does dissolve, it reverts partly back to the original form of fat and alkali.

**EXTRA FAT**

Cold Cream soaps or superfatted soaps contain an extra amount of fat intended to overcome the tendency to dry the skin. However, most of these also contain a certain amount of alkali which is released when the soap is used.

A very dry skin may not be able to tolerate any soaps at all for a while. In such cases, it might be best to avoid all soap and water and use cold cream for cleansing purposes, or soap substitutes might be permissible.

**NO ALKALINE ACTION**

Most of these substitutes are chemical compounds which have no alkaline action. They lather well and clean effectively.

However, you must remember that they are powerful detergents and for some persons they may cause skin trouble just as readily as soap does.

**BATH OIL**

Perhaps the addition of a water-dispersible type of bath oil to the water you use will prevent the skin from becoming overly dry. Some doctors report that washing the face with bath oil and water—no soap—helped restore natural skin oil in even as dry a condition as atopic eczema.

But whatever method you choose, better check with your doctor to see whether he approves.

**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

J.C.: I have fair skin and have always treated it carefully, but I am now getting fine veins in my face.

Would a sun lamp help or would it be harmful?

Could you suggest a way to prevent further appearance of these veins?

Answer: A sun lamp is more likely to increase than decrease the problem.

Attention to diet - avoiding spices, alcohol and excessively hot foods - may slow up this process.

**Women At Westminster**

By Ernest Atkinson  
 United Kingdom Information Service

Some 40 years ago, the first woman Member entered Britain's House of Commons. Nancy Lady Astor - still, at the age of 81, a stimulant to all our minds - made her procession to the Bar of the House, with Lloyd George on one side of her and A. J. Balfour on the other.

She was not, in fact, the first woman to be elected to Parliament. In 1918, after the First World War, and the passing of the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, the Countess Markievicz, an uncompromising Irish republican, married to a Pole, was elected by a Dublin constituency. (at that time Southern Ireland was still eligible for representation in the Parliament at Westminster) but, like others of her opinion, did not take her seat. So the honour of the pioneer was left to Lady Astor.

The company of women Members of Parliament has never been very large. Though there is no formal impediment put in their way, those in the constituencies who choose candidates do show a preference for men. The proportion of women in the House of Commons has never been higher than four in a hundred. In the General Election that has just passed, 76 women stood for Parliament and 25 were successful.

**INFLUENCE IN LEGISLATION**

But the qualities of those women who have gained election has, over the years, given them an influence - particularly in the more constructive legislative activities out of proportion to their numbers. By now, some 14 Acts of Parliament can be counted as due to women members, and more may well be on the way. The presence of women M.P.s has enabled the house to have a much better appreciation than formerly of problems touching on the daily life of the family.

It was in 1929 - ten years after Lady Astor's pioneer entry into the House of Commons - that the first woman Cabinet Minister was appointed. She was Miss Margaret Bondfield, who became Minister of Labour in the Labour Government which took office that year. (She had already been the first woman to become a member of the Government, having been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in 1924.)

Eleven women have since served as Ministers of the Crown. Five of them have been sworn of the Privy Council - the latest being Miss Pat Hornsby - Smith, Miss Hornsby - Smith, who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, has as colleagues in the present administration, Miss Edith Pitt, who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

Nations worry about their trade relations. Individuals worry about relations they wish they could trade.—Lethbridge Herald

"Why do you have an apple as your trade mark?" asked a client of his tailor. "Well," replied the tailor, rubbing his hands, "if it hadn't been for an apple where would the clothing business be today?"—Sarnia Observer

"I can't make out our new neighbors. Mrs. Green told her husband, 'They have no car, no TV, and she has no jewelry or furs.' 'Perhaps,' her husband observed, 'the poor people have nothing but money.'—Galt Reporter

Through a letter from Toronto, The Journal learns that an advertising agency has been retained by the Department of Justice to handle "information" about a new penitentiary. What in the name of public relations and government is the world coming to?—Ottawa Journal

We're not sure what was provided by the number of applicants who answered a classified advertisement inserted in this paper by a man who described himself as a "lazy, miserable boss." His first mail brought 30 replies from secretaries who were willing to overlook these shortcomings for \$75 a week.—London Free Press

The average man speaks 11,000,000 words in a year. But his wife still gets in the last word.—Sherbrooke Record

"Thou shalt not kill" is a law of God and a law of society. "I had the right-of-way" can never be a valid answer.—St. Catharines Standard

A shortage of piano tuners is reported. Even sadder is a shortage of music which would sound better if the piano were tuned.—Chicago Daily News

France's decentralization drive in recent years has so far moved 464 industrial plants from Paris to the provinces, and in the process created 108,000 new jobs outside the Paris area.—French Actuelle

Mayor Oscar M. Nickel of L'Anse-au-Loup refused to allow his name to stand for 1960 and told citizens the \$350 yearly salary didn't compensate for the long hours he spent on municipal work—and this after his seventh term in office. So convincing was he that five others nominated for the mayoralty declined to stand. This is the second instance where the mayor of a district community retired. Mayor Robert E. Mountain of Stratford with another year of this two-year term to run, withdrew. He said he could not afford time needed for municipal work and attend to his own practice.—London Free Press

**The Age Old Story**

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