

FOREIGN TRADE

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In This Issue

Greece—Instability Obstacle to Economic Recovery	122
Chile—Relaxation of Import Licensing System Proposed	126
Ireland—Egg and Poultry Exports Increased Substantially	127
Switzerland—Legislation Governing Agency Contracts Introduced..	128
Canada—Imports by Countries (January-November, 1950)	135
Jamaica—Manufacturing Production Shows Improvement	138
Indonesia—Republic Faces Many Problems in Restoring Economy ..	139
Netherlands—Economic Position Less Favourable Last Year	145

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development	153
Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada	158
Foreign Exchange Quotations	160
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	154
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory	151
Trade Commissioners on Tour	147
Trade Notes—Australia	130
Chile	130
France	133
Indonesia	133
Spain	134
Trade and Tariff Regulations	148

COVER SUBJECT—Trenche hydro-electric development of The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, 130 miles upstream from Three Rivers on the St. Maurice River, which was inaugurated on December 14, 1950, by Premier Maurice Duplessis, of Quebec Province. This is the sixth power plant built by the company on the St. Maurice River, at a cost of \$40 million, including a 108-mile high-voltage transmission line and the terminal installations at Three Rivers. It will generate 325,000 horse-power by next summer.

Courtesy The Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

Price 10 cents

Instability in Greece is Dominant Obstacle to Economic Recovery

Despite restoration of internal security, eight governments have held office since July 1, 1949—Devaluation not sufficient to offset high production costs and to stimulate exports—External trade deficit increased—Transportation and communication facilities reconstructed—Primary and secondary industries rehabilitated.

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—First in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One U.S. dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

ATHENS, December 11, 1950.—Instability, which has characterized all elements of Greek life since the liberation of this country on October 14, 1944, has continued during 1949 and into 1950 as the dominant obstacle to economic recovery. Despite the restoration of internal security, following the cessation of guerilla activities in the late summer of 1949, eight governments have held office since the 1949-50 fiscal year was ushered in on July 1, 1949.

Though the currency was devalued on September 21, 1949, by 33½ per cent in terms of the United States dollar, and 23·8 per cent in terms of the pound sterling, devaluation did not prove sufficient to offset high production costs and to stimulate exports. During the fiscal year 1949-50, the external trade deficit increased, and exports approximated only 20 per cent of imports.

On June 30, 1950, the close of the 1949-50 fiscal year, agricultural production approximated that before the Second World War. But, with an estimated increase in the population of 10 per cent, it is believed that at least two more years of the present upward trend are required to reach prewar production on a per capita basis.

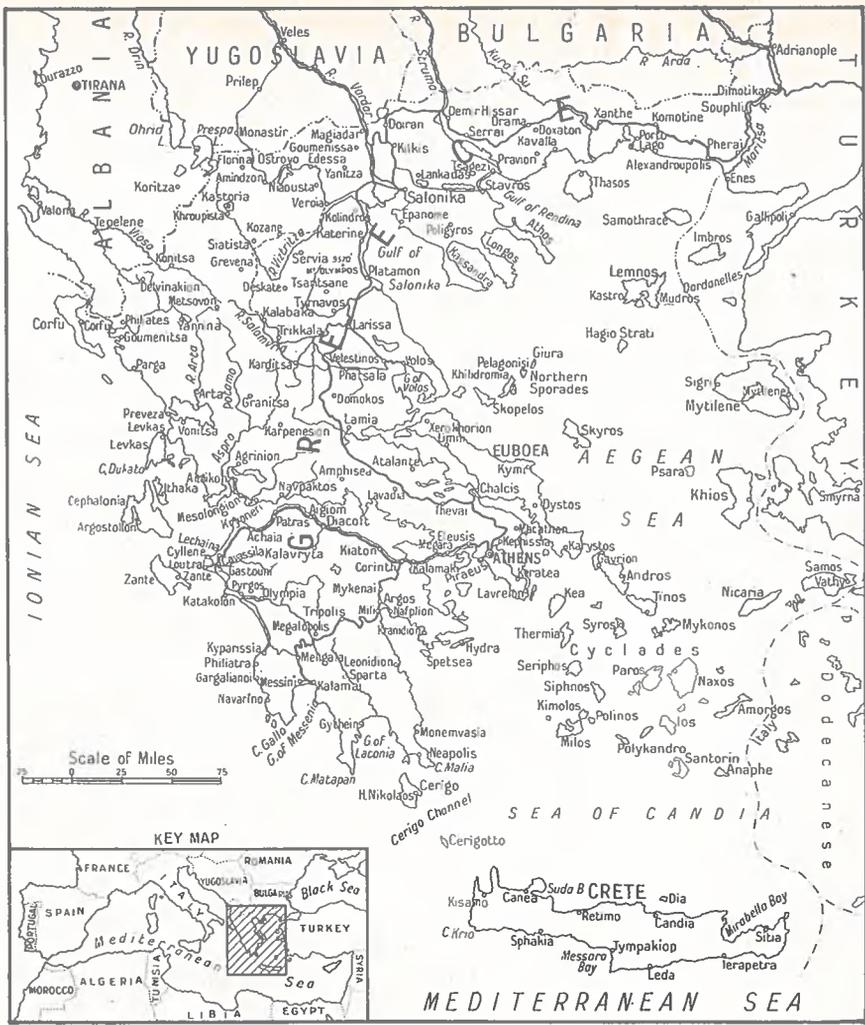
Fishing Industry Rehabilitated

The fishing industry has been rehabilitated and reportedly is in a better position than at any time before the war, with the estimated annual catch exceeding by over one-third that of 1938.

Mining, though registering a marked upward trend during 1950, continued to lag, with ore output only 27 per cent of 1939 production.

For the year ending September 30, 1950, increased output was recorded by all manufacturing industries, with the exception of copper, radiators, yeast, naval stores, hats and canned goods, while the production of ship-yards and ship repairing and the level of carpet and macaroni manufacturing remained unchanged.

Though electric power production and distribution during September, 1950, reached 211 per cent of the average for 1939, the availability of electric power is held to be highly inadequate in the light of the country's industrial rehabilitation and reconstruction program. On April 11, 1950, an electric power program was inaugurated which, when completed, will represent an investment of an estimated U.S.\$79 millions, and form the basis of an inter-connected high tension network for the mainland of Greece.



Canadian Geographical Society Map.

Following the destructive retreat of the German army of occupation in 1944, only 670 kilometres of usable railway line remained. By December, 1950, the entire rail network of the seven Greek railroads, 2,679 kilometres in length, had been restored. International railroad connections have not, as yet, been re-established.

On liberation, less than 1,000 dilapidated automotive vehicles remained in operation out of a prewar total of 17,530. The fleet has been restored and now numbers 24,000, including trucks, buses, taxis and passenger cars.

As of June 30, 1950, the Greek merchant marine numbered 339 ships, with a total registered gross tonnage of 1,345,875, compared with 577 and 1,837,315 gross tons as of September 1, 1939. In addition, Greek shipping under foreign flag, as of January 1, 1950, numbered 515 ships, with a total registered gross tonnage of 3,120,561, compared with an insignificant number and tonnage before the war.

Civil aviation has been stimulated by the destruction of surface transportation and the closing of the Albanian, Yugoslavian and Bulgarian

borders. The international aspect has been heightened by the country's geographical position in relation to established international air routes.

Plans under way for the rehabilitation and extension of telecommunication facilities include the expenditure of U.S.\$8 millions in foreign exchange and the equivalent of U.S.\$2.1 millions in local currency.

Efforts are being put forth by the government to encourage food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storing, with a view to levelling off seasonal production peaks and valleys.

Foreign Trade Rigidly Controlled

Due to limited reserves of foreign exchange and low domestic production, both imports and exports are rigidly controlled.

The final budget deficit for the 1949-50 fiscal year amounted to 1,930 billion drachmas and was met by diversion of United States aid intended for reconstruction. The 1950-51 budget, introduced on July 25, 1950, was brought to balance with an allocation of 406 billion drachmas from anticipated reconstruction funds.

To meet the country's adverse balance of payments for 1949, it was necessary to utilize U.S.\$258.8 millions in foreign assistance, and the equivalent of U.S.\$8.3 millions in World War II reparations.

Postwar investment in industry, though financed to a limited extent with public credit and domestic savings, in the main, has been financed with counterpart funds, derived from the system employed by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration in granting financial assistance.

The unrestricted sale by the Bank of Greece of gold sovereigns, intended to stabilize the price relationship between gold and the paper currency, has not prevented a rise in the open market rate for the United States dollar nor in the prices of commodities. Despite anti-inflationary measures taken, the note circulation, which stood at 1,217.7 billion drachmas on July 1, 1949, rose to 1,652.7 billion drachmas on June 30, 1950, and to 1,804.8 billion drachmas on November 30 of the same year.

Seasonal scarcities, inadequate food preservation, cold storing and distribution facilities, coupled with heavy dependence on restricted supplies from abroad, and hoarding, have contributed to wide price fluctuations. A commodity price index, which stood at 336.3 on June 30, 1950, registered 384 on August 31, 1950, representing a rise of 14.3 per cent in two months, compared with 23.5 per cent since October 31, 1948.

Sharp Rise in Cost of Living Recorded

The withdrawal of subsidies on imports, the reduction of United States financial assistance and the outbreak of the Korean War, coupled with unfavourable prospects for the year's olive and pulse crops, and ineffective price control, have accounted for a sharp rise in the cost of living.

Broadly speaking, organized labour in Greece is fragmentary and trade unionism immature. For all practical purposes, however, labour is represented, on the one hand by the Greek General Confederation of Labour, the central organization of right wing and liberal member unions and, on the other, by the United Trade Union Movement of Greece, incorporating leftist unions.

There has been considerable labour unrest throughout 1949 and 1950, stemming largely from economic causes, though there has been a step-up in the tempo of political agitation by organized left wing forces. All in all, as a result of official and unofficial action, the government's so-called anti-inflationary hold-the-wage-line policy is wavering.

The reorganization of the Greek social insurance system has made little progress, having met with serious opposition from vested interests. During the period April-June, 1950, the United States Administrator and his American staff tendered their resignations and returned to the United States.

Since January, 1949, some 700,000 guerilla-created refugees, some of whom had been in camps for over three years, were repatriated, thus reducing emergency relief to normal welfare activities. Despite such repatriation, the plight of thousands of Greek families throughout the entire country remains desperate and can only be alleviated by generous assistance from abroad.

The housing program has been retarded by delays in procurement and delivery of lumber and other building supplies.

In the field of public health, both building and training programs for 1949 and 1950 kept pace with schedules. There remains, however, a pressing need for additional and better trained public health personnel, as well as health education in Greece.

At a point well past the June 30, 1950, half-way mark in the United States foreign assistance program, it is abundantly clear, in view of the highly adverse trade and payments balances and large budget deficits, that the greatest strides remain to be taken if the Greek economy is to even approach a state of viability by June 30, 1952.

East African Groundnut Scheme to be Modified

London, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government has decided to abandon the original conception of the East African Groundnut Scheme. It is to be continued in a modified form as an experimental development project. Responsibility for the project will be transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office. The sum of £36,500,000, which it is estimated will have been advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation by the end of March, is to be written off.

The original plan was based on the recommendations of a mission which visited Tanganyika and other African territories in 1946. It envisaged the clearing by 1953 of 3,210,000 acres of bush in East and Central Africa, and an annual production of groundnuts after that date of about 600,000 tons, at a total cost of about £23 million. Due to difficulties in clearing and mechanized cultivation, the Overseas Food Corporation submitted, and the government accepted, in November, 1949, a revised plan which proposed the clearance of 600,000 acres of bush by 1954.

A further year's experience convinced the corporation of the impracticability of fulfilling even this reduced program. The new proposals cover a seven-year period up to 1957. Of the cleared land at Kongwa, about 24,000 acres are to be set aside for agriculture, of which half is to be under crop each year and the remainder of the land cleared, about 66,000 acres, will be available for grazing. At Urambo, 60,000 acres will be available for agriculture after the 1951 harvest. In the Southern Province, clearing will be limited to a total of 60,000 acres in the first instance.

The government accepts that the revised program involves a radical change in the whole conception of the scheme. It is now to be regarded as a scheme of large-scale experimental development to establish the economics of clearing and mechanized, or partially-mechanized, agriculture under tropical conditions.

Relaxation of Import Licensing System Proposed by Chilean Trade Council

Recommendation made that licences for non-essential commodities be continued, but that items considered indispensable to national economy should be freed—Effect believed likely to lower prices and to check inflation

By M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

SANTIAGO, December 9, 1950.—While still maintaining control over imports, a considerable relaxing and simplification of the system of import licensing and exchange control has been proposed by the Vice-President of the Foreign Trade Council, as a result of the passage of the new exchange law. It is proposed to continue to require licences for non-essential or luxury commodities, but to free those commodities considered indispensable to the economy of Chile. The essential commodities will be divided into two categories for purposes of payment. Those articles to be used in the manufacture of commodities which retail at controlled prices will be payable with "official exchange". The remainder, whose ultimate retail price is not controlled, will be payable with "free exchange", which will vary with supply and demand.

It is considered that the freeing of importation should have the desirable effect of lowering prices, and of at least helping to control the increasing inflationary trend. Supplies should be easier, hoarding less necessary and, if there is a genuine co-operation of importers and commercial associations, there should be a general freeing of economy. The proposal also calls for what will be, in effect, a subsidy of exportable commodities sold in the domestic market, again with the intention to counteract inflation. The application of this proposal will require a modification of the present "gold law", which requires payment at the rate of 150 pesos per United States dollar, because articles at present on the gold list could be imported with free exchange. It is interesting to note, however, that it is proposed to allow the importation of automobiles, up to a maximum price of U.S.\$1,800 c.i.f., with gold dollars. Provision is also made for the transfer of present holdings of gold dollars to automobile importers. This decision to allow imports of automobiles is the result of representations by automobile dealers, as this item has been suspended from importation during the current year.

Proposal Limited by Available Exchange

It is clear, of course, that the present proposal will be directly limited by the amount of available exchange. A survey of the present position indicates that there will be a considerable reduction in dollar exchange available for imports this year as opposed to last, partly as the result of reduced returns from agricultural produce and a need to make large expenditures due to the current wheat shortage. In spite of the substantially increased ability of local production to replace imports, the shortage of exchange and the higher cost of imports has left Chile in an extremely unfortunate position from the point of view of stockpiling of essential material. The present proposal is essentially designed to protect Chile's interests in case of a general international conflict.

Hong Kong and Singapore Linked by Radio Telephone

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Hong Kong and Singapore are linked by radio telephone and the new service came into operation on November 15, 1950.

Irish Egg and Poultry Exports Increased Substantially in the Past Three Years

Shipments assisted largely by a subsidy, partly paid by the British Ministry of Food—Exports of eggs to Great Britain have been rising steadily—Single channel handles all export shipments.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN, December 15, 1950.—Irish egg and poultry exports have increased substantially during the last three years, assisted largely by a subsidy, part of which was paid by the British Ministry of Food. In return, Ireland undertook to increase egg shipments to Great Britain, and exports to that country have been rising steadily.

Irish Egg and Poultry Exports

	Eggs		Poultry (Dead)	
	Great hundreds	£	Cwt.	£
1947	1,311,272	1,547,446	16,593	£450,831
1948	2,168,959	3,593,915	14,202	402,171
1949	3,379,828	5,229,863	16,847	356,021
*1950	2,764,440	4,238,680	39,273	500,152

*January-June.

Exports of poultry have been steadily rising. The market for turkeys and geese is principally in the autumn months, and the small figures for the January-June period in the following table do not, therefore, imply a falling off in the rate of exports.

Irish Poultry Exports

	1947	1948	1949		(Jan.-June) 1950
			(Cwts.)		
Turkeys	51,516	78,285	75,167	7,820	7,820
Geese	7,988	11,191	10,566	2,212	2,212
Ducks	2,718	3,746	3,557	752	752
Chickens	8,129	49,045	57,316	6,642	6,642
Old fowl	35,068	55,998	75,056	39,273	39,273
			(Number)		
Live geese	78,088	91,422	59,608	120	120

Single Firm Exports All Eggs and Poultry

All exports of Irish eggs and poultry to Great Britain are handled by Eggports Limited, Dublin, under licence from the Irish Department of Agriculture. This system is designed to maintain quality, proper grading and packing, and efficient transport and distribution, so that products will be properly marketed and producers will receive correct and stable prices.

The argument against this one-channel arrangement is chiefly the general Irish aversion to being organized, and the desire to sell one's products without government interference. It is also contended that Irish poultry should be marketed fresh, not frozen, as at present, and that fresh Irish poultry would bring higher returns to the producer.

The Minister for Agriculture recently received a deputation of producers to discuss export methods. It was agreed that the present system of single-channel export should be continued for another year, and should then be again revised.

The export of live pullets, day-old chicks and rabbits, is to be freely permitted under individual licence.

Switzerland Has Introduced Legislation Governing Agency Contract Terms

Legislation covering relations between principal and agent is of possible interest to Canadian firms exporting to Switzerland—Copies of this enactment may be secured on loan from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

By T. M. Burns, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

BERNE, December 15, 1950.—Switzerland introduced legislation last January governing relations between principal and agent of possible interest to Canadian firms exporting to this country. The clauses of this enactment cover special features of agency contract terms, under which an agent receives his remuneration, and methods for terminating an agency contract.

Certain responsibilities of the principal and agent are laid down by this act. It is provided that the principal must do all in his power to permit the agent to work successfully. He must also inform the agent, without delay, if he foresees that business will only be able to be concluded on a considerably smaller scale than that which had been agreed to, or that could be expected under the circumstances. On the other hand, the agent is required to work diligently for his principal's interest. He must not, even after the termination of the contract, use or reveal any of the business secrets of his principal with which he was familiar because of his relationship with the principal. He is not presumed to have any right to accept payments, to grant delays in payments, or to arrange any other modifications of contracts between his principal and customers.

This new law provides that, if the agent is to be responsible for payments or other obligations of his customers, or to accept all or part of the expenses for the recovery of the debts, he has a right to special remuneration. He has also a right to a special indemnity should he have to agree with his principal not to compete with him after the end of the contract. If the contract assigns an agent a particular field or group of customers, he is presumed to have exclusive rights, unless a specific agreement to the contrary is contained in the contract.

Law Makes Provisions for Remuneration to Agents

With regard to remuneration, the law has the following provisions:

- (1) The agent has a right to receive remuneration for all business concluded or negotiated by himself during the life of the contract.
- (2) During the life of the contract, and except for a written agreement to the contrary, the agent has also a right to remuneration for all business which his principal concludes directly with customers which the agent has originally secured.
- (3) An agent with exclusive rights has a right to remuneration for all business concluded for the duration of the contract with individuals included in his exclusive area.
- (4) When the agent has substantially increased the number of his principal's customers, and when the principal draws a profit from his business with these customers after the end of the contract, the agent or his heirs have a right, if it is not inequitable, to a suitable indemnity.

In order to guarantee the payment of remuneration to the agent, he has the right, under a clause in this act, to retain movable assets, negotiable paper, or any money belonging to the principal. This right may not be waived by agreement.

Concerning the termination of an agency contract, it is provided that this may take place at any time, without notice, for just causes. However, if it is desired to end the contract for other causes, due notice must be given. In the case of contracts which have been in force for less than one year, notice must be given one month in advance, the period to finish at the end of a month. For contracts of a longer duration, notice two months in advance must be given. These periods may be varied by written agreement between the two parties, but, in any case, the length of notice required must not be different for the principal and the agent.

(Editor's Note—Copies of this enactment may be secured on a loan basis from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Western Germany Imports Cattle from Denmark

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Western Germany is reported to have taken 171,423 head of cattle out of a total of 239,078 exported from Denmark for slaughter this year. The West German Government had agreed to purchase 200,000 head in 1950, and there is a possibility that an additional 25,000 head will be taken.

Canadian Executives Employed by Jamaican Radio Station

Kingston, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—“Radio Jamaica”, which is operated by the Jamaica Broadcasting Company, Limited, on a commercial basis under an exclusive government franchise, employs Canadians in the posts of general manager and assistant manager.

Radio Jamaica is a 5,000-watt station broadcasting on 4.95 and 3.36 megacycles on shortwave and on 880 kilocycles on the medium wave band. There are the usual half dozen departments and approximately 55 personnel in the organization, which, however, still is expanding. New studios are in the process of construction and will have the most modern equipment, air-conditioning and attractive premises.

At the commencement, Radio Jamaica was on the air only 28 hours per week; this already has increased to 82 hours. Under the franchise, only five minutes per every half hour are permitted as commercial time. Program and spot rates conform to international practice. Under the present schedule advertising time is practically all taken up, but further information can be obtained from All-Canada Radio Facilities Ltd., 80 Richmond Street, Toronto, who are Radio Jamaica's agents in Canada.

There are approximately 20,000 radio receivers in Jamaica, and during the coming year, it is proposed to install a wired network for rediffusion in urban and suburban areas.

Radio Jamaica employs R.C.A. Thesaurus and Capitol Libraries and receives commercial recordings from abroad, but at the same time their own staff write commercial continuity, produce shows and make recordings. Local talent is encouraged and developed not only for such work but for staff employment. Foreign transcribed programs, featuring stars of screen, stage and radio, are obtained from the group's head office, while close co-operation is maintained with the International Service of the C.B.C.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Tenders Called for Snowy Mountain Power Project

Sydney, N.S.W., January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Offers are invited from organizations with extensive experience in the design and construction of large hydro-electric works for the design and construction of the Guthega project, in the Snowy Mountains area, Australia, on a "target estimate" basis, under which the contractor would be paid the actual cost of works and a fixed fee, which would include a design fee and a fee to cover administrative charges, together with incentive provisions.

The contract will include a dam 100 feet high and 400 feet long, a tunnel three miles long to discharge 1,520 cusecs with a total head loss not exceeding 30 feet, a surge tank, a pipeline about 3,500 feet long from the tunnel to the power house, and a power station with provision for the installation of three Francis turbo-generators, each of 30,000 kilowatts operating under an average net head of about 800 feet, and provision for the installation of associated switch gear, transformers and ancillary equipment. The supply of turbo-generators, and other electrical equipment is not part of the contract.

The works are located at latitude 36° 23' south, and longitude 148° 21' east, in steep granitic country at an elevation of 4,300 to 5,200 feet above sea level, which is approximately the winter snowline.

Preliminary information and sketch plans are now available to genuinely interested contractors, and exhibition documents, comprising general conditions of contract, specification and general plans, and conditions of tendering, will be available early in February, 1951, at a cost of £10 10s. per set on receipt of written application, enclosing remittance. Preliminary information and exhibition documents may be obtained from the Secretary, Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, Box 4900, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia, or from the Authority's London office at No. 1 Regent Street, Piccadilly. Interested contractors must inspect the site before submitting their offer.

An overseas contractor would be required to provide virtually *all his staff and labour from outside Australia*.

Offers will be considered only from organizations which have a record of successful achievement in hydro-electric design and construction.

It is required that the contract works be completed in a period of approximately two years from date of contract.

Offers in Australian currency, written in English and endorsed "Offer for Design and Construction of the Guthega Project", will be received by the Secretary, Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority at 85 O'Riordan Street, Alexandria, New South Wales, until 12 noon on Monday, April 16, 1951. A preliminary deposit of £A1,000, payable at Sydney, must be lodged with the offer.

Lowest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

CHILE

Chile Authorizes Further Imports with Deferred Cover

Santiago, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chilean Chamber of Commerce has requested the Foreign Trade Council (CONDECOR) to authorize for the rest of the present year the import of raw materials, machinery, fuel, lubricants and other articles of an essential nature up to the sum

of U.S.\$45,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies, under a system of deferred exchange cover. Each case would be studied in the interest of essentiality and the importer must give proof that he has foreign credit available for the imports to be shipped on consignment, payment to be effected in 1951.

Chilean Output of Footwear Shows a Moderate Decline

Santiago, November 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The annual production of footwear in Chile over the ten years ending 1949 was as follows: 1940, 5,146,145 pairs; 1941, 4,725,001; 1942, 4,409,625; 1943, 4,673,329; 1944, 5,269,710; 1945, 5,311,126; 1946, 5,095,593; 1947, 5,097,920; 1948, 4,640,000; 1949, 4,440,000 pairs. The estimated production for the year 1950, up to the month of August, was 2,900,000 pairs. Classification shows that approximately 31 per cent of the production corresponds to men's footwear, 35 per cent to women's and 34 per cent to children's.

Chile Authorizes Special Import Quota for Rayon Yarns

Santiago, November 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized foreign exchange for U.S.\$1,000,000 for the import of rayon yarns to meet the urgent necessities of local industry in which a stoppage was imminent, due to lack of raw material. The yarn imported would be suitably distributed among the various industrialists.

Chilean Export of Merino Wool Under Discussion

Santiago, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has agreed to make a further study regarding the export of merino wools, in the meantime obtaining more complete details as to the requirements of local manufacturers.

Chilean Development Corporation Authorizes Budget for 1951

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—At a recent meeting of the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), the Council unanimously approved the budget for the year 1951 in the sum of 2,678 million pesos. Amongst the new works to be undertaken are the following: A construction project was approved for a refrigeration establishment at Coquimbo with a capacity of 2,000 tons of fruit, at a cost of 20 million pesos. Approval was given to a project for the establishment of a cellulose plant to be initiated by the Puente Alto Paper Factory (Cía. Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones). In this case a loan from the International Bank is envisaged.

Chile to Receive Income from Nitrate Sales

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The decree of the Finance Ministry, fixing the participation of the government in nitrate sales, has come into force and fixes a payment of U.S.\$0.50 per ton of nitrate on the 1950-51 sales calculated in 1,600,000 tons. This amount will be liquidated at the rate of 19.37 pesos per dollar. In addition, the nitrate exportations will return to the government the equivalent of U.S.\$19.50

at the rate of 60 pesos per dollar, per ton of nitrate exported, thereby complying with their obligations to the government up to June, 1951, in accordance with existing legislation.

Chilean Revenue from Copper Export Taxation Increased

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The revenue to be derived from taxation of copper exports will, it is estimated, be 860 million pesos instead of 560 million, which was the amount estimated for the current year at the time of the sudden fall of copper prices on the world market. During the year, prices have increased from about U.S.17½ cents to U.S.24½ cents per pound.

Chilean Wool Sales Reflect Higher Prices

Santiago, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Early sales of Magallanes wools are reported at the following prices: 600,000 kilograms at U.S.\$2.42 per kilogram; 40,000 kilograms at U.S.\$1.93 per kilogram; 60,000 kilograms at U.S.\$1.81 per kilogram. These compare with prices ranging from U.S.\$1.10 to U.S.\$1.40 per kilogram for last year's clip. Conversions from Chilean pesos have been effected at 49.80 per U.S. dollar, which is the rate made available to exporters of wool. The matter of wages for the season is now under discussion between farmers and workers and the representatives of the latter are claiming an increase of 60 per cent.

Chile Provides for Purchase of Agricultural Machinery

Santiago, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Although farm machinery may not be imported directly into Chile, the "Corporación de Fomento", a semi-government organization designed to promote production in this country, has been authorized to purchase essential farm machinery and spare parts in the United States and Canada under a special arrangement, extending over a period of twelve months from last September. Interest has been shown principally in large harvesters, heavy tractors and crawler tractors, though agricultural machinery in general has been considered.

The arrangement under which farm machinery is being brought into Chile is briefly outlined, as follows:

1. The Corporación decides to buy specific machinery from a manufacturer, who agrees to accept a promissory note covering the c.i.f. value of the shipment. The loan is to be amortized over a period of two years by four six-monthly payments, interest being at the rate of 4 per cent.
2. When the machinery arrives in Chile, the manufacturer's agent purchases the machinery from the Corporación at the landed price in Chilean currency, converted at a rate yet to be determined. The rate is expected to be 60 pesos per United States dollar, but in any event it will not be lower than 50. If the local agent is a Chilean firm, that is, a firm controlled by Chilean nationals, the Corporación will allow the purchase to be on credit for twelve months; otherwise, the agent must pay cash on receipt of the machinery.
3. The agent is then free to sell the machinery to his customers according to his normal business practice.

FRANCE

Fish Canned on Basque Coast of France

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Tonnage of canned fish produced by the Basque canned fish factories of France in 1949 was as follows: Sardines, 3,100 tons; red tuna, 1,200; white tuna, 470; piballes, 28; trawl-net fish, 67 tons.

New Record Set by Franco-Sarroise Steel Production

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Franco-Sarroise cast iron production during October, 1950, reached a new record with 914,000 tons against 814,000 tons in September and an average of 827,000 tons in 1949. A total of 1,044,000 tons of steel was produced during the same month, as compared with 912,000 tons in September and an average of 909,000 tons a month in 1949.

Production of steel finished products amounts to 709,000 tons against 656,000 tons in September and a monthly average of 616,000 tons in 1949.

Investments of Foreign Capital Made in France

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Private investment of foreign capital in Metropolitan France totalled U.S.\$34,449,000 during the four years 1946 to 1949 inclusive. The United States has been the largest investor, with a total of \$15,825,000, followed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium, with investments of \$6,976,000, \$6,162,000 and \$3,537,000, respectively. Canadian investment amounted to \$75,000, \$59,000 in 1946 and \$16,000 in 1948.

During the same period, private foreign investment in the French Overseas Territories totalled \$19,037,000.

Earnings of French Wage Earners Surveyed

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—A survey of the earnings of French wage earners was carried out by the Ministry of Labour in July, 1950. Over six million workers, out of a total of eleven million, were covered by this survey, which omitted the following: Agricultural workers, domestics, civil servants, self-employed and employees of the nationalized railways and electricity industries.

The results were as follows: 4.6 per cent earned less than 12,000 francs (\$36) per month; 29.5 per cent earned less than 15,000 francs (\$45) per month; 64.3 per cent earned less than 18,000 francs (\$54) per month; 78.5 per cent earned less than 20,000 francs (\$60) per month.

INDONESIA

New Indonesian Plant Produces Tires

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—A new plant in Djakarta, Indonesia, produces approximately 1,000 bicycle tires and tubes daily. Although only half completed, the plant employs 900 workers. The factory is expected to be completed in January, 1951, when the present output will be quadrupled and, in addition, an undetermined number of auto-

mobile and truck tires will also be produced. Another plant in Java employs 1,200 workers and produces 350 truck tires and tubes, 425 automobile tires and tubes and 6,000 bicycle tires and tubes per day.

Indonesian Exports Reach Postwar Peak

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—During October, 1950, the value of Indonesian exports reached the highest point since the war of over 346 million guilders. Rubber comprised more than half of this figure with exports of over 186 million guilders, while copra was second with an export value of 34.7 million guilders. Coffee exports totalled 12 million guilders. All these commodities show increases, but substantial decreases in the export values of tin, pepper and palm oil were reflected in comparison with exports of the previous month.

Indonesia Undertakes Ten-Year Reforestation Plan

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of the Republic of Indonesia has undertaken intensive reforestation of Java and other islands in Indonesia to replenish forests which were ravaged during the war. This reforestation program covers a period of ten years and on the island of Java approximately 1.25 million acres of land are due for replanting during the period. It is expected that over sixty thousand acres will be reforested during 1950.

Indonesian Coal Output Approaching Prewar Level

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The production of coal in Indonesia is approaching the prewar average. In 1936, production was in excess of one million tons. In 1946, however, only 75,000 tons were produced, but this figure has increased in 1949 to over 850,000 tons. Unfortunately, the Indonesian coal is somewhat difficult to market, due to its low calorific value.

SPAIN

Spanish Production of Sewing Machines Increased

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Yearly production of Spanish sewing machines has risen from 3,000 units before the civil war to 150,000 units. Exports were valued at 1.3 million gold pesetas in July, 1950.

Spanish External Trade Lower

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports into Spain in the first eight months of 1950 amounted to 629 million gold pesetas, compared with 836 million in 1949. Exports for the same period amounted to 536 million gold pesetas, against 606 million in 1949.

Spanish Fiduciary Circulation Increased

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The fiduciary circulation of Spain has been increased to 35,000 million pesetas by a decree published in the official gazette on December 19, 1950.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	November			January--November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.0	26.5	40.2	112.3	286.8	372.2
America.....	1.8	5.6	6.2	21.6	60.8	65.3
Africa.....	0.8	3.0	5.7	4.2	19.1	27.9
Asia.....	2.5	5.0	9.2	21.8	56.4	78.5
Oceania.....	1.8	5.0	8.9	15.1	41.1	50.2
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	18.0	45.1	70.1	174.9	464.1	594.0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	162.9	215.2	395.8	1,802.9	1,950.3
Latin America.....	1.6	18.8	20.3	15.4	171.7	197.6
Europe.....	4.9	8.3	15.1	37.6	78.6	94.0
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.1	4.5	7.2	9.6	30.5	72.0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45.3	194.5	257.8	458.3	2,083.7	2,313.9
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	63.3	329.6	327.9	633.2	2,547.8	2,908.0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	November			January--November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,027	26,532	40,153	112,260	286,695	372,188
Ireland.....	3	4	(b)	26	66	(b)
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		5	2	2	18	12
TOTAL EUROPE.....	11,030	26,541	40,155	112,288	286,779	372,201
America:						
Newfoundland.....	195			2,127	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	2	2	13	67	139	86
Barbados.....	274	545	411	2,041	6,933	9,888
Jamaica.....	311	760	435	6,033	16,408	18,948
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	769	876	2,302	14,499	14,929
Bahamas.....	135	17	85	2,275	726	460
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		83	12		283	377
British Honduras.....	3	3	24	60	210	223
British Guiana.....	824	3,389	4,349	6,664	20,662	20,413
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,842	5,568	6,205	21,578	60,778	65,324
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4	6		52	49
Union of South Africa.....	656	396	819	1,511	3,655	4,752
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	4	59	3	797	396
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....			1,461	628	6,579	8,332
Nigeria.....			1	362	2,593	1,338
Sierra Leone.....		1	278	11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	4	14	27	25	53
British East Africa.....	100	2,629	3,027	1,640	5,408	12,651
TOTAL AFRICA.....	760	3,038	5,665	4,182	19,119	27,865

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January--March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	823	2,415	3,077	7,571	25,387	34,451
Pakistan.....		112	89		1,131	1,495
Ceylon.....	338	1,062	1,065	3,386	10,831	16,290
Aden.....	1			9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	1,285	1,246	4,805	9,556	15,338	24,263
Other British East Indies.....	7			123	21	27
Hong Kong.....	64	164	204	708	2,780	1,955
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,523	4,999	9,240	21,750	56,372	78,493
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,162	4,119	6,438	8,376	25,771	30,568
New Zealand.....	366	424	2,426	4,435	8,292	10,793
Fiji.....	287	438		2,232	7,015	8,793
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,815	4,981	8,864	15,059	41,078	50,154
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	17,970	45,127	70,127	174,858	464,124	594,037
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	37,651	162,727	214,769	395,543	1,800,882	1,948,200
Alaska.....	11	28	29	79	1,135	880
American Virgin Islands.....		1	3		12	12
Hawaii.....	10	66	8	139	255	443
Puerto Rico.....		32	349	6	492	637
United States Oceania.....		85			85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	37,672	162,939	215,158	395,767	1,802,861	1,950,287
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	209	229	1,360	2,086	3,177	10,427
Bolivia.....		486	10	8	2,039	1,344
Brazil.....	81	2,899	3,444	717	18,797	26,112
Chile.....			19	134	575	1,351
Colombia.....	1,010	1,894	1,237	0,750	11,673	12,489
Costa Rica.....	6	210	256	75	1,993	3,145
Cuba.....	29	2,002	426	405	6,309	3,753
Dominican Republic.....					3,775	875
Ecuador.....	2	86	111	26	1,105	1,320
El Salvador.....	1	12	23	16	1,049	842
Guatemala.....	3	198	602	80	5,477	5,409
Haiti (Republic of).....		41	154	62	880	1,672
Honduras.....	1	636	395	38	6,637	5,285
Mexico.....	7	3,445	1,393	553	21,061	31,762
Nicaragua.....		14	5		166	333
Panama.....	1	466	163	16	2,127	5,376
Paraguay.....	2		22	59	364	288
Peru.....	144	35	538	2,855	1,724	3,743
Uruguay.....	30	149	536	132	979	2,439
Venezuela.....	95	5,949	9,576	1,421	81,809	79,670
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,621	18,751	20,270	15,433	171,716	197,635
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		26	107	83	313	703
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	850	1,578	4,052	5,724	17,873	20,682
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	87	306	801	2,473	6,208	5,729
Denmark.....	27	174	212	165	1,785	1,004
Estonia.....	1	7	21	19	11	29
Finland.....	6		10	04	34	205
France.....	704	1,169	1,815	5,632	12,085	13,142

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	1,444	520	1,515	9,483	6,584	10,063
Greece.....	6	9	31	27	130	179
Hungary.....	8	4	8	149	72	33
Iceland.....	2	12	200	3	52	233
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	11	(a)	(a)	112
Italy.....	445	1,293	1,666	2,437	8,606	8,462
Latvia.....	3		1	14	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	599	389	1,184	3,538	6,467	8,439
Norway.....	76	244	315	681	1,158	1,340
Poland.....	41	30	48	241	173	299
Portugal.....	33	311	296	244	1,256	1,485
Azores and Madeira.....	25	43	30	164	522	362
Roumania.....	13		10	38	3	19
Spain.....	89	358	536	747	2,223	3,321
Sweden.....	184	271	705	2,025	3,198	4,545
Switzerland.....	289	1,575	1,534	3,295	9,792	13,380
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1		1	252	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	9	21	7	50	35	102
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,942	8,340	15,116	37,550	78,598	93,955
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	109
Arabia.....		1,581	2,491		9,511	26,701
Belgian Congo.....		146	174	1	591	1,388
Burma*.....	4			268	32	
China.....	247	132	291	2,288	3,179	4,905
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	110	10	8	530	152	644
Ethiopia.....		8	4	2	47	23
French Africa.....	4	1	13	60	16	539
French East Indies.....				210		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			27	1	68	476
French West Indies.....					121	
Madagascar.....				34	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	1		10	11	14
Iran.....	16	6	11	72	276	121
Iraq.....	113	339	459	195	792	563
Israel*.....	1	48	57	129	460	444
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....			2			2
Japan.....	342	668	955	4,171	4,504	10,719
Korea.....				1		35
Liberia.....	8			29	7	
Morocco.....	1	9	460	67	139	640
Indonesia.....	166	72	89	735	1,378	653
Surinam.....			155		326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		424	1,280		2,932	16,071
Philippine Islands.....	18	832	514	375	4,082	5,586
Portuguese Africa.....		121		1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....			109	10	72	1,131
Canary Islands.....	1			13	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		3	11	12	426	55
Turkey.....	69	50	125	226	1,149	871
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,096	4,451	7,235	9,556	30,506	72,041
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,334	194,483	257,781	458,307	2,083,678	2,313,924
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,304	239,609	327,909	633,165	2,547,803	2,907,960

* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.
(a) See Commonwealth countries.

Manufacturing Production in Jamaica Showed Substantial Improvement

More sugar, rum, alcohol, margarine, soap, condensed milk and cornmeal were produced in 1949—Canada a large purchaser of Jamaican sugar—Citrus fruit processing plant in operation—Cement plant and textile mills to operate.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON, December 5, 1950.—The major manufacturing industries of Jamaica showed appreciable gains in production during 1949, the most noteworthy increases occurring in the output of sugar, rum, alcohol, margarine, soap, condensed milk and cornmeal.

The 1949-50 sugar crop amounted to 271,583 tons on the crop year basis, of which 122,000 went to Canada. The next crop is estimated at 285,980 tons. It is not thought that the recent flood rains will appreciably affect this estimate. Tomato production reached a peak last season and was nearly double that of 1948-49. A total of 949,000 boxes of citrus fruits was handled during the past season, compared with 875,915 boxes in the previous year. There was an unprecedented yield of 14,770 tons of corn, and for the first time in her trading history, Jamaica exported 2,300 tons to the United Kingdom. The government cornmeal factory turned out a record production of 110,765 bags of 98 pounds. The present crop has suffered extensively from the flood rains, as have the rice fields, while 10 per cent of the banana trees have been destroyed by the accompanying winds. The total value of agricultural exports in 1949 amounted to £11,843,331, compared with £11,150,463 in 1948.

Jamaican Manufacturing Output

Commodity	1940	1948	1949	Wholesale value, 1949 (£'000)
Sugar, '000 tons	99	193	238	5,764
Rum and alcohol, '000 liq. gals.	1,522	2,149	3,074	3,074
Beer, '000 liq. gals.	168	1,191	696	255
Aerated waters, '000 gals.	532	2,003	2,397	570
Edible oil, '000 gals.	334	344	316	179
Shortening, '000 lbs.	994	2,232	3,233	224
Margarine, '000 lbs.	1,563	2,451	3,164	236
Soap, '000 lbs.	2,442	9,920	11,904	531
Condensed milk, '000 lbs.	1,532	9,724	11,634	502
Cornmeal, '000 lbs.	9,441	10,855	192
Matches, 50 gr. boxes	3,000	4,049	3,841	106
Cigarettes, '000,000	261	438	422	1,583

The drop in the production of beer was accounted for by an increase in the excise tax from one-quarter and a half to three-quarters and a half per gallon.

Citrus Processing Plant in Use

The new £150,000 processing plant of the Citrus Growers Association commenced operations on October 23. The cement factory and the Ariguanaboa textile mill are expected to be in operation by the end of the present year.

It probably will require an expenditure of £250,000 to £300,000 by the government to repair the damage caused by the recent near-hurricane. However, clearing of debris, reconstruction of highways, etc., will employ a considerable amount of labour.

Republic of Indonesia Faces Many Problems in Restoring Economy

Japanese occupation and destruction during civil war had serious effect on production, with a resulting decrease in earnings of foreign exchange and in imports—Establishment of law and order throughout country essential—Government has received loan of U.S.\$100 million from Export-Import Bank.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—First of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Twelve months have elapsed since the former Netherlands East Indies secured their independence, and four months since the new constitution abolished the federation of states and provided for a more centralized administration, known as the Republic of Indonesia. The new government has thus been enabled to review many of the social, political and economic problems, some of which can be attributed to the Japanese occupation and others to the prolonged struggle of the Indonesian people for their independence.

Prior to the Second World War, the former Netherlands East Indies was a rich source of such varied commodities as rubber, tea, coffee, kapok, tin, oil, copra, sugar, tobacco, pepper, palm oil, tapioca, and cinchona bark and provided a good market for manufactured goods of many types. However, the effects of the occupation, coupled with destruction caused during the civil war which followed, has had a serious effect on the production of many Indonesian products, with a resultant decrease in the earnings of foreign exchange and a concomitant decrease in imports.

Of the problems to be faced by the new state, the most important is the establishment of law and order throughout the country. Production is handicapped severely by the destructive action of irregular forces and bandits in the interior. Another important problem will be the rehabilitation of estates and other productive entities such as sugar mills. As part of a rehabilitation program, the rebuilding and re-equipping of electric power units and railways demand high priority.

Drastic Measures Taken to Correct Monetary Position

In March, 1950, the Indonesian Government, faced with a steadily deteriorating monetary position and inflation, took drastic measures to curb inflation and the black market of commodities, to increase exports and to curtail note circulation. These stringent measures have been reasonably successful, inasmuch as the exports received a strong stimulus and foreign exchange earnings increased considerably. As a result, the restrictions on imports could be freed to some extent, imported goods became available in quantity and the gap between black market prices and the normal prices narrowed considerably. It was fortunate that world prices of staple products such as rubber increased considerably at this time, since this aided the successful implementation of these monetary measures.



:Cocos or Keeling Is.

◀Christmas I.

130

140

150

Scale of Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

P A C I F I C

Marianas
or Ladrone
Islands
Saipan
Guam

O C E A N

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Luzon
Samar
Leyte
Cebu
Bohol
Butuan
Mindanao
Samar
Davao

Yap
Palau Is.
Caroline Islands
Hall Is.

Talau Is.
Manado
Sorong
Molucca Passage
Marotai
Halmahera
Weda
Waigeo
Diatolo
Manokwari
Schouten Is.
Japan
C'DUrville
Sarmi
Hollandia
Vanimo
Admiralty Is.
New Hanover
Kavieng
New Ireland
Manus
Bismarck
Archipelago
Rabaul
Talasea
New Britain
Ceram
Fakfak
Kaijiana
Kiroeroe
Wewak
Madang
N.E. NEW GUINEA
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Salamaua
Buna
Lufri
Gulf of Papua
Port Moresby
Samarar
Arafura Sea
Kai Is.
Aroels.
New Ireland
Biroefoe
Maba
Frederik Hendrik
C.False
Okaba
Merauke
Daru
Torres Strait
Thursday I.
C.York
Coral Sea
Melville I.
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The rehabilitation of the country can scarcely be met with the limited resources at the disposal of the government, but some assistance has been and will be provided by E.C.A. Aid, by loans from the Netherlands Government, by funds provided under the Truman "Point Four" program of technical assistance, and by loans from the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

The Export-Import Bank loan totals US\$100 million. The Government of Indonesia plans to utilize this loan for the following purposes: the improvement of transportation through the purchase of railway equipment and trucks, the extension of existing ports, and the purchase of vessels and of Convair aircraft. It is also planned that these funds be used, in part, for the improvement of telecommunications. For the benefit of agriculture, it is hoped to utilize some of these funds for the purchase of fertilizers, laboratory apparatus, equipment for the cattle-breeding institute and materials for forestry development. At this date, only US\$29 million of the Export-Import Bank loan has been allocated for specific projects and equipment, the balance being subject to technical discussion. It is understood that the Export-Import Bank requirement that the loan should be used exclusively for United States products is causing considerable technical difficulties, since machinery and equipment presently used in Indonesia are based on European technical standards. It is reported that the Indonesian Government is negotiating with the Export-Import Bank for permission to utilize part of the loan for off-shore purchases. Out of the US\$100 million of the Export-Import Bank loan, a total of US\$29 million has been allocated as follows: transport, US\$20 million (which includes the import of 9,000 automobiles and trucks); road construction, US\$2.1 million; telecommunication, US\$260,000; and harbour works, US\$6.7 million (this amount to be utilized for the purchase of two dredges and other materials for use in harbour works).

System of Exchange Certificates Introduced

In March of this year, as part of the foreign exchange measures adopted by the Government of Indonesia, a system of "Exchange Certificates" was introduced. This enabled the exporter to utilize part of his foreign exchange earnings for his own imports or, alternatively, to sell them to a bank at an advantageous rate. This, together with the higher world prices obtaining for rubber, tin and other produce of Indonesia, stimulated exports of such produce and also brought into the market large quantities of rubber which were being retained by traders for speculative purposes. The net result was a substantial increase in Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings, both sterling and dollar.

A free list of imported goods was established for which licences would be granted freely provided prices and quality were reasonable. The issuance of the licence automatically assured availability of foreign exchange, whether hard or soft. This list includes such articles as:

Cotton weaving yarns	Magnesium chloride
Pharmaceutical preparations and medicines	Magnesium cement
Milk powder	Band-iron (for packing export products such as kapok and rubber and for binding cases)
Evaporated milk	Freezing gases for the ice industry (excluding cylinders)
Flour	Driving gear and ball bearings
Yeast	Bicycle spares
Cloves	Carbon plates and carbon points
Formic acid	Highspeed steel
Alum	Automobile spares
Calcium carbide	
Sodium bisulphide	

Chloride	Hosiery
Aluminium sulphate	Gunnybags
Caustic soda	Fertilizers
Caustic potash	Dyestuffs
Soda ash	Resin
Miscellaneous chemicals	Cement
Sandpaper	Cereals
Stationery	Hardware
Household glass articles	Earthenware
Aluminum	Watches
Cutlery	Buttons
Sheet iron	Wire and nails
Roofing iron	Waterpiping
Windowglass	Tools, agricultural and carpentry
Dry paints	White shirting and drills
Linseed oil	White yarn
Tobacco	Grey shirting
Blankets	Cambrics
Prints	

It will be observed that this list comprises essential and quasi-essential goods. For goods not included in this list, the government may issue licences from time to time to those importers who are able to offer the most favourable terms, having regard to price, quality and delivery date. Such licences are issued on the "historical rights" basis—that is to say, on the basis of the record of imports of the importers concerned, or on the basis in which all importers are eligible to receive licences but on the basis of the terms mentioned above. Certain facilities are being afforded Indonesian newcomers in the import trade, and certain lines are reserved exclusively for them. These include yarns, artificial silk and thread.

While a certain number of these Indonesian newcomers are experienced in certain lines, in general it can be stated that they are only equipped to handle such commodities as textiles and consumers' goods, items which have a quick turnover and do not require technical handling. Despite certain discrimination exercised on their behalf, it is not considered that they offer substantial competition to the old-established Dutch and British trading houses. The Government of Indonesia, through the State Bank, Bank Negara, has provided large sums for credit extension to Indonesian importers with inadequate capital.

Standard of Living is Very Low

The standard of living in Indonesia is very low. In consequence, imports into Indonesia will comprise low quality goods at the cheapest prices. The requirements of this country are for textiles, some foodstuffs and consumer goods, such as clothing, utensils, milk products, buttons, cutlery, blankets, etc. There is a need for raw materials and chemicals for processing, and for machinery and equipment for rehabilitation, including such items as railway equipment, electric power equipment and building materials.

A recent statement of government policy indicates that considerable attention will be paid to the increase in industrial activity and the establishment of new industries for production of goods essential for the people. The following basic industries will receive priority: textile industry; the manufacturing of agricultural equipment, consumers' goods and domestic utensils; industries for the processing of rubber, copra and other indigenous produce; industries for the production of building materials, such as sawmills.

The Government of Indonesia acknowledges the need of foreign capital, and while a definite statement of policy has not been declared

in this regard, the government has indicated that it is prepared to guarantee fair terms for foreign capital invested in Indonesia and the remittance of profits. A condition which will probably be attached is that ample opportunity should be given for Indonesian personnel to obtain training up to the top ranks.

Canadian Firms Invited to Attend World Metallurgical Congress

The American Society for Metals has extended an invitation to the Government of Canada and Canadian metal concerns to participate in the World Metallurgical Congress to be held at Detroit, Michigan, from October 15-19, 1951.

The Congress is being held simultaneously and in connection with the Thirty-third Annual National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition.

(Editor's Note—Additional information may be obtained from the Secretary, American Society for Metals, 7301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio.)

Value of Canadian Manufactured Products Reached New High

The estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1949 was \$12,378,731,000—an all-time peak total—as compared with \$11,876,790,000 in the preceding year, an advance of \$502,000,000, according to a preliminary report on manufactures in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 10 per cent of the year's increase is accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of manufacturing plants in Newfoundland.

Out of 17 industrial groups listed in the report, only two had a lower gross factory value of production in 1949 than in 1948. The food and beverage group of industries, largest of the 17 groups, had a gross value of production of \$2,872,336,000 in 1949, as compared with \$2,839,531,000 the year before. Next were iron and steel products at \$1,408,912,000, compared with \$1,320,527,000; paper products, \$1,091,666,000, compared with \$1,061,359,000; transportation equipment, \$1,062,903,000, compared with \$941,483,000; non-ferrous metal products, \$865,398,000, compared with \$844,598,000; and wood products at \$824,407,000, compared with \$838,939,000.

Clothing, textile and fur, the seventh largest industrial group, had an estimated production value of \$718,016,000 in 1949, as against \$707,177,000 in 1948; textile products, except clothing, being next at \$625,955,000 (\$609,077,000 in 1948); chemical products, \$594,622,000 (\$579,932,000); products of petroleum and coke, \$533,252,000 (\$491,961,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$486,286,000 (\$425,725,000); printing, publishing and allied trades, \$332,489,000 (\$307,345,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$244,737,000 (\$232,148,000); leather products, \$210,439,000 (\$203,758,000); rubber products, \$178,468,000 (\$194,111,000); tobacco and tobacco products, \$172,830,000 (\$153,993,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, \$156,006,000 (\$125,116,000).

In addition to general statistics for the 17 major groups, the report contains for the first time preliminary data on gross value of products, cost of materials, employees, salaries and wages, and cost of fuel and electricity for individual industries, and for the first time provides preliminary information on the production of 1,000 important commodities or commodity groups.

Economic Position of Netherlands Was Less Favourable During Past Year

Rising prices of raw materials, increased defence expenditures and trade liberalization measures have adversely affected trade and balance of payments position—Netherlands Economic Institute report stresses need for increased exports.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

THE HAGUE, December 15, 1950.—Both trade and the balance of payments position of the Netherlands have been adversely affected by rising prices of raw materials, increased defence expenditures and trade liberalization measures. These observations are set forth in a review of the economic development of Holland during 1950 by the Netherlands Economic Institute, which found that the position was less favourable than in the preceding year.

The payments balance deficit for 1950 is estimated at one billion guilders (\$277 million), compared with 240 million guilders (\$66 million) in 1949. The institute report stresses the need for increased exports, in order to achieve a more favourable trade balance. The report notes that either the national production will have to be increased substantially, or domestic consumption should be lowered in view of the gradual decrease in Marshall Aid. The report further emphasizes the need to raise labour productivity and to lower the present price level.

Since a substantial increase in national production is not expected to be forthcoming for the time being, decreased domestic consumption is inevitable, according to the institute's report. The institute fears that further price increases will be made, and it urges the government, business and industry, to make every effort to limit the increase, which would otherwise inevitably result in further wage increases.

Although the industrial output index of 159 (base 1938=100) is at present higher than ever before, labour productivity continues to be disappointing. Contrary to the progress of other countries, such as Great Britain which in 1949 surpassed the 1938 figure of labour productivity by 18 per cent, the Netherlands has not yet attained the prewar level. The labour productivity index stood at 92 in the second quarter of 1950. Another hampering factor to the Netherlands economic development is the inadequate coal output, the index figure for which was 95 (base 1938=100) last October. Domestic crude oil output, however, continued to increase and now covers about 30 per cent of home requirements. Other encouraging factors were the agricultural industry's return to its prewar output, and gains in the building trade. The labour market position is satisfactory, and unemployment, although increasing slightly, remains at a very low level.

Domestic Consumption at Prewar Level

Corresponding with the favourable figures of production and employment, the Netherlands national income has increased and now surpasses the 1938 level. Consumption per unit of population in 1949 was the same as in 1938, but expenditure increased owing to the devaluation of the guilder and higher price levels.

Both the trade and payments balances are unfavourable, since imports continued to increase more than exports. An encouraging factor is the increase in Netherlands exports to the dollar area, while dollar imports dropped.

With regard to the payments balance, the institute says the main causes of the deficit are the decrease in income from Indonesia, the suspension of transit trade and the liquidation of Netherlands investments and assets abroad. The report emphasizes the need to further stimulate exports.

The report deals with the national budget and attributes the present deficit to higher defence expenditures and the cost of reconstruction and social measures. The monetary situation is characterized by a greater stability in the money circulation, which is to a large extent due to the deflationary effect of Marshall Aid.

Netherlands Imports and Exports

	Imports		Exports	
	September 1950	October 1950	September 1950	October 1950
	(Millions of florin)			
Argentina	15.9	22.8	N.A.	N.A.
Belgium and Luxembourg	124.0	145.2	59.1	81.1
CANADA	1.4	4.8	3.9	4.2
France	30.4	32.5	19.7	13.7
Great Britain	61.7	72.3	65.5	75.9
Indonesia	42.0	54.5	20.4	26.6
Sweden	22.8	28.1	20.4	22.4
Switzerland	N.A.	N.A.	15.5	14.7
United States	65.3	59.1	31.9	38.9
West Germany	82.0	93.1	102.1	132.5

Total imports in October, 1950, were valued at 751 million florin, as compared with 665 million in September; and total exports were valued at 575 million in October, as compared with 475 million in September. In the January-October period, imports had a value of 6,439 million florin, as compared with 4,332 million florin in the corresponding period of 1949, and exports 4,265 million as compared with 3,005 million. Sixty-six per cent of imports were covered by exports, as against 69 per cent in the same period last year.

Egyptian Fertilizer Factory Near Completion

Cairo, December 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Fertilizer and Chemical Industries Company has announced that its new plant at Suez will commence production of chemical fertilizer next April. The factory is designed for an annual production of 200,000 tons of calcium nitrate, and 50,000 tons of other fertilizer, chiefly ammonium sulphate.

Egyptian requirements of chemical fertilizer are said to be 600,000 tons annually, which has been imported previously. The new factory is expected to reduce fertilizer imports by about 40 per cent.

Swedish External Trade Greatly Increased

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Swedish exports totalled 551 million kronor in October, being 36 million more than the previous record figure for September, when it totalled 515 million, and 202 million more than in October, 1949. Imports reached 583 million, as against 541 million in September and 358 million in October last year. During the first ten months of this year exports increased by 1,157 million and imports by 1,363 million kronor. Commodity exchange has resulted in an import surplus of 359 million kronor which, however, is well covered by freight and other revenues. Supplies in practically all essential commodity fields are now considered satisfactory and corresponding to requirements.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa —Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce	
Calgary —Board of Trade.	Saskatoon —Board of Trade.
Charlottetown —Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke —Chamber of Commerce.
Edmonton —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	St. John's —Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Fredericton —Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Halifax —Board of Trade.	Vancouver —Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Hamilton —Chamber of Commerce.	Victoria —Department of Trade and Industry.
London —Chamber of Commerce.	Welland —Board of Trade.
Moncton —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Windsor —Chamber of Commerce.
Montreal —Montreal Board of Trade.	Winnipeg —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Port Arthur —Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City —Board of Trade.	
Regina —Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John —Board of Trade.	

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

Montreal—February 2-13.

United Kingdom Reports on Dental Trade Practices

London, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, reporting on the United Kingdom dental trade and industry, recommend that the practice of exclusive dealing in dental goods and collective boycott of offenders should be prohibited.

The commission consider it would be wrong to enact legislation against the dental goods industry *ad hoc*, but would not recommend its exemption from any general legislation which might be passed to deal with such practices.

The Association of Dental Manufacturers and Traders of the United Kingdom are said to regard exclusive dealings and the collective boycott as essential for maintaining the individual manufacturers' re-sale prices.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Establishes Quotas for Imports from Canada

Port-of-Spain, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies in Barbados, in a notice of December 27, 1950, advised importers to whom quotas were granted during 1950 for goods from Canada and the United States, that 50 per cent of such quotas would be issued in 1951 for the following items: Cotton piece-goods (not to exceed 48 cents per yard, c.i.f. B.W.I. dollars); ladies' brassieres; ladies' shoes (not to exceed \$5 per pair c.i.f. B.W.I. dollars); men's underwear; men's socks; optical supplies; dental supplies; photographic supplies; hairdressers' supplies; dressmakers' supplies; motor vehicle replacement parts; electrical replacement parts; hardware replacement parts; drugs; vegetable seeds.

Benelux Continues to Suspend Certain Customs Duties

Brussels, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) will continue to suspend or reduce temporarily customs duties on certain commodities, effective January 1, 1951, according to a Belgian Decree of December 21, 1950.

Articles of special interest to Canada among the items concerned are canned salmon and wood simply sawn lengthwise (duty suspended until December 31, 1951), and certain new bags or sacks for packing of jute fabrics (reduced from 18 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent until June 30, 1951).

The duty on ordinary and hydraulic lime (3 per cent), which was suspended until the end of 1950, is now reimposed.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* of January 24, 1948, February 19, 1949, and January 14, 1950, for the suspensions and reductions in effect during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, respectively.)

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—By fourteen Orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:

Certain Pneumatic Motor Car Tires: 30,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951), as against 15,000 articles for previous six months.

Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires: 35,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951); this amount is identical with that fixed for the previous quotas.

Certain Boots and Shoes (other than rubber): 40,000 units (20,000 pairs), (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951), as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Certain Rubber Boots and Shoes: 800,000 articles (400,000 pairs), (period February 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952, this amount is similar to previous quota.

Rubber-proofed Clothing: 12,000 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous period.

Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shells attached: 120 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). This amount remains unchanged from previous quota.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

Completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis without a body or body shell attached: 60 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Amount unchanged from previous quota.

Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car body shells, imported otherwise than attached to chassis: 60 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous period.

Certain inner tubes for motor car tires: 15,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951), as against 10,000 articles for previous similar period.

Certain inner tubes for bicycle tires: 25,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous similar period.

Certain motor car body parts: 10 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quantity unaltered from previous period.

Certain heeled rubber footwear: 20,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952). This amount is identical with that for previous quota.

Ladies' hats, caps, hoods and shapes (under 15/11 each): 50,000 articles (period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951). Quota unaltered from previous period.

Metal screws: 50,000 gross (period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951, of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous period.

New Zealand to Permit Imports of Canadian Equipment

Wellington, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Further details of the 1951 import licensing schedule were announced recently by the Minister of Customs. In accordance with the minister's announcement, applications for licences to import from hard-currency countries, including Canada, may now be made for the following goods: tractors, road graders, pick-up balers, combine harvesters, forage harvesters, side rakes, windrowers, cornpickers, brush-breaker ploughs, potato diggers, drainage machinery—trench diggers, power grain binders, bale loaders, onion harvesting machines, ancillary equipment for garden tractors, integral equipment for light wheel tractors, spare parts for agricultural implements and machinery.

Consular Fees Payable in United States Dollars

Provision has been made for the payment of consular fees due countries in the United States dollar area, such as Latin American countries, in United States currency, the Foreign Exchange Control Board having arranged to facilitate the provision of the necessary dollars to residents of Canada for this purpose. This will ensure that the current rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar will be recognized, in place of the set 10 per cent exchange fee charged by certain consulates in the past.

The acceptance of United States dollars is subject to agreement by the consular authorities concerned. The consular representatives of Chile, El Salvador and Uruguay have indicated, to date, they are willing to take advantage of this provision.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

Uruguay Increases Customs Rates of Duty

Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguayan tariff rates have been increased, effective December 22, 1950, by a surcharge of 30 per cent of the duty on all items with the exception of the articles of prime necessity, medicines and pharmaceutical specialties generally and raw materials and fuels in general.

National Aeronautical Establishment Created

Announcement was made this week of the creation by the Canadian Government of a National Aeronautical Establishment, designed to meet the urgent need for improving facilities for aeronautical research and development.

It will consist, for the present, of the existing aeronautical research facilities of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, at its Montreal Road, Ottawa, and Arnprior, Ont., sites. It is intended to move the Arnprior unit to Uplands Airport, Ottawa, as soon as the necessary flight test facilities can be constructed there. The location of such facilities at Uplands will enable the long-term requirements for aeronautical research and development to be met.

Policy direction for the National Aeronautical Establishment will come from the National Aeronautical Research Committee, members of which are the Chief of the Air Staff, the chairman of the Defence Research Board, the president of the National Research Council, and the chairman of the Air Transport Board. The new establishment will be administered by the National Research Council on behalf of the committee.

The director of the National Aeronautical Establishment is to be John H. Parkin, C.B.E., of Ottawa, director of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, and a pioneer in Canadian aeronautical research and development.

South African Exports Materially Increased

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—South African exports for the first ten months of 1950 were £185 million, as compared with £153·6 million for the whole of 1949 and £118·1 million for the first ten months of that year.

Imports dropped from £276 million in the first ten months of 1949 to £245·1 million between January and October, 1950. Including South Africa's gold exports, these figures suggest that the calendar year 1950 may close with a favourable trade balance of more than £50,000,000.

With the exception of wool, processed and semi-processed gold was South Africa's major export product, the total value for the first ten months of 1950 amounting to £27·6 million, compared with £4·9 million last year.

Higher wool prices are reflected in the value of wool exports, which increased from £25·3 million during the first ten months of 1949, to £38·5 million during the corresponding period of this year.

Major increases in some of the other commodities exported are: Diamonds from £10·1 million to £16·4 million; fruit, from £7·2 million to £9·6 million; coal, from £0·4 million to £3·8 million; and other secondary industry products, from £38·6 million to £50·9 million.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (2144)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J G. McKinnon (6905)

Trade Services Section—Chief, J. G. McKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' Directory and Importers' Directory, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clugan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post	Responsible	Country	Post	Responsible
Aden	Cairo		Israel	Athens	
Afghanistan	Karachi		Italy	Rome	
Algeria	Paris		Jamaica	Kingston	
Anglo-Egyptian			Kenya	Johannesburg	
Sudan	Cairo		Korea	Tokyo	
Angola	Leopoldville		Lebanon	Cairo	
Argentina	Buenos Aires		Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain	
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne		Libya	Rome	
Austria	Berne		Luxembourg	Brussels	
Azores	Lisbon		Madagascar	Cape Town	
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica		Madeira	Lisbon	
Balearic Islands	Madrid		Malta	Rome	
Barbados	Port-of-Spain		Mauritius	Cape Town	
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville		Mexico	Mexico City	
Belgium	Brussels		Mozambique	Johannesburg	
Bermuda	New York		Netherlands	The Hague	
Bolivia	Lima, Peru		Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo		Netherlands Antilles	Caracas	
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain		New Zealand	Wellington	
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica		Nicaragua	Guatemala City	
Brunei	Singapore		Nigeria	London	
Burma	Bombay		North Borneo	Singapore	
Canal Zone	Guatemala City		Northern Ireland	Belfast	
Canary Islands	Madrid		Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg	
Ceylon	Colombo		Norway	Oslo	
Chile	Santiago		Nyasaland	Johannesburg	
China	Shanghai		Pakistan	Karachi	
Colombia	Bogotá		Panama	Guatemala City	
Costa Rica	Guatemala City		Paraguay	Buenos Aires	
Cuba	Havana		Peru	Lima	
Cyprus	Cairo		Philippine Islands	Manila	
Czechoslovakia	Berne		Portugal	Lisbon	
Denmark	Oslo		Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg	
Dominican Republic	Havana		Puerto Rico	Havana	
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain		Rio de Oro	Madrid	
East Anglia	London		Sarawak	Singapore	
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia		Saudi Arabia	Cairo	
Egypt	Cairo		Scotland	Glasgow	
El Salvador	Guatemala City		Sierra Leone	London	
England	London and Liverpool		Singapore	Singapore	
Ethiopia	Cairo		South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town	
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires		South China	Hong Kong	
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore		South-West Africa	Cape Town	
Fiji	Wellington		Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg	
Finland	Stockholm		Spain	Madrid	
France	Paris		Spanish Morocco	Madrid	
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville		Sudan	Cairo	
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain		Sweden	Stockholm	
French Morocco	Paris		Switzerland	Berne	
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain		Syria	Cairo	
Gambia	London		Tanganyika	Johannesburg	
Gibraltar	Madrid		Tangiers	Madrid	
Gold Coast	London		Tasmania	Melbourne	
Greece	Athens		Thailand (Siam)	Singapore	
Greenland	Oslo		Trinidad	Port-of-Spain	
Guatemala	Guatemala City		Tunisia	Paris	
Haiti	Havana		Turkey	Istanbul	
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo		Uganda	Johannesburg	
Hawaii	San Francisco		United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong		United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow	
Hungary	Berne		Uruguay	Buenos Aires	
Iceland	Glasgow		Venezuela	Caracas	
India	New Delhi & Bombay		Wales	Liverpool	
Indo-China	Hong Kong		Western Samoa	Wellington	
Indonesia	Singapore		Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain	
Iran (Persia)	Karachi		Yugoslavia	Rome	
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo				
Ireland	Dublin				

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal — Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Avenue West. Telephone PACific 8858.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Toronto — Indian Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building. Telephone ELgin 3223.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

Ottawa—Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

Poland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 15	Nominal Quotations Jan. 22
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2105	-2102
		Free	-2085	-0763	-0762
		Export		0493	-0492
Austria	Schilling		3-2240	2-3570	2-3540
Australia	Pound		-0228	-0209	-0210
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0238	-0175	-0175
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0396	-6140	-6131
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-0544	-0574	-0573
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-3022		
Burma	Rupee		-3022	-2210	-2207
Ceylon	Rupee		-0233	-0216	-0215
Chile	Peso		-5128	-5420	-5412
Colombia	Peso		-1800	-1879	-1876
Costa Rica	Colon		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Cuba	Peso		-0200	-0211	-0211
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-2084	-1526	-1524
Denmark	Krone		1-00000	1-0525	1-0509
Dominican Republic	Peso		-0740	-0701	-0701
Ecuador	Sucre		4-1330	3-0223	3-0178
Egypt	Pound		-4000	-4210	-4204
El Salvador	Colon		3-6306	2-6550	2-6510
Fiji	Pound		-0062	-0046	-0046
Finland	Markka		-0037	-0030	-0030
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Empire—African	Franc		-0201	-0166	-0166
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-3000	-2506	-2502
Germany	Deutsche Mark		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Guatemala	Quetzal		-2000	-2105	-2102
Haiti	Gourde		-5000	-5263	-5255
Honduras	Lempira		-2519	-1819	-1816
Hong Kong	Dollar		-1541	-0646	-0645
Iceland	Krona		-3022	-2210	-2207
India	Rupee		-0212		
Iran	Rial		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Ireland	Pound		3-0000	2-9463	2-9425
Israel	Pound		-0017	-0017	-0017
Italy	Lira		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Jamaica	Pound		-0028		
Japan	Yen		4561		
Lebanon	Piastre		-1157	-1218	-1216
Mexico	Peso		-3769	-2770	-2766
Netherlands	Florin		-5308	-5581	-5573
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		4-0150	2-9463	2-9425
New Zealand	Pound		-2000	-2105	-2102
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2015	-1474	-1472
Norway	Krone		-3022	-3181	-3177
Pakistan	Rupee		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Panama	Balboa		-3200		
Paraguay	Guarani		-1538	-0702	-0701
Peru	Sol		-4975	-5263	-5255
Philippines	Peso		-0400	-0363	-0367
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-4702	-3438	-3433
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-0916	-0967	-0965
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-2783	-2035	-2032
Sweden	Krona		-2336	-2453	-2452
Switzerland	Franc		-1000		
Thailand	Baht		-3571	-3742	-3737
Turkey	Lira		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
United Kingdom	Pound		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
United States	Dollar		-6583	-6928	-6918
Uruguay	Peso		-2985	-3142	-3137
Venezuela	Bolivar		-0200		
Yugoslavia	Dinar				

* September 17, 1949.