

# FOREIGN TRADE

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## In This Issue

United States—Business Conditions Improved in West .....	202
Pakistan—Agriculture Featured in Development Plan .....	205
Great Britain—Fifteen-year Plan Proposed to Increase Coal Output .....	209
Canada—Trade with Belgian Congo, Portuguese Africa and Liberia .....	224
Indonesia—Adverse Trade Balance with Canada is Large .....	226
British West Indies—Conference Discusses Agricultural Problems..	230
Chile—Development Corporation Plans Construction Program ....	233
Philippines—Copra Exports Increased Greatly Last Year .....	234
Canada—Exports by Countries (January-December, 1950) .....	235
Canada—Exports by Commodities (January-December, 1950) .....	238

## Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations .....	248
Foreign Trade Service Abroad .....	245
Industrial Inquiries .....	229
Trade Commissioners on Tour .....	244
Trade Notes—Chile .....	211
Cuba .....	214
Hong Kong .....	215
India .....	217
Japan .....	219
Netherlands .....	220
New Zealand .....	221
Pakistan .....	222
Portugal .....	223
Trade and Tariff Regulations .....	241

**COVER SUBJECT**—Power-driven saw, operated by two men, eats its way through one of the West Coast's giants of the forest on Vancouver Island. At the present time, winter cutting operations are in full swing, with a satisfactory cut reported. Mills in British Columbia produced an estimated 3.2 billion feet of lumber in 1950, as compared with approximately 2.7 billion feet in 1949.

*Courtesy British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.*

Price 10 cents

# Business Conditions Improved in Western United States Last Year

*Optimists even surprised by extent of improvement from January through June—Acceleration increased following outbreak of hostilities in Korea—Substantial absorption of jobless workers was major factor in economy of region—Retail trade exceeded all previous records.*

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General of Canada

(Editor's Note—This report is based on a review of conditions in the Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, comprising Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.)

**S**AN FRANCISCO, January 18, 1951.—Business conditions in this territory improved from January through June to such an extent as to surprise even the optimists. After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the acceleration increased. Through the third quarter of 1950, most of the impetus came from the civilian sector of the economy, being attributed to panic buying by consumers and inventory buying by business. There was a small increase in military orders, principally for aircraft, and expansion at government establishments was noted. Expanding military orders became more important in the fourth quarter, but civilian demands, buttressed by the anticipation of growing defence production, were more significant.

The substantial absorption of jobless workers in 1950 was a major factor in the economy of this region that may prove important in the near future. From a labour market of considerable ease early in the year, the district progressed to a level of employment that absorbed all but a very small part of the labour force.

Industrial output in 1950 surpassed any previous production on record. Lumber, steel, aluminum, cement, refined petroleum products, and machinery were among the goods for which production exceeded any volume previously recorded. The outstanding feature of production was the greater expansion in durable goods production than in non-durable goods production. In October, output of durable manufactured goods was about 20 per cent higher than in October, 1949, but non-durable goods gained only 4 per cent in the same period. Improvement in the durable lines is a reversal of the 1949 pattern, when durable goods production declined relatively more than non-durables, which dropped only slightly from the 1948 level. The resurgence of durable goods output was particularly conspicuous in the California machinery industries. Employment in California machinery industries reached an all-time high in October, 1950, and in Washington and Oregon these industries, though small, approached the World War II peak.

Lumber production and the output by other forest industries, including plywood and wood pulp, also surpassed or approached the previous highs. Steel output gained, and some small steel mills in the Pacific Northwest lengthened their work-week to approach capacity operations in 1950. The aircraft industry registered sharp gains in output after the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Following a weak start, metal mining improved, and, as a result of the increase in activity since the end of June, the non-ferrous metal markets have been exceptionally strong.

### **Non-agricultural Employment Reached All-time High**

Led by the increased industrial activity, non-agricultural employment reached an all-time high in September and held steady in October, despite the pressure of seasonal forces. In November, however, seasonal forces were sufficient to reduce employment moderately. Most of the decline came in food processing, logging and lumbering and construction. Losses in these areas were offset in part by gains in aircraft, retail trade, and government. December employment also dropped moderately because of seasonal forces. Even so, toward the end of the year, non-agricultural employment was about 10 per cent ahead of 1949. In addition to the increase in manufacturing over 1949, a large increase in construction employment, reflecting the unusually large volume of construction in 1950, helped boost total non-agricultural employment. Most other lines of activity gained moderately. Toward the end of the year, government employment began to expand fairly rapidly as activity at military establishments increased.

### **Retail Trade Well Ahead of 1949**

Retail trade in the Western United States exceeded all previous records in 1950. Though department store sales in the first half of the year were slightly behind 1949, sales of automobiles, appliances, furniture, and food were well ahead of a year ago. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea induced a wave of panic buying in midsummer that pushed retail store sales volumes up to Christmas levels. The index of department store sales jumped off the chart in July, and, in California, automobile sales were nearly double those of the previous July. With the introduction of consumer credit restrictions, automobile sales subsided to about their 1949 level. Sales volumes in most retail lines (few of which were affected by consumer credit controls) ran well ahead of 1949 in the second half of 1950.

The still strong demand of consumers plus the likely increase in military orders poses a number of problems for the economy of the west. For some industries, it may merely mean trading military for civilian customers, while in other lines, some rearrangement of production will be required. In the lumber industry, production may decline because of a smaller volume of construction and possible shortages of manpower and materials. Some restrictions have already been placed upon the civilian use of rubber and several metals in short supply. Moreover, as military orders begin to come forth in large volume, there will be increasing pressure upon the supply of many materials. Although the years since 1945 have not been noted for any extensive ease in the supply of goods, the conditions in 1951 may make them appear as an era of relative plenty. Discussions of materials are apt to be punctuated to an increasing extent by the not too unfamiliar term "shortage". Because of the labour market developments in this part of the country during the second half of this year, it appears likely that manpower shortages may prove to be really severe as it becomes necessary to expand industrial output further.

### **Farm Situation Improved**

The postwar downward readjustment in agricultural prices and income initiated in mid-1948 came to an end during the first half of 1950. Most farm commodity prices began turning upward early in the year and were given a strong boost by the outbreak of the Korean war. The

sharpest rise occurred in cotton, wool, and meat animal prices. By November 15, farm prices had risen 15 per cent above December, 1949, the low point of the last three years.

Farm incomes in the western states in 1950 were slightly below 1949, owing largely to lower prices received for farm commodities during the first six months and a smaller volume of farm marketings. Output of some crops, notably cotton, dry beans, flaxseed, rice and dry peas, was reduced as a result of government allotment programs and lower price support levels. These reductions were offset by shifts to feed crops and sugar beets. Fruit production in the Pacific Northwest and intermountain areas was drastically reduced by severe spring frosts. Although there were no damaging spring frosts in the fruit-raising areas of California, all fruit crops except apricots were smaller in volume than in 1949.

#### **Sharp Increase in Bank Credit Recorded**

The post-Korean rise in business activity has been accompanied by a sharp increase in business and consumer demand for credit. In dollar terms, the expansion in total bank loans has been much greater than has occurred in the corresponding period of any previous year on record. More than half the total increase in bank loans outstanding has gone to business and agriculture, about one-quarter to consumers for the purchase of automobiles and other durable goods, and about one-fifth to purchasers of homes and other types of real estate.

In addition to the effect of seasonal influences, the increase in business and agricultural loans may be attributed to two principal factors: an increase in inventories in some lines of activity, and higher prices, necessitating larger loans for any given physical volume of business.

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#### **Canadian Coal Output Lower Last Year**

Canadian production of coal in 1950 declined slightly from the all-time peak in 1949, while imports showed a marked rise of 36 per cent. compared with 19,120,046 in 1949, and imports totalled 27,228,803 tons, compared with 20,044,619.

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#### **Ireland Importing Butter from Denmark and New Zealand**

Dublin, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to meet the full butter requirements of Ireland between now and April 30, 1951, arrangements have been made to import 2,500 tons of Danish and New Zealand butter. This is the first time in eighteen years such a situation has arisen.

Early in 1950 the production of butter reached an unusually high level, with the result that cold storage accommodation was proving inadequate. To offset this, export markets were sought and in March, 1950, a total of 400 tons was sold to France, with a later consignment of 2,250 tons going to Germany.

Butter is rationed in Ireland at the rate of 8 ounces per person per week. From June, 1950, non-rationed creamery butter was allowed to be sold in any quantity in the shops at the "economic price" of 3s. 6d. per pound, while the subsidized price of rationed creamery butter is controlled at 2s. 8d. per pound retail.

The first shipment of 500 tons of butter is expected in Ireland from Denmark within a week, with a further quantity of 2,000 tons from New Zealand at a later date.

# Agriculture Featured in Six-Year Plan for Pakistan Development

*Overall program estimated to cost \$837.7 million, of which \$273.3 million will be spent on agricultural projects—Provision also made for development of electric power, transport, communications, industry and mining.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

**K**ARACHI, December 28, 1950.—Agricultural projects predominate in the six-year development plan of Pakistan, which will involve an estimated expenditure of about \$837.7 million. Provision is made in this program for the expenditure of \$273.3 million on agricultural projects, \$64.4 million on railways, \$45.2 million on ports and harbours, \$32.2 million on roads, \$29 million on telecommunications, \$156.6 million on fuel and power projects, \$163.3 million on industrial and mining developments, and \$96.6 million on health, housing, technical training and similar projects.

This plan was submitted to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London last September, and provides for the basic development of Pakistan. It does not aim to achieve spectacular results in raising the living standards of the people. It is based on the conviction that Pakistan possessed natural resources, the development of which demands a vigorous plan, but recognizes the fact that Pakistan is primarily an agricultural country.

Agriculture constitutes the largest section of the development program. The introduction of modern methods and mechanical equipment and the increased use of fertilizers are urgent necessities. The agricultural program will involve an expenditure of about \$273.3 million, distributed as follows:

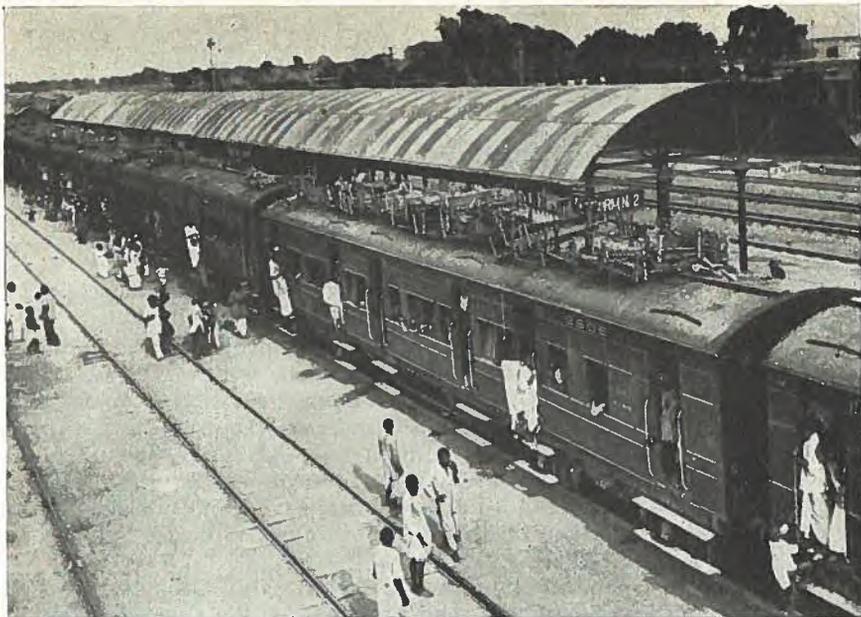
## Expenditures for Agricultural Development

	(\$'000,000)
Irrigation .....	78.3
Land settlement .....	53.3
Subsidization of fertilizers and manures .....	30.6
Improved varieties of seeds .....	33.3
Mechanization .....	26.6
Anti-waterlogging measures .....	41.3
Development of animal husbandry .....	6.6
Development of fisheries .....	3.3
Miscellaneous agricultural schemes .....	1.0

## Production Under the Agricultural Plan

	Present output	Estimated output, 1957 ('000 long tons)	Increased output		Total
			Due to increased acreage	Due to increased yield	
Cereals and pulses .....	15,046	17,596	1,848	702	2,550
Food cash crops (oilseeds, vegetables, sugar cane, fruits, tea) .....	5,004	9,309	3,055	1,250	4,305
<b>Total food crops .....</b>	<b>20,050</b>	<b>26,905</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>6,855</b>
Non-food cash crops (jute, tobacco, cotton) .....	1,359	1,547	122	66	188
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>21,409</b>	<b>28,453</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>7,043</b>

(Note.—The increase in production of other agricultural commodities, e.g., wool, hides and skins, forest products, milk products and fodder, is estimated at about 55 million tons. Out of these 55 million tons, 48 million tons represent increased production of fodder, 5 million tons, forest products; and 1.3 million tons milk products.)



**Pakistan—Rehabilitation of the railway system, which was reduced to an extremely low level of efficiency during the war, is an urgent need. Development plan provides for an expenditure of \$66.6 million for the rehabilitation and replacement of worn-out locomotives and rolling-stock.**

In a country with limited resources of oil and coal, the development of hydro-electric power is of vital importance. Without adequate power, little progress can be made in other sections of the plan. Power is essential to future development in both agriculture and industry. The hydro-electric power potential in Pakistan is between 5 and 6 million kw., while present installed capacity is 10,700 kw. Steam and diesel stations provide another 57,318 kw. In a population of 82 million, the per capita consumption of electricity is one of the lowest in the world. It is proposed to build new stations capable of generating an additional 200,000 kw. of hydro-electric power and about 56,000 kw. of thermal power, at a cost of \$150 million. This will supply the necessary power for the extensive pumping and irrigation projects contemplated in the plan, for the running of the proposed jute and cotton factories and for the machinery to be used in modernizing the mines. The additional power will enable Pakistan to dispense with imports of electricity from India, which may not always be available. Following a survey by professional consultants, the Pakistan Government is taking measures to increase the output of coal. Workable deposits are estimated at about 165 million tons, and the development plan provides for an expenditure of nearly \$6.6 million to increase the present low output of 40,000 tons, to three million tons a year.

The rehabilitation of the railway system in Pakistan is an urgent need, particularly for the transport of agricultural produce. The intense pressure on the railway during and after the war, the inadequacy of repairs, and the almost entire lack of replacement reduced the transport system to an extremely low level of efficiency. There are several important projects for new railway construction, which are also considered to be urgent, but the plan does not provide for their execution except in one or two cases. The plan concentrates on the rehabilitation and the replace-

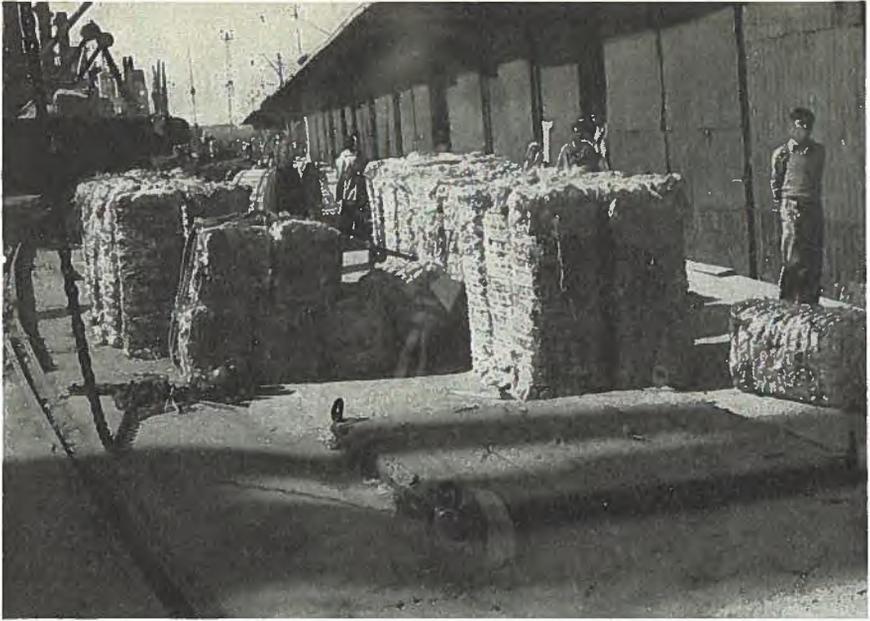


**Pakistan—Camel carts handle almost the entire tonnage of shipments through the port of Karachi.**

ment of worn-out locomotives and rolling-stock, for which an expenditure of \$66.6 million is provided. There is provision for the development of roads and telecommunications at a cost of \$33.3 million and \$30 million, respectively.

Inadequate handling facilities at Chittagong are a serious impediment to the flow of jute from East Pakistan. Before the war the capacity of the port was small. The overstrain to which it was subjected during the war created the need for extensive repairs. At the time of partition, its handling capacity was no more than 600,000 tons. Capacity has since been increased to 1.8 million tons by an expenditure of \$3.3 million on the most urgent needs. The development plan now provides for the further expenditure of \$43.3 million, designed to extend the facilities of the port to enable it to handle 3.96 million tons a year.

Although the development plan places the primary emphasis on agriculture, power and communications, there are certain industries which the Government of Pakistan regards as being of basic importance to the economy. These are jute and cotton processing and the manufacture of paper. There are no jute mills in the country, in spite of Pakistan's large production of raw jute. As the national economy depends, to a large extent, upon the continuance of the demand for this commodity, the government considers it necessary that measures be taken to manufacture jute products under the most favourable conditions in order to compete successfully with substitutes. The plan contemplates the establishment of six jute mills, producing 130,000 tons of jute goods, which would be sufficient to supply Pakistan's own requirements and, in addition, to provide a margin for export. The cotton textile industry is regarded as equally important. At the present time, when the annual consumption of cotton goods is at the exceedingly low per capita rate of nine yards, Pakistan can supply only 100 million yards out of the 700 million yards consumed. Production will increase to 450 million yards with the establishment of new mills in the near future. The development plan provides for the creation of an additional 24 mills. At the end of the six-year period, it is expected that domestic production, together with annual imports of 150 million yards, will be sufficient to meet the demand created by an average per capita consumption level of 17 yards. As consumption increased above this low level, additional imports would be required, with an increasing proportion of finer cloths. The plan provides for the establishment of a paper mill, using local raw materials and capable of an annual output of 30,000 tons.



**Pakistan—Bales of jute at Chittagong, awaiting shipment to Great Britain.**

The total cost of establishing the jute, cotton and paper factories is estimated at \$130 million. There are certain miscellaneous industries, such as sugar, ceramics, glass, chemicals and fertilizers, which the government considers should be developed and for which provision of \$30 million has been made in the private enterprise section of the program. The plan also covers the cost of a general geological survey of the country to determine its mineral wealth.

It is the intention of the Government of Pakistan that the expenditure on the expansion of health services, educational facilities and house-building activities should be incurred by the provincial governments out of revenue receipts. Since provincial government programs are of greater magnitude than can be financed easily, a sum of \$66.6 million for these capital expenditures has been provided in the plan. The plan also provides for \$30 million for training overseas of Pakistani scholars in technical and scientific subjects and for the setting up of polytechnics, laboratories, etc.

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#### **New England May Benefit from St. Lawrence Power Development**

Boston, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Proposed hydro-electric development along the St. Lawrence River may benefit New England, according to a report submitted by President Truman's Water Resources Policy Commission. Indicating that power rates in New England are among the nation's highest, the report stated that the chief opportunity for increasing the supply of cheap power in New England lies in carrying out a region-wide plan for developing local power sites, for connection with any St. Lawrence River development, and for establishing public controls over transmission of power from generating sites to the New England loan centres.

# Britain Proposes Fifteen-Year Plan to Increase Coal Output

*Program of National Coal Board would cost £635 million—Plan envisages development of new coal areas and the improving or abandoning of certain old pits—Mines to be further mechanized, thereby reducing the number of mine workers required.*

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on the coal industry in Great Britain.)

LONDON, December 22, 1950.—Recommendations have been made by the National Coal Board for the reorganization of the coal industry in this country over a fifteen-year period. It is estimated that the capital cost will be £635 million, of which £520 million will be for collieries and £115 million for ancillary plants. The plan envisages the development of new coal areas and the improving or abandoning of certain old pits. There is to be further mechanization of the mines and a reduction in the number of mine workers needed. It is hoped that increased production will lower production costs and result in a saving of up to seven shillings per ton to consumers by the end of the period. Pressure of events based on the present ever-increasing demand, the relative levelling off of production and the continuing loss of workers at the mine face has forced the coal board to devise this bold program.

The plan is based on proposals received from nine divisional boards. The main provisions specify increased efficiency in every field. There is to be an acceleration in the mechanization of the mines. At present it is estimated that only 75 per cent of the coal output of the United Kingdom is obtained by mechanical means. Some 250 of the 950 collieries now in production are to be reconstructed. It is planned to have these reconstructed collieries yield some 70 per cent of the coal recovered in the United Kingdom by 1965. At the same time, several new large collieries will be opened as well as about 50 new drift mines. A further 250 collieries will continue in their present state without large-scale technical reorganization. Between 350 and 400 pits will cease to have separate existence and many of the uneconomic ones will be closed. Under the reconstruction schemes, increased output is planned from such geographically dispersed areas as Scotland, East Durham, Yorkshire, East Midlands, North Staffordshire, South Wales and Kent. Uneconomical pits in the Scottish Lowlands, West Durham, Lancashire, parts of Cannock Chase, the Forest of Dean and Somerset will cease to function.

## Reduction in Labour Force Foreseen

A reduction in the labour force during the next 15 years is also foreseen. It is estimated that a stabilized working force of some 618,000, with a much higher percentage working at the coal face, will be able, with the technical improvements proposed, to produce the extra tonnage required. This is a courageous approach to the manpower problem, as the working force in the mines, which now numbers some 686,000, is declining at a rate faster than envisaged in the plan. The board will, in all probability, be forced to continue its campaign to encourage youths to accept coal mining as a career as well as bringing in miners from the continent.

In deciding the technical lines of development, the board accepted the recommendations of the Reid Report of 1945. It proposes to use a smaller

number of shafts, as well as horizontal mining, locomotive haulage, power loading and improved methods of coal preparation. Advantage is to be taken of all modern developments in these fields.

In outlining the program for development, the board hopes to increase output by 1965 to 240 million tons to meet estimated home and overseas requirements. This figure compares with a production last year of 202,700,000 tons deep-mined and 12 million tons open-cast and with 227 million tons deep-mined in 1938. It is planned to cease open-cast operations in 1965.

Although much of the capital required to carry the plan to fruition will come from the board's reserves, certain borrowing powers will be granted so that funds can be secured from the Ministry of Fuel and Power. At present, the board's borrowing powers are limited to £150 million, and any increase must be sanctioned by Parliament.

#### **Plan Criticized as Large Capital Outlay Required**

The plan has been attacked largely because of the huge capital outlay involved. Questions have been raised as to whether it would not be wiser to devote a portion of the capital sum required for increasing production to the promotion of fuel efficiency or to some other line. It is felt in certain quarters that the present high demand for coal is abnormal. Overseas markets may decline when full competition from oil has to be met. Coal mining is an extractive industry and costs tend to rise as mines probe deeper to obtain an equivalent amount of coal from the ground. It has been admitted by the board that, should this plan not be accepted, the enormous sum of £360 million will be required during the next 15 years merely to retain the present level of production.

The coal board's case is based on the fact that, by the very nature of the coal mining industry and because of the serious problems now confronting it, the plan must take into account the long-term trend and consumption requirements. The board has, therefore, planned for expansion of output in view of the increased demand experienced during the postwar years. Because of the length of the period involved, flexibility has been the keynote to permit revision of the plan in the light of events. Finally, it is stressed that the plan is in reality a tentative document put forward in the form of a proposal for discussion by the industry's National Consultative Council. Before any action can be taken to put the program into effect, final approval will have to be obtained from the Minister of Fuel and Power.

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#### **Belgium Holding International Agricultural Machinery Fair**

Brussels, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The "Salon International de Machines et Produits pour l'Agriculture" is holding its 31st exhibition from February 11 to 18, 1951, inclusive. This is one of the outstanding fairs of its kind held in Europe. All the principal world manufacturers of agricultural machinery and agricultural equipment participate.

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#### **French Morocco is Large Producer of Phosphates**

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—French Morocco is the second largest producer of phosphates after the United States, with production of about four million tons a year. The principal phosphate mines of l'Office Chérifien des Phosphates are located at Khouridga and Louis Gentil. The beds are considered to be practically inexhaustible since they are known to contain several billion tons. With the help of modern equipment, 11,000 tons are extracted, screened and dried daily.

# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chile to Increase Olive Oil Production**

Santiago, December 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce advises that the production of olive oil in Chile for the year 1951 may total 9,000,000 litres due to the greater area being put under production. The present production is 3,500,000 litres.

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### **Chile to Ship Nitrate to Germany and Italy**

Santiago, December 26, 1950.—(FTS)—In 1951, Germany and Italy will import up to 50,000 tons of nitrate each, under an agreement effected by the Minister of Economy and Commerce during a visit to Europe.

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### **Chilean Air Force to Make Flight to Easter Island**

Santiago, December 26, 1950.—(FTS)—During January, 1951, the Chilean air force will make a trial flight to Easter Island, a Chilean possession situated some 3,000 miles to the west of Valparaíso.

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### **Chile Authorizes Free Import of Trucks**

Santiago, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council will permit the free import of trucks up to a weight of 10 to 12 tons. A resolution to this effect will be published shortly.

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### **Price of Chilean Nitrate Increased**

Santiago, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Nitrate Corporation announced that the price of Chilean nitrate has been increased by U.S.\$2 per ton. While this increase is the result of higher production costs, the price was reduced by U.S.\$3 per ton in October. The price, therefore, is still U.S.\$1 lower than that which prevailed during the first nine months of 1950.

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### **Commercial Treaty Between Portugal and Chile to be Renewed**

Santiago, December 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The government is studying the renewal, under more ample terms, of the treaty between Portugal and Chile, which expired last December, in order to increase the trade between the two countries.

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### **Chile to Spend Large Sums on Upkeep of Roads**

Santiago, December 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works has been authorized to spend the sum of 27,460,671 pesos on roads maintenance throughout the country. These funds are provided by a special tax on gasoline levied for that purpose.

### **Chilean Exchange Budget to be Increased**

Santiago, December 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council announces that the foreign exchange budget available for imports during the year 1951 will amount to U.S.\$326 million against U.S.\$223 million, which was the original estimate for 1950, but which has since been supplemented. The increased exchange to be made available comes from economies effected through increased industrialization and the rise in copper prices on the international market.

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### **European Countries Purchase Chilean Nitrate**

Santiago, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Western Germany, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have made agreements with Chile for the purchase of nitrate through the Nitrate Sales Corporation of Chile in London. A shipment of 10,000 tons will be forwarded to Italy and 4,000 tons will be consigned to Western Germany.

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### **Chile to Import Flour from Argentina**

Santiago, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Extreme shortage of flour has made it necessary for the Institute of Agricultural Economy to arrange for a supply from the Argentine. This will be imported on the "wheat" quota.

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### **Newsprint Plant Being Established in Chile**

Santiago, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Corporación de Fomento has been authorized to obtain a loan of up to U.S.\$11 million for the purchase of equipment and other requirements for the installation and functioning of a newsprint manufacturing plant. It is understood that this plant will manufacture both cellulose and newsprint.

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### **French Commercial Commission Visiting Chile**

Santiago, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A French Trade Commission will arrive in Chile in March. The commission will also visit Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. For a period of fifty days, this commission will visit the principal centres of economic activities, as well as the places of touristic attraction. The Chilean Government will take the opportunity to discuss the possibilities of establishing French industries in Chile, as well as of increasing trade between the two countries.

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### **Chilean Iron to be Exported to Uruguay and Peru**

Santiago, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The exportation of 1,700 tons of iron ingots to Uruguay and Perú was authorized by the Foreign Trade Council. A total of 1,200 tons will be consigned to Uruguay, amounting to U.S.\$92,100 and Perú will receive 500 tons valued at U.S.\$51,200.

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### **Chile to Buy Tractors and Farm Implements**

Santiago, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation has contracted for a further purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery. A loan amounting to U.S.\$180,000 will be obtained from the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited.

#### **Airline to Operate Between Brazil and Chile**

Santiago, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—“Panair do Brazil” has been granted permission to fly between Santiago and Rio de Janeiro. Weekly flights will be inaugurated at the end of January. This new direct service between the two countries is expected to stimulate tourist traffic. This service will be linked with “Panair do Brazil” European routes. Constellation airplanes of the latest model are to be used.

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#### **Italian Farmers May Immigrate to Chile**

Santiago, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Minister of Agriculture has discussed with the Italian Ambassador the possible immigration of Italian farmers into Chile. The Italian Ambassador requested that the Minister of Agriculture grant these immigrants the same facilities given to Chilean farmers, with regard to credit for the purchase of machinery and agricultural equipment.

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#### **Chile Authorizes Electrolytic Copper Wire Exports**

Santiago, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the exportation of 300 tons of electrolytic copper wire to the United States, valued at U.S.\$292,000; 350 tons, valued at U.S.\$343,000 to Italy; and an amount valued at U.S.\$172,000 to the Argentine.

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#### **Chile to Increase Sales of Sisal Rope**

Santiago, January 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade in Chilean hemp has improved. During the war and postwar period, the sales of hemp were practically stagnant due to the lack of a market. Now, the Foreign Trade Council has authorized the exportation of sisal rope to various countries and the different deliveries are expected to amount to over U.S.\$500,000.

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#### **Chile to Make Large Shipments of Onions**

Santiago, January 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile will again make important sales of onions to other countries. Deliveries will start in January and February. Consignments will go to Cuba and Great Britain and later to Western Germany.

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#### **Chile Concerned Over Low Wheat Production**

Santiago, January 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Agriculture is seriously concerned over the low production of wheat this year. It is estimated that this year's crop is 1,500,000 quintals below last year's production. The feeling is that, due to the present international situation, it will be very difficult to obtain the necessary supplies of wheat from abroad and, therefore, measures are being taken to intensify local production of wheat.

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#### **Asphalt Tiles to be Manufactured in Chile**

Santiago, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has approved a loan of U.S.\$150,000 for the Fábrica Industrial Pizarreño, to purchase industrial equipment to manufacture asphalt tiles in Chile.

### Chile to Establish Optical Industry

Santiago, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Approval has been given to a project to establish an optical industry in Chile under the direction of army workshops to manufacture optical instruments for the army as well as for the public.

### Chilean Crops Declined

Santiago, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 wheat harvest will leave a deficit of 100,000 metric tons which will have to be met by purchases from abroad.

The following figures, showing agricultural production during the past two years, indicate a decline for all crops, with the exception of maize, rice and sunflower-seeds:

	1949	1950
	Metric tons	
Wheat .....	1,113,484	821,365
Barley .....	93,784	63,747
Oats .....	85,234	64,189
Beans .....	68,629	60,340
Maize .....	64,832	78,677
Potatoes .....	533,355	454,372
Peas .....	15,433	13,718
Chick-peas .....	4,126	3,639
Lentils .....	10,906	10,116
Rice .....	83,418	84,045
Sunflower-seed .....	50,338	69,361

### Chilean Air Force Makes Flight to Easter Island

Santiago, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Easter Island was linked with the Chilean mainland by air for the first time on January 21. This flight, made by the Chilean Air Force, covered 2,047 miles in a period of 19¼ hours. A similar flight from Australia to the island is to be made early this year. It is hoped that these preliminary flights may lead to the establishment of an air route between the two countries.

### Chile Plans to Combat Inflation

Santiago, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans for combating inflation in Chile by a government economic commission will be presented shortly. It would appear therefore that the economic plan presented to Congress last year will either be withdrawn or modified.

The original plans, prepared under the guidance of the United Nations' economic advisers received little support because of their far-reaching conditions. However, the continued rise in internal prices compels serious consideration and positive action.

## CUBA

### Oil Drilling Operations Resumed in Cuba

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Oil drilling operations have been resumed in several promising areas in Cuba. In the Placetas area, in Las Villas province, exploration has shown interesting features with respect to gas. Another company is also reported to be starting drilling in the same area.

### **Nickel Mine Re-opening in Cuba**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Nicaro nickel mine will shortly be re-opened. During the war this mine produced about 5 per cent of available supplies, but had to be closed down in 1945 as the high cost of production made it non-competitive in price.

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### **Cuban Exports and Imports Increased**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Total Cuban exports for the first ten months of 1950 totalled \$557·5 million as compared with \$523·2 million in the same period of 1949, an increase of five per cent. Imports during the first eight months of 1950 totalled \$323·8 million as compared with \$307·2 million in 1949.

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### **Cuban Rayon Plant to Enlarge Facilities**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Rayon Company, whose factory was recently completed to produce staple fibre and tire cord, mainly for export, has announced plans to spend several million dollars on enlarging plant facilities. They are also considering the installation of the first caustic soda plant in Cuba.

## **HONG KONG**

### **Chase Bank in Hong Kong Closes**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chase Bank, overseas affiliate of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, has decided to discontinue the operation of its branch in Hong Kong. Liquidation of the affairs of the branch will commence at once.

Due to unsettled conditions in the Far East since the Korean incident, the Chase Bank instituted a drastic curtailment of its local operations some weeks ago. As a result of the new regulations of the United States Department of Commerce and Treasury Department prohibiting payments and transactions in which nationals of Communist China have a direct or indirect interest, there recently has been an almost complete cessation of business by the local branch, and it was decided to close down entirely. The decision ends twenty-six years of operation.

Remaining in Hong Kong are two other American banking organizations, branches of the National City Bank of New York, and the American Express Company.

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### **Hong Kong Institutes System of Essential Supplies Certificates**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The introduction of strict export controls on shipments to the Far East, by the United States, during December, 1950, has given industry in Hong Kong great concern about its future supplies of raw materials, many of which are strategic or semi-strategic in nature, and had been coming from the United States in quantity since 1945.

The threat of economic dislocation, mass unemployment and the spectre of resultant political and social developments, led the Hong Kong Government to introduce at once a scheme whereby official endorsement is given to orders for raw materials by local factories.

Any factory needing a commodity whose export is controlled in the country of supply, may apply to the Department of Commerce and Industry for an Essential Supplies Certificate. Guarantees of local consumption by the factory concerned, together with assurances that no transshipment will take place, are lodged, and subsequent to verification and careful scrutiny, the certificate may be issued. The original is sent by the Hong Kong factory to his overseas supplier in support of the application for the needed export permit; a copy is provided by the Hong Kong Government, for matching purposes, to the export control authority of the country of supply.

The scheme does not discriminate against any source of supply, and the importing factory remains free to select the best offer made. Having made this decision and having applied for a certificate, however, no duplication of the order is permitted. The plan includes approval for only three months' supply at any one time, of any commodity.

Indications are that the United States will accept these Essential Supplies Certificates as meriting export licence approval for the goods concerned. Canada and the United Kingdom have already given approval to the scheme.

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#### **Taiwan Plans Development of Fishing Industry**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Taiwan Provincial Government has drafted a blueprint for the development of the island's fishing industry, backed by a budget of \$925,000 in the New Taiwan Currency for the year 1951. (NTC \$10.30 equals one U.S. dollar.)

To be placed under the operation of the Agriculture and Forestry Administrative Bureau, the fishery development project would spend next year, NTC15,000 on administrative expenses; NTC40,000 on training of fishery personnel; NTC35,000 on gratuities to supervising personnel for meritorious service; NTC500,000 on reconstructions to fishing harbours; NTC215,000 on operation expenses for the Taiwan Fisheries Association; and NTC100,000 on fishery relief and safety installations.

The project calls for the training of fishing personnel, emphasizing enlistment of Formosan aborigines; the introducing of modern scientific fishing methods; the encouraging of fisheries associations in the island to set up refrigerated storages; the reconstruction of the island's fishing harbour facilities; and to advise the island's fisheries associations on the purchase of transportation equipment and formulation of plans for the joint-marketing of their catches.

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#### **Indian Merchants in Hong Kong Organizing Chamber of Commerce**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Indian merchants resident in Hong Kong have decided to organize their own Chamber of Commerce. It will be distinct from the long-established Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Spurred on by the recommendation of an Indian Trade Commissioner who recently visited the Colony to survey trade possibilities between India and Hong Kong, a foundation meeting has already been held, and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution.

India is actually one of Hong Kong's less important trading partners. Her share of the total trade of Hong Kong in 1949 was 2.5 per cent, or about Canadian \$24 million; and in 1950, for the period January to September inclusive was 2.8 per cent or about Canadian \$26.5 million. Hong Kong has an adverse balance of trade with India, as large imports of cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods, gunny bags, raw cotton, coal, paraffin wax, etc.,

far outvalue the colony's exports of flashlights, raw silk, non-ferrous base metals, miscellaneous crude and manufactured articles. A sidelight on Hong Kong's entrepôt trading activity is the fact that much of the Indian cotton yarn is resold to Pakistan.

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#### **Hong Kong Entrepôt Trade Affected by United States Controls**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The comprehensive trade and financial controls introduced in December, 1950, by the United States and designed to effect sanctions against Communist China, and the inevitable retaliations in kind by the People's Government of China, bid fair to stifle the entrepôt trade for which Hong Kong is famous.

China and the United States, together, provided 50 per cent of the volume of trade moving through the Colony. Each nation has now in force an export embargo on sales to the other, and most of their mutual exchange of trade had been via Hong Kong.

China has been using Hong Kong as a pipeline of supply from western countries. What significance the reduced volume of flow will have for Peking is as yet a matter of conjecture. What does seem sure is that the foundations of Hong Kong's postwar prosperity boom have been rudely disturbed, and future trading volume will be sharply reduced.

### **INDIA**

#### **Exports of Groundnuts Controlled by India**

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—India has announced that no further sales of groundnut oil and hand-picked, selected groundnuts should be registered for export by licensing authorities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Exports of groundnuts for crushing purposes, both as kernels and in the shell, have been prohibited since September, when export quotas for shipment to dollar countries and to Switzerland were rapidly exhausted, the quota being distributed on a "first come, first served" basis.

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#### **India Building Reservoir and Dam**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Madras Government has just taken up for execution the Manimuthar Reservoir Project in the Tirunelveli district, estimated to cost Rs.40 millions (\$8.8 million). The landlords of the district have subscribed a voluntary loan of Rs.10 millions towards the capital expenditure. The project, which is expected to be completed in from three to four years, will facilitate irrigation of 100,000 acres of paddy land. Progress is also being made with the construction of the Lower Bhavani Dam, said to be the longest of its kind in the world. Excavation of the main canal and some of its tributaries is being pushed forward, and a feature of the construction is the use of an unusually large labour force, machinery being employed only to supplement manual work. Completion is expected by 1953.

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#### **India Purchasing Locomotives and Railway Cars**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Railway Minister recently informed Parliament that the Government of India had placed orders for 217 new locomotives at a value of Rs.48,300,000 (\$6.2 million), in addition to those already imported. Orders have also been placed with manufacturers in the United Kingdom and on the continent for wagons,

petrol tanks and coaches, with a total value of Rs.81,400,000 (\$17.9 million). The annual replacement for Indian railways is estimated at 200 locomotives, and the present orders are part of the four-year rehabilitation program.

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#### **India Plans Extensive Drug Cultivation**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A three-year scheme has been prepared for extensive cultivation of pyrethrum and other drugs in forest lands of Kashmir State. In all, 16,000 plots have been selected in different parts of the state, and a special section called the Pyrethrum and Drug Cultivation Division has been opened under the Forest Department. The government has decided to employ in this work only the local inhabitants of the areas selected, and a bonus scheme for specially productive workers will also be put into effect.

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#### **India Expects Large Electric Power Increase**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to an estimate prepared by the Central Electricity Commission of the Government of India, an increase of 72 per cent in the installed capacity of electric power plants is likely to be effected by 1954, and the installed capacity is expected to be more than doubled by 1959. The present capacity is 2,004,000 kw. as compared with 1,130 kw. in 1900 and 327,153 kw. in 1925. Capacity in 1954 and 1959 is expected to increase to 3,451,000 and 4,489,000 kw., respectively. The report of the commission states that, while it is not at present possible to assess accurately India's waterpower resources, they can be placed roughly at about 25 million kw.

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#### **Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement Renewed**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The original Indo-Austrian trade agreement, which expired on October 31, and provided for balanced trade of about Rs.25 millions (\$5.5 million) each way, has been renewed for another year. The new agreement aims at a total trade of about Rs.60 millions (\$13.2 million) between the two countries. Indian exports to Austria will consist of raw coffee, tea, spices, peanuts, raw tobacco, manganese ore, mica, raw wool, hides and skins, vegetable oils, sports goods and hand-made carpets. Imports into India from Austria will consist of minerals and mineral products, cotton and woollen yarn and fibre, iron and non-ferrous metal goods, power-operated machinery, vehicles, chemicals and pharmaceutical goods.

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#### **Indian Jute Production to be Increased**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—In the past two years, jute production in the United Provinces has undergone rapid expansion under India's long-term plan to become self-sufficient in jute. In 1949, the area under jute in the province was only 17,500 acres, compared with slightly under 50,000 acres in 1950. It is proposed to increase the jute acreage further in the next crop year, and an area of 70,000 to 80,000 acres is to be planted. This year's crop, about 230,000 maunds of jute fibre (one maund equals approximately 80 pounds), has been entirely bought up by the three jute mills functioning in the province, and it is the ultimate aim of the plan to supply the entire demands of these three

mills, which total 800,000 maunds per year. Apart from increase in acreage, improvement in quality is also aimed at, as at present only 25 per cent of the production is of the best quality. There is a scheme under way to bring workers skilled in the finishing processes from West Bengal to teach local labour how to make the best of the jute crop.

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#### **India to Develop Industry Under Colombo Plan**

Bombay, January 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Heading the list of new projects included in "the Colombo Plan" for the development of industry in India is the establishment of an integrated steel plant at a total cost during the 1951-57 period of Rs.600 millions. Another new scheme for a heavy electrical equipment factory entails an expenditure of Rs.284 millions during a similar period, while Rs.81.2 millions is expected to be spent on a radio equipment and radar factory. Among the schemes already in hand, Rs.178.2 millions is expected to be loaned for the extension and modernization of Tata Iron and Steel Mills as well as those of the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Factory. An aircraft manufacturing project and a fertilizer, machine tool, and penicillin factory will account for the expenditure of Rs.248.1 millions, while Rs.131.8 millions will be required for various industrial projects, comprising chemical factories, a paper mill, cement factory, aluminum factory and a wire and wire-products factory, development of rural cottage industries, and establishment of industrial schools and polytechnics for training.

### **JAPAN**

#### **Japanese Exports Continue to Rise**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Japanese exports continue to rise, having a value of \$83.6 million in October, the highest monthly total since the commencement of the occupation. This total does not include procurement in Japan for the United Nations forces in Korea. The value of exports in September was \$75.5 million and in August, \$71.9 million. During the same three months in 1949, Japanese exports averaged slightly more than \$35 million.

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#### **Rice, Wheat and Barley to be Imported by Japan**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Japanese Government Food Board has indicated that Japan expects to import 3,200,000 tons of food during the fiscal year 1951-52. This total includes 900,000 tons of rice and 2,300,000 tons of wheat and barley.

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#### **Japan Receives Large Orders from United Nations**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Orders for Japanese goods and services for the United Nations forces in Korea, according to a SCAP survey, reached the cumulative total of \$139,677,000 from the commencement of the war to November 5. Orders for commodities in this period amounted to \$87,302,000 and services, \$52,375,000. The principal items procured from Japan for the United Nations forces in Korea included machinery, \$32,730,000; metal manufactures, \$20,091,000; lumber and paper products, \$14,210,000; textiles, \$8,829,000 and chemicals, \$5,033,000.

### **Japanese Industrial Index at Postwar Peak**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Japan's industrial index reached the highest level of the postwar period in October, when it stood at 106.3 per cent (1932-36 base period equals 100). This represents an increase of 7.6 points above the level 98.9 for the month of September.

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### **Japanese Shipping Now on Overseas Service**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Japanese shipping on overseas service reached 96 vessels, of 872,000 deadweight tons, as of November 20, according to reliable press reports. The ships comprised 82 freighters of 665,000 deadweight tons and 14 tankers of 207,000 tons. The principal countries to which Japanese ocean-going ships were assigned included the Philippines, with 25 of 189,000 tons, followed by the United States, with 14 of 139,000 tons.

## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Material Shortages Affect Netherlands Industries**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Most Netherlands industries are affected by raw material shortages. The wire and cable factories are so short of copper that they may have to close unless the Netherlands is allowed to buy on the free market. Owners of these factories have approached the government in the hope that Holland will be allowed greater purchasing freedom. Sales of copper on the world market are being made at from 40 to 45 cents (U.S.) per pound, compared with the official price of 24.5 cents.

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### **Netherlands Provide Emigrants With Houses**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Three Netherlands wood construction firms have formed a combine to further the export of wooden prefabricated houses to Australia, mainly for Netherlands emigrants. The combine, United Wood Construction Works, has designed four types of wooden prefabricated houses, which are delivered f.o.b. Rotterdam, thus enabling emigrants to take their houses with them. The dwellings are allowed duty-free entry into Australia. A Melbourne affiliate is now being formed. The homes are adapted to Australian requirements, and the Netherlands bank has made Australian pounds sterling available for financing an advertising campaign in Australia.

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### **Less Coffee Used in Netherlands**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The coffee trade in Amsterdam is pessimistic regarding the re-opening of the prewar coffee market on forward delivery. This was an important market before the war, but many factors hamper the resumption of its activities. Coffee is still rationed in Holland, and coffee dealers say this has caused a decline in home consumption from 600,000 to 250,000 bales a year.

A committee has been formed to discuss the possible re-opening of the Amsterdam cocoa futures market, although present conditions prevent an early revival of trade. The only remaining Amsterdam market on forward delivery is the rubber trade, which was reopened last October.

### **Swedish Ball-Bearing Factory in Holland Planned**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands branch of the Swedish Ball Bearing Company states that it plans to establish a plant in Holland, to be completed early in 1952.

The new industry will employ about 200 people initially. Transfer of 100 Netherlands workers to the company's main plant in Gothenburg, Sweden, for training is planned.

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### **Netherlands Receives Order for Palm Oil Plant from Indonesia**

The Hague, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Stork Brothers and Company of Amsterdam have received an order from the Indonesian Government for the construction of a large palm oil factory. The new plant will process oil from the government's own plantations on the east coast of Sumatra. Palm oil from these government holdings was formerly processed in the factories of the Amsterdam Rubber Company.

## **NEW ZEALAND**

### **New Zealand Coal Production Higher**

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Coal production in 1949 was over 2.8 million tons, an increase of 37,389 tons over 1948. Output per man dropped by 29 tons to 517 tons, largely as a result of the seven-hour day and a shortage of experienced miners.

The Mines Department has discovered one of the largest open-cast bituminous mines in the world, in the West Coast of the South Island. It is estimated that less than 100 feet below ground level there is a 35-foot seam, containing high grade coal reserves of about 15 million tons.

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### **New Zealand Wool Exported to Canada**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of wool from New Zealand between July 1 and September 30, 1950, totalled 129,759 bales, consisting of 63,738 bales of greasy wool, 36,209 of slipe wool and 29,812 bales of scoured wool. The principal countries to which the wool was shipped were the United Kingdom, 70,048 bales; United States, 18,687 bales; France, 9,756 bales; Germany, 5,433 bales and Canada, 3,616 bales.

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### **Many New Homes to be Built in New Zealand This Year**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The government building program for 1951 envisages the completion of 5,260 housing units at a cost of about £12.5 million. In order to ensure the maximum construction of dwellings, the size of houses will continue to be limited and restrictions on the construction of commercial buildings are to be continued. Overseas offers will be invited for the supply of 1,000 prefabricated houses. Preference will be given to suppliers willing to bring tradesmen and workers into the country.

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### **New Zealand Airways Invites Merger with Private Airline**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Government will consider offers from private airline operators to combine with the state in the joint operation of New Zealand's airways system. If

any public corporations are formed under this arrangement, the government is to hold up to 51 per cent of the shares. It is anticipated that such a corporation would operate the major part of the air services in New Zealand, with the exception of the Cook Strait rail-air cargo service. The government is prepared to consider proposals to operate separately certain services at present part of the New Zealand National Airways Corporation network.

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#### **New Zealand to Increase Imports of Cement**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—New Zealand has authorized the importation of 140,000 tons of cement during 1951, which is 40,000 tons more than authorized in 1950. Since the landed cost of imported cement is more expensive than locally-produced cement, the pooled price has been increased by 18s. per ton as of January 1, 1951.

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#### **New Zealand to Subsidize Wool for Clothing**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Half of the total cost of raw wool used in the manufacture of clothing in New Zealand will be paid by the government. The subsidy is to be paid on the purchase price of greasy wool bought at auction by local mills during the wool season ending June 30, 1951. An equivalent rate of subsidy will be paid on tops imported from the United Kingdom and Australia and on the yarns imported for clothing manufacturing purposes.

### **PAKISTAN**

#### **Raw Jute Being Shipped by Pakistan to Spain**

Karachi, January 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Pakistan Jute Board has announced the negotiation of a trade agreement between Pakistan and Spain. A total of 30,000 bales of jute are being loaded at Chittagong for shipment to Spain where, under the terms of the agreement, it is to be manufactured into hessians and sacking.

The Pakistan Jute Board is empowered to export jute textiles from Spain to any destination it chooses. Since Pakistan has already obtained sufficient quantities of these materials for its own present requirements, it is the intention of the board that these goods should be sold in the best possible market.

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#### **Pakistan Government Regulates Cotton Trading**

Karachi, January 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—By enacting the Cotton Ordinance 1950, the government of Pakistan has been empowered to fix minimum prices for cotton, to regulate ginning, to deal in cotton and to register and regulate trading and the movement of cotton.

The objectives of this policy are the assurance of a fair price to the cotton grower, the stability of the market and the due performance of internal and foreign contracts. As soon as it appears necessary to do so, the government will announce the minimum prices to be paid growers by ginning factories. The ginner will be at liberty to sell his baled cotton in the ordinary course of his business. If he finds it difficult, the government will buy baled cotton from him, in accordance with the terms of an agreement to be made with him ensuring him a fair return.

The government intends to maintain the export duty at the present level of \$95.60 Canadian per bale for the rest of the season and to apply

it to all exports of cotton irrespective of the date of contract. The government has decided to establish a cotton board in Pakistan as the executive instrument of the ordinance.

## PORTUGAL

### **Portugal Completes New Cement Factories**

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Due chiefly to the increased demand for cement, created by the construction of hydro-electric installations and rubber works, the three cement factories in operation in Portugal were unable to produce sufficient cement to meet the requirements. Production in 1948 was 427 thousand tons and in 1949, 498 thousand tons. Portugal had to import, however, 7 thousand tons in 1948, and 70 thousand in 1949.

During 1950, two new factories were completed, one producing white Portland cement at Pataias and the other at Cabo Mondego, producing ordinary Portland cement. With these additions it is expected that early in 1951 the production of ordinary cement will reach 800,000 tons per annum, enough white cement to fill local requirements.

Consideration is being given to the installation of a third new plant, but the possibility of over-production will be carefully studied before permission to install will be granted.

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### **Portuguese Pineapple Exports to Germany Resumed**

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Traditionally, Germany was an important buyer of Portuguese pineapples from the Azores. The disappearance of Germany as a customer for ten years was felt sorely by the island producers. The traffic, however, recommenced during the summer of 1950, and Portuguese ships especially fitted to carry this perishable fruit have been making three or four voyages a month to North European ports.

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### **Production of Wool Textiles in Portugal Decreased**

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The wool textile industry, one of the oldest industries in Portugal, has been suffering reverses. The production in 1948 was 11.6 million yards which declined to 10 million in 1949 and to less than 5 million yards in the first half of 1950. Despite lower production, prices from 1949 to 1950 increased on an average of 25 per cent.

In 1949, there were 449 mills, of which 290 operated power looms and 159 hand looms. Of these, only 286 with power looms and 139 with hand looms were in actual operation. Shortages and high prices of raw material have contributed largely to these conditions. In 1949, 1,600 tons of various types of wool were imported. In 1950, many of the mills were working only three days a week.

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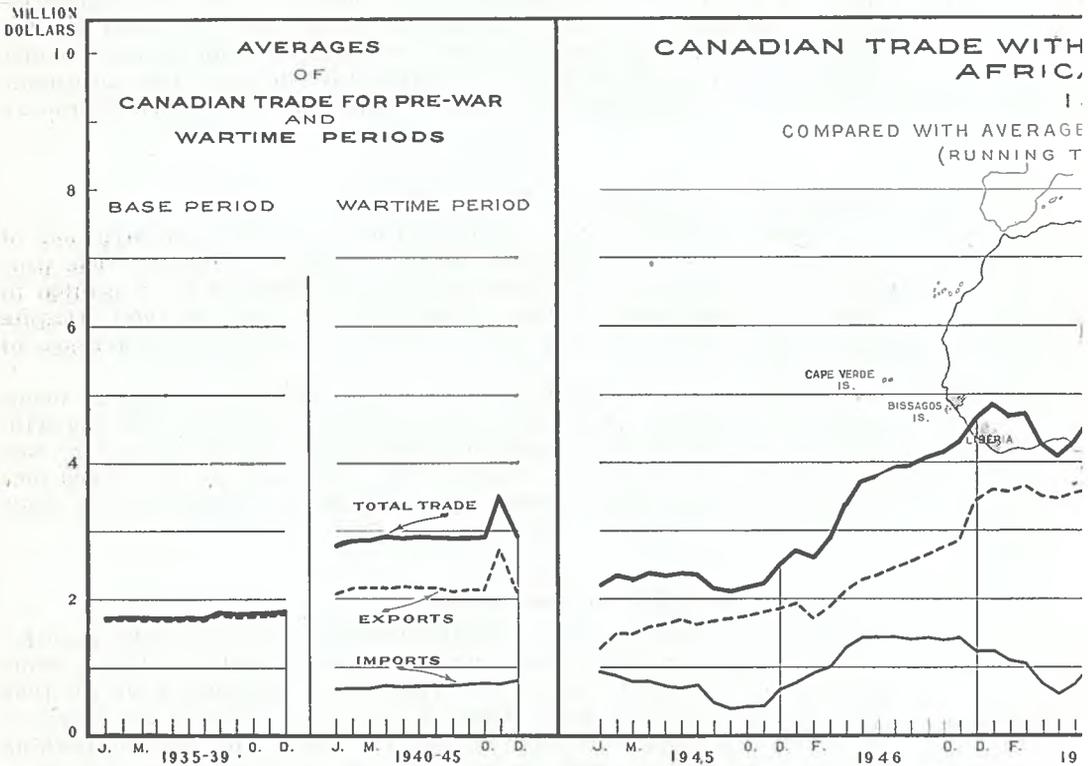
### **Portuguese Olive Oil Production Declined**

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The year 1950 was very poor for olive oil production, with output amounting to 45 million litres as compared with 95 million litres in 1949. There was a carryover from the 1949 crop of some 25 million litres which, with certain stocks in the hands of producers, will make it possible to meet the demand of both the packing industries and the consuming public. It is not likely, however, that there will be any oil for export, unless compensating imports of lower quality oil can be made from the Mediterranean area.

# Canadian Trade with Belgian Con

## EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Belgian Congo.....	90	5.1	2,635	39.7	2,303	43.7
Portuguese Africa.....	1,654	93.9	3,874	58.4	2,873	54.5
Liberia.....	17	1.0	126	1.9	99	1.9
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# go, Portuguese Africa and Liberia

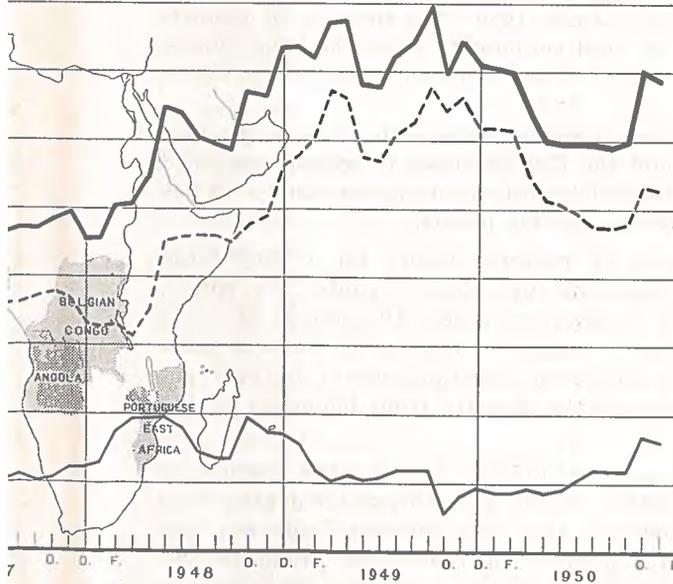
## IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Belgian Congo.....	5	14.7	615	73.7	1,500	93.2
Portuguese Africa.....	15	44.1	212	25.4	109	6.8
Liberia.....	14	41.2	7	0.8	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

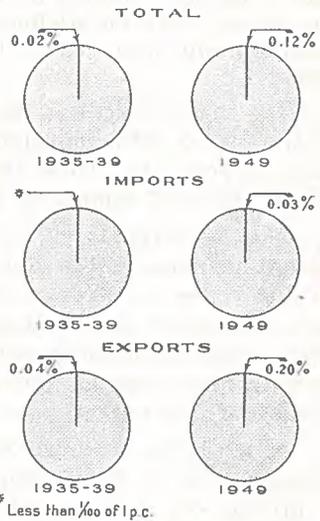
### BELGIAN CONGO, PORTUGUESE AFRICA AND LIBERIA 1945-50

BASE FOR BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS (TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS)



### RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH BELGIAN CONGO, PORTUGUESE AFRICA AND LIBERIA TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE

AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Indonesia increased during the period March 15, 1950, to August 30, 1950, by 973 million guilders. The total indebtedness of the country is 2,849 million guilders, of which 861.5 million guilders represent loans in Netherlands currency and 419 million guilders the total of loans in foreign currency.

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### **Wheat Production in Spain Increased**

Madrid, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat production in Spain is estimated at 2,872,000 metric tons in 1950 as compared with 2,520,000 metric tons in 1948 and 2,623,000 metric tons in 1949.

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### **European Board for Agriculture and Food Proposed**

The Hague, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans for closer agricultural co-operation among countries of Western Europe, and the establishment of what might be called the "European Board for Agriculture and Food", have been outlined by S. L. Mansholt, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It was proposed that the board should be responsible to a council of ministers which, in turn, would derive its authority from a European Parliament.

The function of the European Board for Agriculture and Food, as envisaged by Mr. Mansholt, would be to protect the national markets and to supervise the reduction of this protection by degrees, until eventually Western Europe could become a single market, in which prices would be regulated by supply and demand.

Linked with this function of the board would be a second, which would entail the fixing of prices at which, or the price limits between which, agricultural products could be exchanged between West European countries. This would not include the power to determine national price levels. To regulate successfully West European market conditions, the Mansholt Plan would establish an Inter-European Agricultural Fund, by means of which the board could create inter-European commodity stock piles.

The third major function of the board would be to co-ordinate and control West European imports of agricultural products from abroad.

In urging the necessity for such a plan of agricultural co-operation in Western Europe, Mr. Mansholt pointed out that inefficient production had been supported by many countries in the past for political and strategic reasons. In the future, it would be necessary to reduce, and eventually eliminate, such high cost production through specialization and the optimum employment of resources available.

When presenting his plan, Mr. Mansholt warned that the desired ends of increased production, greater prosperity and a balance of payments for Western Europe could only be achieved through the surrender of a portion of its national sovereignty by each of the West European countries. Furthermore, he pointed out that the terms of reference and the composition of the European Board for Agriculture and Food would safeguard the democratic execution of his plan.

Since announcing his plan for agricultural co-operation, Mr. Mansholt has discussed it informally with the Ministers of Agriculture in Paris, Brussels, Bonn and Copenhagen, and in the next few weeks and months will continue his efforts to achieve agreement on the plan with the remainder of his West European colleagues.



## Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

**Synthetic Fibre**—A chemist in Frankfurt, Germany, claims to have developed a synthetic fibre, similar but superior to nylon. He is offering the formula to Canadian interests on a licence or royalty basis. File: 5-2227.

**Rudder Cooler**—A United States company is offering for sale in Canada the patent rights to a new device, known as a rudder cooler, for use in cooling the circulating water in marine internal combustion engines. Although this device was invented by a Swedish engineering company, the Canadian patent No. 447359 is owned by the United States firm. File: 5-2243.

**Condiment Holders**—A Canadian designer is offering to manufacturers of novelties for the tourist trade three designs, patents applied for, covering condiment holders (salt and pepper shakers). Each set is conceived in such form as to attract United States tourist trade, by representing some phase of Canadian culture or activities. File: 5-2265.

**Ear Protectors**—A Canadian, now resident in the United States, has developed a new type of ear protector to protect the outer and inner ear in sub-zero weather by holding the body heat. He desires to contact a Canadian firm, preferably in the moulded plastic field, to arrange for the further development of this device and its production and sale in Canada. File: 5-36.

**Fruit Beverage Preparation**—A British pharmacist has developed a new form of beverage powder in capsule shape and with natural fruit flavouring, which he desires to have manufactured and marketed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2247.

**Margarine Plant**—A complete margarine plant, equipment located in Sweden, is immediately available for sale. The terms of sale include a small cash payment and stock in a Canadian firm using this equipment. The equipment is packed ready for shipment and is said to include machines, motors, scales, vans and all equipment required to produce margarine. Technical assistance is also offered by the Swedish interests. File: 5-801.

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### Ireland Freezes Prices of Certain Goods and Services

Dublin, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A newly-established Prices Advisory Body in Dublin has powers to review applications for increased prices arising from new government standstill orders dated January 2, 1951. These orders have frozen many prices at the levels existing on December 2 last. Among the goods and services affected are:—

Packed, tinned and bottled foodstuffs.	Paints, varnishes and putty.
Dried peas.	Agricultural machinery, including parts and accessories.
Leather and manufactures thereof.	Agricultural implements.
Hides and skins.	Articles made wholly or mainly of wood.
Bricks.	Paper, stationery, paper bags and cardboard boxes.
Concrete products.	Drugs and medicines.
Asbestos cement products.	Aluminum articles.
Fireclay products.	Copper and zinc.
Ranges, grates and stoves.	
Articles made of bakelite and plastic.	

The new orders add numerous items to the former lists of commodities and services already controlled by price orders.

# Agricultural Problems Discussed During West Indian Conference

*Some 150 delegates and observers attended Fourth Session in Curaçao—Outlets for surplus population to be sought in Canada, the United States and other countries—Development of flour milling industry in Trinidad recommended—Need for outside assistance stressed.*

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**P**ORT-OF-SPAIN, January 5, 1951.—Some one hundred and fifty delegates and observers attended the fourth session of the West Indian Conference of the Caribbean Commission, held in Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, from November 27, to December 10, 1950.

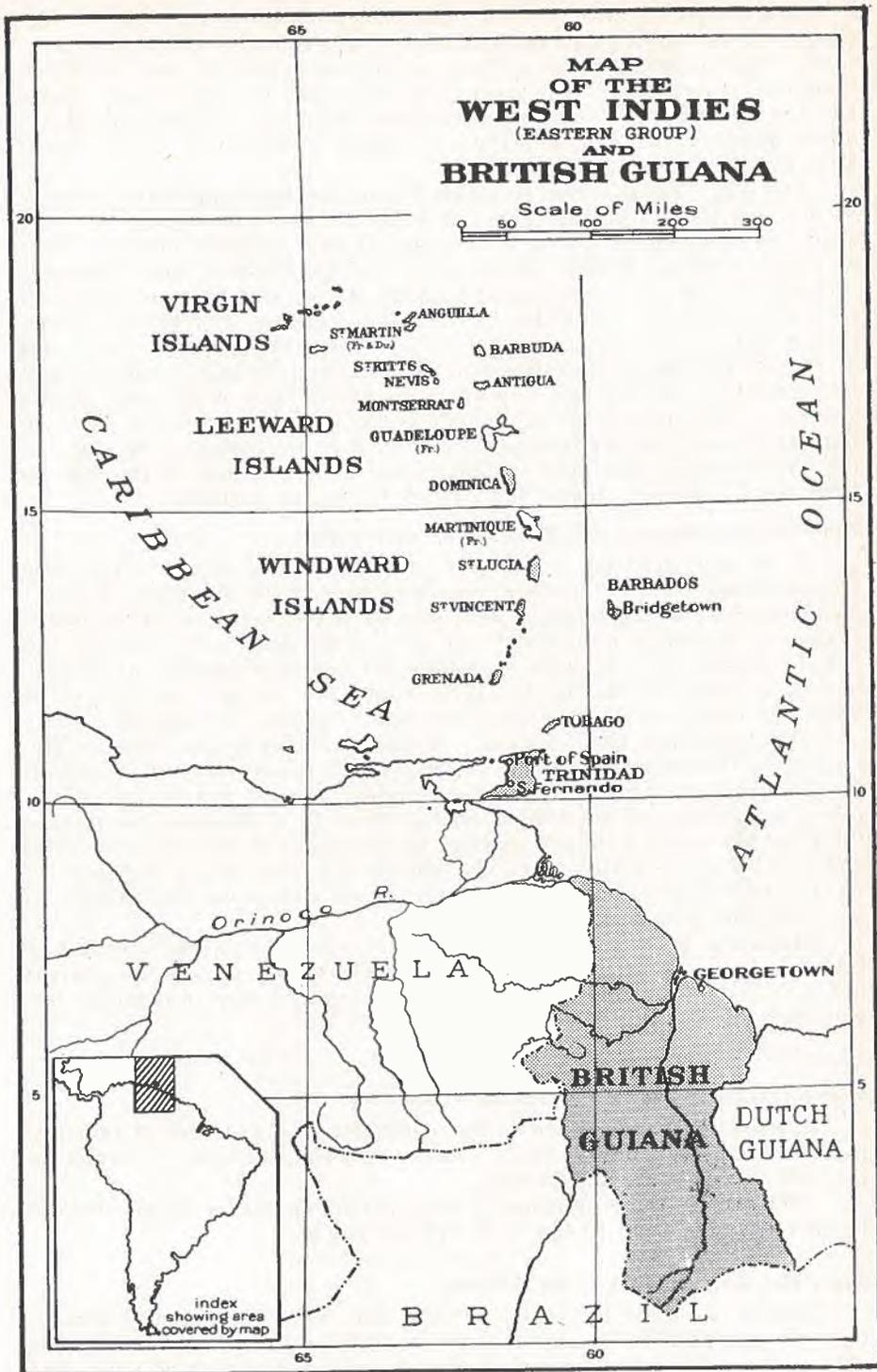
The conference was under the chairmanship of Dr. Hendrik Riemens, a member of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations. Co-chairman and leaders of their respective delegations were: Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, United Kingdom; Ward M. Canaday, Chairman of Willys-Overland Corporation, United States; and E. A. Petit de Beauverger, Minister for France in Cuba.

Delegations from the following colonies and dependent territories were present: Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Netherlands West Indies, Puerto Rico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Windward Islands. Observers representing the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Office, Caribbean Section of the United Nations, the Republic of Haiti and Canada also attended.

## Methods Suggested to Alleviate Agricultural Problems

The 1950 conference dealt with problems and subjects directly or closely associated with agriculture in the West Indies. The main discussion centred around a paper entitled "The Importance of Agriculture in the Caribbean Economy with Reference to the World Market", prepared and submitted by Dr. S. Daniel Neumark, Economic and Statistics Division of F.A.O. This paper presented a detailed study of the agricultural problems confronting the individual territories of the Caribbean, as well as the area as a whole. It also embodied the author's suggestions on possible methods for the alleviation of these problems and was generally accepted as the most outstanding contribution to the conference.

Other papers submitted included the following: "Soil Productivity in the British Caribbean Region", by F. Hardy, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; "Soil Conservation Program in Puerto Rico", by U. S. Allison, Director, Puerto Rico Soil Conservation Service; "Land Improvement Program", by A. B. Lewis, Land Use Officer, F.A.O.; "Water Control", by H. J. Van Kretschmar, Agricultural Attaché to the Netherlands Embassy in Washington; "Issues in Land Settlement Policy", by Prof. W. A. Lewis, University of Manchester; "Agricultural Labour and Mechanization", by the International Labour Office; "Co-operatives in the Caribbean", by the Rural Welfare Division of F.A.O.; "Livestock in the Caribbean", by R. T. Allman and A. T. Semple, Agriculture Division, F.A.O.; and "Agricultural Extension", by J. G. Hotchkiss, Development and Welfare Organization in the B. W. I. Other subjects considered were housing, land tenure and home economics extension.



### **Need for Outside Assistance Stressed**

The conference was resolved into nine committees for detailed discussion of the various papers submitted. Their reports and recommendations, when adopted, were referred to the secretariat of the Caribbean Commission for action. The most noticeable characteristic of all reports adopted was a general stressing of the great need for "outside assistance", either through the Marshall Plan or under President Truman's Point Four Program of technical assistance.

The sugar industry was recognized to be the most important industry of the area, both from the point of view of cash returns and the high degree of employment which it provides. It was generally accepted that, as such industries become more and more mechanized, unemployment problems in the over-populated island territories will become acute and some outlet must be found for the excess population. It was also agreed that it will be some considerable time before the mainland territories of French Guiana, British Guiana, Surinam and British Honduras will be sufficiently cleared and developed to sustain any large scale immigration. In the meantime, other outlets for surplus population must be sought. Pressure to an increasing degree may be expected by Canada, the United States and other countries for the admission of immigrants from the Caribbean islands, the British islands in particular.

### **Flour Milling Industry for Trinidad Recommended**

A serious shortage of stock feeds and proper forage crops was recognized as another problem requiring immediate attention. Recommendations were put forward and adopted favouring a complete interchange of technical information on new crops developed. One of the F.A.O. experts also strongly recommended the development of a flour milling industry in Trinidad, which would provide a large supply of offals for local consumption and for export to other territories.

The conference also adopted a recommendation to the effect: "The Caribbean Commission, through the metropolitan governments, approach the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and/or the appropriate authorities of the United States Point Four Program to provide the Caribbean area with the services of experts, and that the territorial and member governments concerned provide the funds and staff necessary for the establishment of a land improvement and protection project in St. Lucia and St. Vincent".

There was a general feeling among delegates that the conference had been a success and that the harmony which existed among the several national groups during their deliberations augured well for the future well-being of the Caribbean area.

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### **Manufacturing Industries of Jamaica—Correction**

In a report from Kingston on the manufacturing industries of Jamaica, reproduced in the January 27, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*, a footnote to the table on page 138 should read:

"The drop in the production of beer was accounted for by an increase in the excise tax from 1s 4½d to 3s 4½d per gallon."

### **Spain Has Unfavourable Trade Balance**

Madrid, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of Spain's foreign trade for the period January to October, 1950, amounted to 1,938,277,903 gold pesetas. Imports during that period amounted to 1,026,671,898 gold pesetas as against 911,606,005 gold pesetas for exports, leaving an unfavourable balance of 115,065,893 gold pesetas.

# Large Construction Program Planned by Chilean Development Corporation

*Budget for construction totals 2,678 million pesos, 75 per cent of which will be financed by the government—Development Corporation has obtained credits of U.S. \$115 million, mainly for hydro-electric, steel and agricultural mechanization plans.*

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

(One peso equals Can.\$0.02)

**S**ANTIAGO, December 9, 1950.—The Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción) has budgeted the sum of 2,678 million pesos for its construction program, seventy-five per cent of which will be financed by the government. The Corporación can also depend on an income of 600 million pesos. Following are the details of work to be undertaken in the coming year.

*Hydro-electric Plants*—New hydro-electric plants will be constructed, particularly in the zones of Santiago and Valparaiso, to avoid rationing of electricity as was necessary in the period of 1946-1949. The sum of 800 million pesos has been allocated for this plan, and by 1952 one new electric station will be ready to function, and another in the following year.

*Petroleum*—The Corporación has set aside 556 million pesos to develop and drill wells in Magallanes, as well as to commence construction of an oil refinery. Chile is reported to be selling crude oil valued at U.S. \$3 million to Uruguay in 1951.

*Mining*—A total of 45 million pesos has been budgeted for the installation of electrolytic refineries for zinc and copper.

*Agriculture*—The increase of the cultivable area is contemplated by means of irrigation and clearing of certain forest lands for which the sum of 110 million pesos will be spent. Mechanization of agriculture will be intensified by the importation of modern agricultural machinery. Foreign credits available for this purpose will total U.S. \$5 million.

Cultivation of sugar beet is also covered by the program, and a small manufacturing plant will be constructed in Los Angeles, in the South of Chile, to produce 12,000 tons of sugar annually.

The breeding of Merino-type sheep is planned to enable Chile to be independent of imports of this type of wool presently valued at U.S.\$2 million annually.

*Huachipato Steel Plant*—The installation of this plant has created the necessity for utilizing to the maximum its products and by-products. The plan for 1951 will devote 30 million pesos in assistance to private investors, and in the production of metallic structures, ferro-alloys, chemical products, etc.

*Other Industries*—The foodstuffs industry, under the heading of fisheries, will receive the sum of 57.5 million pesos for the modernization and renewal of the present canning factories. It is also suggested that refrigerating establishments for the storing of fish and fruit should be constructed in San Antonio, Copiapó, Valparaiso, Talcahuano and Osorno. A total of 21 million pesos is necessary for these constructions.

Seven million pesos will also be required for preliminary mechanization of the principal ports of the country, particularly San Antonio.

The Corporation has obtained credits of U.S.\$115 million mainly for hydro-electric, steel and agricultural mechanization plans. The interest

services on these credits will amount to U.S.\$8 million, which will decrease as payments are made. Each sum is covered to excess, as foreign exchange savings resulting from the corporation plans total U.S.\$35 million annually. It is calculated that this saving will increase, and that by 1955 could reach a total of U.S.\$50 million.

The Corporation has presented credit requests for the following plans for the consideration of United States financiers: Irrigation; mechanization of the coal mines; cellulose plant and paper factory; electrolytic refineries; development of the fishing industry; iron deposits; expansion of the Huachipato steel plant; electrification of railways; and renewal of the merchant fleet. This plan should be carried into effect between 1950 and 1960 at a total cost of U.S.\$139 million.

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## Philippine Copra Exports Increased Greatly in First Half of Last Year

*Shipments totalled 244,716 metric tons, valued at 90.8 million pesos, as compared with 209,337 metric tons, valued at 57.1 million pesos in the corresponding period of 1949—United States was main market—Shipments to Canada increased from 3,949 to 10,820 metric tons.*

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian)

**M**ANILA, December 15, 1950.—Exports of copra from the Philippines during the first half of 1950 amounted to 244,716 metric tons, valued at 90.8 million pesos, compared with shipments of 209,337 metric tons, valued at 57.1 million pesos in the corresponding period of 1949. These figures represent an increase of 17.2 per cent by volume and 59 per cent by value. The increase was attributed to speculation on world conditions, which forced buyers to purchase more than their average requirements for stockpiling purposes.

The increase in exports has been distributed among all the countries buying copra from the Philippines, with the United States taking the lead. Exports to the United States for January-June, 1950, amounted to 162,200 metric tons at 60.3 million pesos, as compared with 109,500 metric tons at 37.5 million pesos in the first six months of 1949, a gain of 48 per cent by volume and 61 per cent by value.

Shipments of copra from the Philippines to other countries increased from the first half of 1949 to the first half of 1950, as follows: Belgium, from 5,175 metric tons to 13,848 metric tons; Canada, from 3,949 metric tons to 10,820 metric tons; Venezuela, from 3,623 metric tons to 8,295 metric tons; Switzerland, from 3,056 metric tons to 8,295 metric tons; Netherlands, from 2,950 metric tons to 8,126 metric tons; Italy, from 2,929 metric tons to 8,087 metric tons; Norway, from 2,164 metric tons to 6,274 metric tons; Israel, from 2,142 metric tons to 5,364 metric tons; and Japan, from 1,566 metric tons to 4,294 metric tons. Shipments to other countries increased from 2,921 metric tons to 7,771 metric tons.

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### Canadian Producers Shipped Less Gypsum

Producers' shipments of gypsum during 1949 amounted to 3,014,249 tons valued at \$5,423,690 as compared with 3,216,809 tons at \$5,548,245 in the preceding year.

## Canadian Exports, by Areas

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.1	50.9	39.7	344.5	718.2	474.9
America.....	2.2	3.2	1.9	22.5	52.3	30.6
Africa.....	1.0	6.7	2.7	18.0	85.6	46.1
Asia.....	0.5	10.5	7.0	8.1	108.4	56.7
Oceania.....	4.7	5.4	5.3	49.8	50.5	46.7
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>442.9</b>	<b>1,015.0</b>	<b>655.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	24.8	160.9	192.8	272.3	1,519.0	2,036.8
Latin America.....	1.1	14.4	13.0	17.4	125.6	143.4
Europe.....	5.3	24.3	23.2	73.2	228.0	203.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.1	9.2	4.3	31.8	105.3	79.3
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>1,977.9</b>	<b>2,463.3</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	25,535	49,884	39,555	339,689	704,956	469,910
Ireland.....	577	405	(b)	4,439	9,052	(b)
Gibraltar.....		5	49	7	336	329
Malta.....	36	590	50	403	3,905	4,680
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>26,148</b>	<b>50,884</b>	<b>39,654</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>718,249</b>	<b>474,919</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	792			8,403	(a) 9,229	
Bermuda.....	159	349	235	1,414	3,616	2,991
Barbados.....	118	323	115	1,077	5,013	2,974
Jamaica.....	404	717	393	4,442	9,033	7,495
Trinidad and Tobago.....	434	816	356	3,714	12,325	7,476
Bahamas.....	152	166	135	1,778	2,268	1,937
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		364	220	4,515	4,515	3,213
British Honduras.....	23	59	46	280	600	491
British Guiana.....	134	383	410	1,398	5,676	4,052
Falkland Islands.....	1			1	7	1
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>52,282</b>	<b>30,630</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		17	5		553	395
Union of South Africa.....	831	6,333	2,397	15,547	77,713	42,561
Other British South Africa.....					15	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	96	100	62	1,074	2,665	1,202
Gambia.....				20	8	12
Gold Coast.....	10	94	56	184	1,489	581
Nigeria.....	11	27	76	81	1,068	247
Sierra Leone.....	18	13	6	192	303	219
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	2	3	210	37	75
British East Africa.....	76	108	63	676	1,730	849
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,146</b>

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 Exports, by Countries—Continued

	December			January-December			
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950	
(Thousands of Dollars)							
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.</b>							
<b>Asia:</b>							
India.....	192	6,623	5,653	2,863	72,551	31,520	
Pakistan.....		2,565	367		18,097	8,681	
Ceylon.....		7	78		144	192	4,353
Aden.....		6	5		13	89	57
Federation of Malaya.....		221	168		365	2,448	5,437
Other British East Indies.....					4	5	2
Hong Kong.....	72	1,091	493	2,223	10,099	8,004	
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>108,402</b>	<b>56,718</b>	
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2,942	3,909	4,101	32,982	35,363	35,446	
New Zealand.....	1,678	1,472	1,228	16,371	14,489	10,983	
Fiji.....	31	10		367	598	234	
Other British Oceania.....	2	2		45	61	15	
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>46,678</b>	
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34,589</b>	<b>76,678</b>	<b>56,601</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,015,022</b>	<b>655,089</b>	
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>							
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>							
United States.....	24,736	159,766	191,510	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988	
Alaska.....	4	49	60	120	1,008	959	
American Virgin Islands.....	2	6	15	34	126	156	
Hawaii.....	22	734	789	1,364	8,311	6,830	
Puerto Rico.....	17	345	424	329	5,962	7,643	
United States Oceania.....		16	9	3	182	205	
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESIONS.....</b>	<b>24,781</b>	<b>160,916</b>	<b>192,807</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,781</b>	
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Argentina.....	172	43	290	4,675	2,902	13,360	
Bolivia.....	16	894	79	117	1,908	2,267	
Brazil.....	214	1,334	1,729	3,522	17,259	15,806	
Chile.....	53	489	1,174	604	3,633	6,864	
Colombia.....	191	582	1,343	1,270	8,012	14,806	
Costa Rica.....	10	261	251	99	1,859	2,312	
Cuba.....	71	1,797	1,464	1,186	14,391	18,005	
Dominican Republic.....	9	248	285	296	2,194	2,954	
Ecuador.....	2	182	156	52	1,727	1,432	
El Salvador.....	3	132	194	47	927	1,467	
Guatemala.....	12	304	295	120	1,697	2,401	
Haiti (Republic of).....	10	133	249	120	1,602	2,513	
Honduras.....	11	18	90	170	678	613	
Mexico.....	152	1,736	1,922	2,340	15,411	17,624	
Nicaragua.....	4	71	41	75	638	756	
Panama.....	19	372	374	304	13,632	9,019	
Paraguay.....	2	1	2	11	133	110	
Peru.....	50	137	469	892	7,050	3,744	
Uruguay.....	11	415	348	216	2,282	1,918	
Venezuela.....	88	5,255	2,207	1,256	27,639	25,457	
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>12,962</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>143,428</b>	
<b>Europe:</b>							
Albania.....				8			
Austria.....		295	112	8	3,706	2,369	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	718	9,904	9,308	9,555	56,525	66,351	
Bulgaria.....		83		9	279	215	
Czechoslovakia.....	20	188	26	3,164	3,030	2,179	
Denmark.....	161	166	197	1,528	3,109	923	
Estonia.....				2			
Finland.....	5	13	19	482	607	600	

## Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	923	1,833	1,187	9,152	36,004	18,403
Germany.....	1,513	611	1,337	18,261	23,451	8,873
Greece.....		372	234	1,565	2,615	1,833
Hungary.....	1	1	13	4	75	86
Iceland.....	1	17	193	18	743	847
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	996	(a)	(a)	13,321
Italy.....	172	1,631	2,297	1,745	12,567	15,476
Latvia.....	42			276		
Lithuania.....	18			912		1
Netherlands.....	482	1,070	605	10,267	13,759	8,617
Norway.....	380	1,660	3,085	7,854	21,736	18,924
Poland.....	43	774	11	1,035	1,945	1,432
Portugal.....	9	657	211	135	8,405	5,641
Azores and Madeira.....	1	26	8	4	101	210
Roumania.....	3	84	18	42	338	122
Spain.....	1	25	44	101	387	5,642
Sweden.....	703	545	801	5,411	5,516	4,250
Switzerland.....	45	4,085	2,493	736	32,281	26,435
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	56	2	1	937	93	182
Yugoslavia.....	2	280	15	12	734	818
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>24,322</b>	<b>23,211</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>228,006</b>	<b>203,750</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					14	52
Arabia.....		386	89		3,142	875
Belgian Congo.....	14	215	382	106	2,459	2,471
Burma*.....	5		4	123	54	30
China.....	452	405	92	2,885	13,801	2,057
Greenland.....		11	36		27	134
Egypt.....	56	81	6	396	4,762	3,716
Ethiopia.....			5		42	54
French Africa.....	271	114	27	804	2,243	1,927
French East Indies.....	1	1	8	28	177	69
French Guiana.....				6	129	5
French Oceania.....	6	8	26	80	295	737
French West Indies.....	19	5	15	172	70	39
Madagascar.....	1			9	227	117
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	23	84	76	270	1,208	1,061
Iran.....		1,880	104	80	11,987	993
Iraq.....	2	22	1	40	472	70
Israel*.....	26	1,205	561	164	12,709	12,126
Jordan.....		33			211	46
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....		92			92	184
Japan.....	1,861	1,448	1,269	20,770	5,860	20,533
Korea.....		178	6		233	1,143
Liberia.....	1	4	13	20	119	109
Morocco.....	4	177	88	97	1,268	1,700
Indonesia.....	151	377	274	902	4,640	3,052
Surinam.....	5	96	43	39	960	863
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	163	104	204	2,003	4,464
Philippine Islands.....	157	1,200	721	1,465	13,983	10,829
Portuguese Africa.....	76	298	126	1,395	3,604	2,702
Portuguese Asia.....			1	1	162	103
Siam.....	2	64	59	20	752	1,200
Canary Islands.....		6	1	3	49	237
Spanish Africa.....		18	1		95	62
Syria.....	5	211	87	64	3,278	1,462
Turkey.....		443	105	1,916	14,121	3,744
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>9,225</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>105,259</b>	<b>79,340</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34,299</b>	<b>208,872</b>	<b>233,311</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,977,939</b>	<b>2,463,297</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>68,888</b>	<b>285,550</b>	<b>289,912</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>

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

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.1	72.8	67.8	190.9	773.0	636.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.5	38.7	33.8	118.1	338.4	365.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	1.4	2.5	13.1	25.2	29.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17.8	81.3	98.0	211.6	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Products.....	4.3	2.6	20.8	60.1	292.9	251.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12.5	40.8	44.9	179.7	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	8.2	9.0	25.0	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.1	9.5	19.5	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.2	9.0	3.5	19.6	117.1	60.6
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,635	1,539	1,361	13,085	13,186	15,336
Vegetables.....	656	709	741	6,504	6,602	8,838
Wheat.....	9,048	36,615	30,081	89,394	435,158	325,614
Grains, other.....	846	8,045	13,469	12,892	64,272	53,235
Flour of Wheat.....	1,158	7,503	7,847	17,638	97,693	93,830
Farinaceous products, other.....	998	1,393	1,352	11,976	12,800	16,673
Sugar and products.....	73	79	517	2,015	5,170	6,222
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,299	2,814	4,445	10,942	34,589	43,507
Vegetable fats and oils.....	10	568	205	162	12,368	3,802
Rubber and products.....	1,150	1,563	1,525	14,905	25,780	12,153
Seeds.....	581	10,015	4,192	3,011	43,769	30,712
Tobacco.....	381	735	276	5,501	8,885	10,643
Vegetable products, other.....	218	1,226	1,829	2,871	12,735	16,775
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,052</b>	<b>72,803</b>	<b>67,841</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	621	6,339	7,497	9,232	61,449	79,126
Other animals, living.....	108	884	138	1,409	7,430	5,446
Fish and fishery products.....	2,215	9,362	9,022	26,530	93,749	112,718
Furs and products.....	2,207	4,951	5,366	14,097	23,327	25,298
Leather and products.....	487	493	694	5,648	7,230	7,948
Bacon and hams.....	2,158	5,934	1,703	30,906	24,176	28,307
Meats, other.....	543	5,471	4,235	5,403	43,944	46,211
Cheese.....	1,090	197	314	11,874	16,257	16,552
Milk products, other.....	192	2,228	361	4,346	13,844	11,030
Eggs, shell and processed.....	32	272	1,158	498	20,903	6,338
Animal products, other.....	877	2,536	3,355	8,193	26,112	26,801
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,513</b>	<b>38,669</b>	<b>33,842</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>138,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	226	230	681	2,615	5,169	7,152
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	22	50	85	103	1,796	2,005
Wool and products.....	84	486	524	1,326	5,395	6,298
Artificial silk and products.....	219	268	256	2,270	2,223	5,118
Textile products, other.....	383	400	915	6,741	10,635	9,001
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,299	15,193	20,806	35,887	160,420	290,847
Pulpwood.....	520	2,563	3,222	13,642	31,317	34,768
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,648	5,264	7,275	17,641	51,964	65,691
Wood pulp.....	2,335	15,655	21,244	27,731	170,675	208,556
Manufactured Wood, other.....	189	269	621	2,889	5,387	5,589
Newsprint paper.....	9,050	40,704	42,162	104,615	433,882	485,746
Paper, other.....	656	1,465	2,503	8,258	19,040	19,568
Books and printed matter.....	65	190	158	950	2,634	2,181
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,760</b>	<b>81,304</b>	<b>97,989</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>

**Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded**

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....		257	307	1	14,117	13,310
Ferro-alloys.....	251	1,129	1,665	1,306	19,182	17,075
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	20	644	2,392	2,566	4,957	21,331
Rolling mill products.....	85	1,508	956	4,769	15,548	7,121
Locomotive and parts.....	1	5,982	808	241	28,112	12,460
Farm machinery and implements....	199	5,348	5,824	7,790	92,527	87,811
Hardware and cutlery.....	203	458	612	2,239	4,512	4,500
Machinery (except farm).....	692	2,801	3,085	9,783	31,840	25,644
Automobiles, freight.....	468	650	790	6,924	12,168	8,827
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,533	1,314	1,722	15,311	15,888	19,365
Automobile parts.....	215	1,191	1,919	2,679	10,752	12,036
Railway cars and parts.....	3	3,304	26	159	21,945	2,951
Iron products, other.....	662	1,731	1,457	6,371	21,316	18,677
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>20,835</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	1,897	11,584	13,161	23,744	93,998	106,867
Brass and products.....	96	175	299	1,089	4,279	3,362
Copper and products.....	4,497	6,541	7,389	53,315	86,623	87,587
Lead and products.....	784	5,145	5,935	8,983	42,187	38,199
Nickel.....	2,731	7,378	8,359	52,496	92,324	105,300
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,027	4,037	2,322	22,055	27,918	33,568
Zinc and products.....	834	3,819	5,416	9,816	55,862	58,893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	264	1,206	1,190	4,114	12,293	11,089
Non-ferrous products, other.....	290	909	827	3,152	11,124	12,398
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,470</b>	<b>40,794</b>	<b>44,898</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	1,349	5,131	5,816	13,317	37,298	63,475
Coal.....	111	244	114	1,541	3,564	3,198
Petroleum and products.....	131	403	18	878	2,588	299
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	194	831	1,323	3,774	11,466	14,767
Non-metallic products, other.....	403	1,633	1,775	5,504	18,794	21,915
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	119	235	265	1,354	2,739	3,524
Medicinal preparations.....	132	469	298	1,566	3,885	4,298
Fertilizers.....	449	3,806	2,368	7,066	39,385	38,874
Paints and varnishes.....	71	272	339	910	3,604	4,025
Calcium compounds.....	39	93	139	488	1,875	1,445
Soda and sodium compounds.....	217	531	541	4,000	4,174	5,497
Chemical products, other.....	407	1,714	4,561	4,111	15,036	42,863
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	29	30	31	526	577	469
Films.....	219	195	298	3,527	2,875	2,253
Ships and vessels.....	18	3,535		218	41,159	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	24	437	320	2,799	24,935	4,383
Electrical energy.....	351	187	522	4,183	4,844	6,102
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	195	652	373	2,133	5,210	3,753
Miscellaneous, other.....	197	2,574	584	3,630	19,527	7,180
Donations and gifts.....		653	433		7,053	3,495
Non-commercial articles.....	152	708	927	2,556	10,939	10,875
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>

### Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18,052	72,803	67,841	190,897	773,007	636,898
Animals and Animal Products.....	10,531	38,669	33,842	118,136	338,421	365,775
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	933	1,434	2,461	13,055	25,217	29,573
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17,760	81,304	97,989	211,613	875,318	1,112,945
Iron and Products.....	4,333	26,215	20,835	60,139	292,864	251,109
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12,470	40,794	44,898	179,664	426,608	457,262
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,189	8,241	9,046	25,013	73,710	103,655
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,434	7,120	9,511	19,496	70,698	100,525
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,185	8,969	3,488	19,571	117,118	60,644
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>68,888</b>	<b>285,550</b>	<b>289,912</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9,216	26,910	16,882	107,281	340,980	228,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,390	7,099	3,453	73,176	72,422	53,346
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	236	62	123	3,425	1,407	1,139
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,347	3,534	4,903	38,846	84,770	40,687
Iron and Products.....	664	1,463	832	13,517	22,106	10,100
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	5,762	9,027	12,377	91,453	147,892	117,401
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	120	742	462	3,090	7,571	9,527
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	472	558	216	5,032	5,546	5,993
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	329	488	307	4,228	22,261	2,923
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>25,535</b>	<b>49,884</b>	<b>39,555</b>	<b>339,689</b>	<b>704,956</b>	<b>469,910</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,244	21,919	30,070	30,978	170,637	176,937
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,503	24,811	25,400	30,351	200,566	253,333
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	71	881	1,280	1,731	11,180	18,343
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	11,935	72,359	85,774	140,293	709,841	1,016,396
Iron and Products.....	377	6,901	10,660	4,149	108,735	136,445
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,500	22,766	24,104	33,924	196,892	267,043
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,018	5,680	6,723	11,931	52,249	73,983
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	505	3,107	5,699	7,844	33,359	58,499
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	584	1,343	1,799	9,259	19,999	20,009
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>24,736</b>	<b>159,766</b>	<b>191,510</b>	<b>270,461</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>	<b>2,020,988</b>

#### Northern Ireland to Have New Light Engineering Industry

Belfast, January 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Negotiations, which have recently been in progress between the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce and the British Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply, have now reached a successful conclusion, and will result in the establishment of a new light engineering industry in a factory at Lone Moor, Londonderry. The project is to be undertaken by the Birmingham Sound Reproducers Ltd., a firm which is already extensively engaged in various types of engineering production in the English Midlands.

The Londonderry factory will engage in the manufacture of gramophone motors, automatic record changers, intended chiefly for export to dollar markets, and electronic engineering in general. The new undertaking will provide employment for several hundred men. This is an important factor in the Londonderry area, where the principal industry, shirt-making, provides employment for large numbers of female workers, but where the absorption of male labour has for some time now presented a problem.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Canadian Dairy Products May be Shipped to Jamaica

The following items are now eligible for allocations for Jamaica under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan: Fresh milk and cream, butter, casein, cheese, milk powder whether whole or skim, milk preparations containing chocolate.

Exporters who were shipping any of these products to Jamaica during 1946-47-48 are entitled to allocations under the plan on the basis of 50 per cent of the average annual value of their exports during those years.

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## Chilean Exchange Control Revised

Santiago, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has announced the new classification for imports into Chile and the exchange control regulations governing them. Out of an estimated total exchange budget of U.S.\$330,000,000 imports covered by free exchange would be permitted amounting to U.S.\$98,000,000. Imports covered by official exchange at the various official preferential rates of 31, 43, 50 and 60 pesos per U.S. dollar would comprise the balance of the budget, U.S.\$232,000,000. Motor cars valued at not more than U.S.\$1,500 f.o.b. and some luxury items will be provided for under the gold law at 150 pesos per dollar, while other luxury imports will be permitted under a new rate of 111 pesos per dollar earned by the exportation of Chilean wines.

Imports into Chile have been classified into the following four groups:

A-1—Goods freely importable with free exchange.

A-2—Goods freely importable with official exchange but restricted to specified importers.

B-1—Goods importable with free exchange but controlled in quantity and value by import licences.

B-2—Goods importable with official exchange but controlled in quantity and value by import licences.

(Editor's Note—Complete lists of the above-mentioned groups and the new "gold list" and "wine list" are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## Dominican Republic Establishes Import Control Authority

Havana, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Dominican Republic Government has created a control authority for the importation, distribution and sale of automobiles and spare parts, vehicle tires and tubes, mechanized equipment of all kinds, rolling stock, iron and steel in any form, and electrical equipment and accessories. A prior permit must be obtained for the importation of the above-mentioned goods from the control authority which will regulate their distribution and sale at fixed prices.

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## Egypt Reduces Customs Tariff on Certain Goods

Cairo, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Some rates of duty in the customs tariff of Egypt have been cancelled or reduced by virtue of a decree published in the *Official Journal* of January 2, 1951.

Among the items concerned, the following, which may be of interest to Canada, are now granted duty-free entry, former duties in milliemes

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

per 100 kilograms being shown in parentheses: Flax seed (150), powdered milk (from 800 to 3,600) and buckwheat (960). The duty on seed potatoes has been reduced from 280 to 140 milliemes per 100 kilograms.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges, including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, the above decree exempted from this tax certain commodities including powdered milk, flax seed and buckwheat, and reduced the tax from 7 to 3 per cent on seed potatoes.

(Editor's Note—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. One Egyptian pound (1,000 milliemes) equals \$3.0178 Canadian; 100 kilograms equal 220.46 pounds).

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### Greece Suspends Duties on Certain Farm Machinery

Athens, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Horse-driven sprayers and hand-driven portable sulphur sprayers may be imported into Greece temporarily free from import duties and all other taxes, having been defined as agricultural machinery not manufactured in Greece, by virtue of a ministerial decision published in the Greek Government *Gazette* of December 19, 1950.

By previous decisions, other commodities were defined as coming under this category. They are: Threshers; harvesters; combines; agricultural tractors; ploughs, disk-ploughs, tiller combines, disk-harrows, cultivators, seed drills and trailers, all tractor drawn; hay rakes and mowers, tractor and animal drawn; pick-up presses; seed separators, mechanically or hand-operated; mechanically-operated sprayers; hammer mills for feedstuffs; harvesting sickles and scythes; small two-wheel, hand-driven tractors and rotary hoes; and tractor spares exclusively for tractor use.

While this machinery is temporarily granted free entry into Greece, importation of these goods is still subject to import licences.

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### India Permits Imports of Canadian Flashlight Bulbs

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—India, up to the present, has permitted imports of electric bulbs for flashlights from soft-currency areas only. The government has now decided to issue general import licences for these bulbs from dollar countries to established importers on the basis of a quota of 50 per cent of half of the best year's imports of these articles. Canadian manufacturers and exporters are advised to forward offerings to their old customers.

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### Japan Permits Increased Imports from Canada

Tokyo, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has issued an import control notice for the period, January-March, 1951, which includes provision for the importation of the following goods from specified countries including Canada: Wheat, barley, sugar, mica, douglas fir, hemlock and spruce. This indicates a relaxation of Japanese import trade control as imports from Canada provided under the previous quarterly foreign exchange quota included only wheat, asbestos and mica splittings. Applications for import licences for the foregoing goods must be filed not later than March 31.

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

### Peru Removes all Import Restrictions

Lima, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—On January 30, Peru removed all restrictions on imported goods, including those from the dollar area. Automobiles will be subject to an additional duty of 25 per cent f.o.b. value if over 25,000 soles in value.

### South Africa Relaxes Import Controls

Johannesburg, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Import controls have been further relaxed by the Union of South Africa on consumer goods and raw materials, though the so-called "Prohibited List" is retained. The preliminary quota of 20 per cent of 1948 imports of consumer goods announced for the first half of 1951 (see *Foreign Trade* of January 13, 1951, page 79) is to be increased to 60 per cent and made applicable to the whole of 1951. Essential raw materials are to be freely licensed from the best sources. Various textile piece-goods (non-luxury types), already admitted without licence from soft-currency countries, are to be decontrolled from hard-currency sources as well, ceiling prices being raised to conform with increased costs.

(Editor's Note—Details of the new regulations will be published when received.)

### Fresh Fruit and Vegetables May be Shipped to Hong Kong

Washington, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Fresh fruit and vegetables may be shipped to Hong Kong and Macao under general licence through March 31, 1951, according to an announcement of the Department of Commerce. Shipments of other perishable food products, including frozen foods, can be made only under validated licences.

### Coffee Was Leading Export from Guatemala Last Year

Guatemala City, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Coffee was the leading export item from Guatemala in 1949, shipments being valued at U.S.\$37.4 million. Bananas were second in importance, exports in 1949 being valued at \$7.6 million. The leading export items in 1949 were:

	Metric tons	U.S.\$
Coffee .....	54,820	37,367,830
Bananas .....	157,077	7,585,062
Chicle .....	1,211	1,843,882
Essential oils .....	473	1,083,611
Lead ores .....	6,625	854,953
Manufactured goods .....	174	325,836
Honey .....	1,120	267,077
Cattle hides .....	457	242,691
Lumber .....	.....	160,636

## 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 Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN 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, will conclude his tour of Canada in Montreal on February 13, and sail for Oslo on February 15.

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### Argentine Cement Production Increased

Buenos Aires, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Argentine cement production totalled 2.6 million bags of 50 kilos in November, 1950, compared with 2.2 million bags in November, 1949, and showed an increase of almost 40,000 bags over the output in October, 1950. Production averaged 2.6 million bags per month for the first ten months of 1950 as compared with 2.4 million bags in 1949.

Total production of 28.3 million bags in the first ten months of 1950 was almost as much as the 28.9 million bags for the whole of 1949.

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### Irrigation and Power Projects Planned for Hyderabad

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hyderabad Government has submitted a five-year development plan to the Central Planning Commission of the Government of India. The plan is estimated to entail an expenditure of Rs.500 million (one rupee equals \$0.23 Canadian) in two stages. Major irrigation and power projects, including the Thungabhadra hydro-electric plan, are involved, which will enable one million acres of land to be cultivated, as well as providing power for industry. The state government is to furnish Rs.100 million from its resources, with a further Rs.250 million raised through public and Government of India loans. If the balance of Rs.150 million is not available, presumably from the Central Government, the plan may have to be altered.

# 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* — J. 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 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. 29	Nominal Quotations Feb. 5
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-2977	-2109	-2104
		Free	-2085	-0759	-0757
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	-0494	-0492
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3610	2-3560
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0211	-0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0176	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-0396	-6151	-6136
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0575	-0573
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2214	-2209
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0216	-0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-5430	-5417
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1882	-1878
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0211	-0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1529	-1525
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0544	1-0519
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0633	-0637
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0277	3-0205
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4218	-4208
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6597	2-6543
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0166	-0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2510	-2504
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2109	-2104
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5272	-5259
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1822	-1818
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0647	-0646
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2214	-2209
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9512	2-9450
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1223	-1218
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2775	-2768
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5591	-5578
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9512	2-9450
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2109	-2104
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1477	-1474
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3187	-3180
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0172	-0710
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5272	-5259
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0365	-0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3444	-3436
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0968	-0966
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2038	-2034
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2456	-2451
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3749	-3740
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6941	-6924
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3147	-3140
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.