

SEPTEMBER EXPORT TRADE SETS NEW RECORDS

SHIPMENTS TO U.S.: Boosted by heavy shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef to the United States and by substantial gains in base metals, non-metallic minerals, newsprint, woodpulp and other wood products, Canada's total domestic exports climbed sharply to a new post-war monthly peak in September, while shipments to the United States reached an all-time record value.

Total exports for the month amounted to \$283,000,000, the Bureau of Statistics reports, as compared with \$224,100,000 in August and \$218,600,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to the United States were valued at \$162,000,000, showing an increase of \$48,000,000 over the August total and a rise of \$74,000,000 over that for September last year.

Swelled by the high total for September, exports to the United States during the first nine months of this year rose to \$1,040,925,000 as compared with \$732,956,000 in the like period of last year. Grand aggregate to all countries in the period advanced to \$2,158,200,000 as compared with \$2,004,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS

Cattle shipments in September, following removal of the embargo on exports to the United States, climbed sharply to \$19,258,000 from \$4,969,000 the previous month and \$1,736,000 a year ago; and "other meats", chiefly fresh beef, increased to \$10,811,000 compared with \$2,989,000 and \$2,333,000. These gains, together with increases for fish and fishery products, cheese, other milk products and eggs, brought a jump in the total for the animals and animal products group to \$57,300,000 compared with \$28,100,000 in August and \$26,400,000 in September last year.

The non-ferrous group of exports rose in the month to \$32,408,000 from \$25,308,000 in the corresponding month last year, sharpest gains being shown by aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc. The wood and paper group moved up to

IMPORT PERMIT SYSTEM: Canadian businessmen who imported parts or goods during 1948 under the allotment import permit system will be able to plan their 1949 programs on the same basis as this year, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced October 29.

Manufacturers of such things as automobiles, washing machines and other consumer goods will be able to import U.S. made parts, chiefly of steel and other metals, to the same value as this year, as there will be no change in the method of calculating basic allotment permits for goods included in Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.

\$94,546,000 from \$78,061,000 a year ago, increases in planks and boards, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint being the outstanding features.

The iron products group showed a more moderate rise in the month, from \$20,047,000 a year ago to \$22,048,000, rolling mill products, farm implements, industrial machinery, and railway cars and parts being up, and iron ore, ferro-alloys and automobiles lower. The non-metallics group rose from \$6,800,000 to \$10,099,000, coal and asbestos being somewhat higher.

The fibres and textile group moved up in the month from \$3,680,000 to \$3,756,000, chemicals and allied products from \$6,864,000 to \$6,962,000, and the miscellaneous commodities section from \$7,523,000 to \$9,981,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom again were lower in September, the month's total standing at \$47,928,000 as compared with \$54,499,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the nine months ending September, the aggregate was \$516,156,000 as compared with \$542,626,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Exports to the majority of principal markets in Europe were higher in September, but were generally lower to the countries of Latin America. Shipments to France rose from \$5,539,000 to \$5,682,000, Germany from \$191,000 to \$1,083,000, Italy from \$2,440,000 to \$4,676,000, Netherlands from \$4,166,000 to \$6,636,000, Switzerland from \$1,029,000 to \$1,681,000, Newfoundland from \$5,053,000 to \$7,206,000, and the Union of South Africa from \$4,750,000 to \$6,706,000.

Exports to Jamaica fell from \$1,184,000 a year ago to \$910,000, Trinidad and Tobago from \$1,950,000 to \$1,518,000, India and Pakistan from \$5,693,000 to \$2,391,000, Australia from \$4,192,000 to \$2,139,000, New Zealand from \$2,932,000 to \$1,119,000, Argentina from \$2,193,000 to \$1,441,000, Brazil from \$4,091,000 to \$1,986,000, and Belgium from \$4,179,000 to \$3,883,000.

To earn an export bonus in 1949, manufacturers have only to show an increase in their sales abroad during that year over and above their exports during the basic period (November, 1946 to October, 1947).

Provision is being made for holders of allotment permits to claim as an addition to their 1949 allotment, any reasonable balance unspent during 1948. Any unclaimed export bonus earned up to and including December 31, 1948, may also be included in the carry-over to next year. Alternatively, consideration will be given to charging excess imports during 1948 to the 1949 allotment permits, but cases of this kind will be studied individually.

Plans are now being completed by the Import Control Branch for the issuance of 1949 allotments during December, so that everyone entitled to a 1949 permit will receive it without making further application before his present one has expired. Accompanying the new permits will be a claim form for the unspent balance of 1948 permits, for which claim may be made at any time during 1949.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GIFTS: The dimes and nickels of thousands of Canadian school children - contributed to help less fortunate youngsters in other lands - have resulted in 1,500 cases of basic schoolroom supplies being presented to the school children of The Netherlands. The supplies are part of 20,000 cases to be given to school children in a total of 10 countries under a project arranged by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO from the contributions of Canadians, including children in 16,000 classrooms.

At a recent ceremony in The Hague, the 1,500 cases of supplies were presented to the Minister of Education for The Netherlands, Professor F.J. Th. Rutten, by Mr. Pierre Dupuy, the Canadian Ambassador to The Netherlands.

The gift to The Netherlands represented the first shipment to be formally handed over. The nine other countries which will benefit from the contributions are Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Malta, Ethiopia and Austria.

Each box contains a "Help Us Go To School" wall chart used by Canadian classrooms to raise the funds to purchase the supplies, and the name and address of a classroom so that a reply may be made. The supplies in each box include notebooks and writing paper, rulers, pencils, chalk, crayons, pens, ink and other articles, as well as two anthologies of Canadian literature and printed material of an informational nature about Canada.

In presenting this gift, Mr. Dupuy explained the purpose for which the moneys had been collected and that the supplies were in part a gift from Canadian school children. Professor Rutten, in reply, expressed the thanks of his Government for the gift and asked that the gratitude of Dutch children be conveyed to the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO and to Canadian school children and adults. He said the boxes would go to Dutch elementary schools.

ICAO TRAINING PLAN: The second of a series of training programs to familiarize young men from over all the world with the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization was announced November 1 by Dr. Albert Roper, Secretary General. Each of the Organization's 51 member nations has been asked to submit nominations from which up to six persons will be selected for a half-year training course at

ICAO headquarters in Montreal beginning January 17, 1949.

Prime purpose of the course is to acquaint the trainees with ICAO and its operations. Upon completion of the six-months period in Montreal, they will normally return to the service of their home governments or of international airlines, and there will help in maintaining liaison with ICAO. The training program is also intended to give an opportunity to aviation specialists for advanced study and participation in the work of the Organization in their own particular fields of interest.

The first program was completed last June. Trainees from Argentina, Bolivia, France, Greece and the Netherlands participated. The curriculum for the second course is based upon experience already gained. It will include seminars and lectures relating to technical developments and their bearing on the future of international civil aviation; on the functions of the Organization's policy-making bodies and of the Secretariat; on the activities of ICAO in the technical and economic fields of international air transportation; on the work of ICAO in arranging for the joint support of air navigation facilities; and on the facilitation of air travel across national borders. Following the initial series of lectures, the trainees will move from section to section of the Secretariat and each will then spend the last two months of his course in a detailed study of one phase of the Organization's work. Special curricula can be arranged should any aviation specialist be included in the trainee group.

Applications for inclusion in the ICAO trainee program will not be received directly from individuals; nominations from member states must reach the International Civil Aviation Organization by December 10, 1948 and appointments will be announced a week later.

PETAWAWA TRAINING: A training camp devoted entirely to winter warfare will be opened at Petawawa early in the new year.

Officers and men attending the camp will be Active Force administrative and training staff personnel from Army Reserve Force units in Central Command. More specifically, they are selected personnel from Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Sections, "A and T" Staff, with headquarters at London, Toronto, and Kingston.

An Active Force officer will be appointed commandant of the Petawawa Winter Training Camp and his instructors will include at least 12 officers and NCOs from the Royal Canadian Regiment who are stationed permanently at Petawawa.

Two three-week courses will be held, the first commencing January 16, and the second February 6. Students will write a stiff examination paper at the conclusion of each course. Soldiers attending the courses will be