



AIRMAIL BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA, CANADA

Not for Publication -- Not for Distribution in Canada

Vol. 7, No. 99

Tuesday, May 31, 1949.

U.S. Investments In Canada: United States capital is flowing into Canadian industry at unprecedented rates, the Bureau of Statistics reported on May 30.

Preliminary returns for 1948 indicate that total U.S. investments in Canadian business and industry for that year may exceed \$2,700,000,000 over 1947 and a gain of at least \$272,000,000 over 1946.

It means an increase of more than \$300,000,000 over the pre-war 1939 total of \$1,881,000,000.

The biggest part of the 1948 total showed in manufacturing which in two years jumped from \$1,366,000,000 in United States capital in 1946 to more than \$1,600,000,000 in 1948.

While the Bureau lacks up-to-date figures on other foreign capital in Canada, it noted that in 1947 when U.S. capital amounted to \$5,187,000,000, total foreign investment came to \$7,175,000,000.

U.S. investments compared then with \$1,642,000,000 held by the United Kingdom and \$346,000,000 held by other overseas countries. (CP)

Exports To U.K. Increase: A sharp increase in exports to the United Kingdom brightened Canada's trade picture during April, the Bureau of Statistics reported on May 30.

During the month, exports to the U.K. were valued at \$63,049,000 compared with \$44,353,000 in April last year. Total exports to all countries were \$237,800,000, compared with \$216,800,000 the previous month, and \$212,300,000 in April, 1948.

The increase shipments to the U.K. reversed a downward trend shown earlier this year, but total exports to that country for the first four months of 1949, at \$202,484,000, were still well below the \$220,143,000 shipped in the similar period of 1948.

Total exports to all countries for the four-month period were \$896,600,000, compared with \$884,400,000 a year ago. (CP)

Jobs In Oil Fields: The Minister of Labour, announced on May 30 that as a result of an enquiry made by the Trades and Labour Council of Edmonton and the Branch of the Canadian Legion of that city, he had received reports from the Employment Offices in Calgary and Edmonton in regard to the complaint that the labour field in the oil-drilling area near Edmonton was being over-run by importation of labourers from the United States.

The reports indicated that there were a number of drilling outfits which, by reason of the attractiveness of the new Edmonton Territory, had brought full crews from the United States, due largely to the fact that they had not known what the labour conditions would be like in Canada. The Minister pointed out that these drilling outfits had gradually changed their American crews to Canadian and in future it had been arranged that skilled men only would come from the States and that the unskilled portion of the crew would be filled in with available Canadian labour.

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