

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: But these four countries you mentioned have not so signed.

Mr. KEMP: They have not yet signed the protocol of provisional application.

Mr. McKINNON: They have until June, 1948, Senator, to make up their minds and sign.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: Have there been any countries to which we ship any substantial amount of canned salmon, which have given concessions on canned salmon?

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I thought you were out of the canned salmon business, and the United States was now doing it all.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: We are afraid we will be out of it.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: The United States has the same rights we have.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: Russia and Japan are ahead of us.

The CHAIRMAN: But Russia is not in on it.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: That is the reason the United States would not give a concession on canned salmon because they considered Russia to be the principal potential supplier, and if they gave a concession to Canada they would automatically have given it to Russia, if she came in; and if they did that they would want to get some concessions from Russia. That is the reason they gave us no concessions on canned salmon in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN: The question of Russia's coming in now is rather remote.

Mr. KEMP: The principal concessions that we received on canned salmon, sir, were in Benelux where the duty has been bound at 25 per cent, and in France, where it is has been reduced from 30 to 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: And there is no other country shipping into those countries at a lower duty than that?

Mr. KEMP: That is right, sir. We enjoy most-favoured-nation privileges in those countries.

Passing on to lumber, we have obtained maximum reductions in the United States duties on softwood lumber, and also a 50 per cent reduction in the internal revenue tax, which is another protective tax, different from the customs duties. These reductions apply to a very wide range of Canadian lumber in various forms. We also obtained maximum reductions in duties on red cedar plywood, veneers (other than of birch or maple, which are bound at 10 per cent), and binding of free entry for wood pulp, poles, ties, staves, and so on. The principal forest products which we exported to the United States before the Geneva agreement, and still do, were newsprint and paper pulp. These were already free of duty, so that the United States was not able to give us any further concession on those items except to continue binding them free of duty.

We also obtained binding by Benelux of free entry for logs, pulpwood and wood pulp, and of low rates on veneer sheets and tongued and grooved wood. We received reductions in the French duties on logs, pulpwood, veneer leaves, tongued and grooved wood, and wood pulp; and India made a concession on Douglas fir timber. The exports of that material to India from Canada have not been very large in the past, but there may be some increase as a result of the concessions that have been obtained.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: That will apply to ties as well?

Mr. KEMP: Yes, sir.

Coming now to metals, we received very substantial concessions on base metals. There was a reduction by the United States of one-third in the duty