

Cheese: United States duty reduced on cheddar cheese.

Butter: United States duty reduced from 14 cts. to 7 cts. per lb. on global quota of 50,000,000 pounds.

Reductions in duties in France on concentrated milk, butter and cheese.

General Products: Reductions in United States duties on maple syrup, maple sugar, honey, hay, straw, millet, dried peas, beef and veal, edible offal, lamb, mutton, wool, dried and frozen eggs, canned fruits, dried potatoes, potato starch, onions, various fresh vegetables, certain processed and canned vegetables, soups, juices and sauces, most vegetable seeds, tobacco, etc.

Spirituos Liqueurs: Substantial reduction in United States duties on whisky and gin.

Manufactured Goods: Reductions in United States duties on electric stoves and many other appliances employing an electric element; aircraft and parts, pleasure craft, reciprocating locomotives, many articles and wares of metal, paint-brush handles, baby carriages, canoes and paddles, mop handles, skis, hockey sticks, toboggans, and equipment for exercise or play; pipe organs and parts, rubber substitutes and synthetic rubber. Continuance of free entry for agricultural implements.

Reductions or binding of free entry or low rates in one or several of Benelux, France, India, Norway, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia on such goods as soaps, synthetic rubber, rubber belting, agricultural implements, lamps and lanterns, heating and cooking apparatus, insulators, ice skates, aircraft and parts, domestic refrigerators, rubber tires, sewing machines, electrodes and batteries, knitting machine needles, bronze powder, and skis.

As regards the United States, it should be stated in general that the new Agreement preserves and continues for Canada practically all the advantages obtained in former trade agreements (including the binding of free entry of goods of the kinds which represented approximately two-thirds of all Canadian exports to the United States during 1939) and embodies new and often maximum concessions on a large proportion of the remainder.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED: The schedule of Canadian concessions to other countries consists of 1050 items or sub-items. Of these, 590 provide for reductions in Most Favored Nation tariff below existing rates, and about 460 for binding or consolidation of MFN rates at present effective. British Preference rates are reduced directly in respect of some 100 items or sub-items and indirectly respecting some fifty items or sub-items. Compared with the present tariff structure, adoption of duties specified in the schedule means, in the case of the Canadian tariff, the elimination of preference in 94 items or sub-items. There is one increase in duty, namely in the preferential rate on tinplates. This is accompanied by a reduction in the most favored nation rate.

Here, in commodity groups, are some of the more important concessions.

Agricultural products: Concessions by Canada reflect concessions secured in various countries over like or similar goods. Regarding the United States, particularly, Canada has continued to apply as widely as possible the basic principle that, wherever possible, identical duties should prevail in the two countries. Of significance to Canadian consumers are substantial reductions on certain fresh and dried fruits not produced in this country. Seasonal protection is now afforded to Canadian growers of the more common kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables through advances in invoice values immediately before or during the period of domestic production. This system will be replaced by a scheme of specific duties on a seasonal basis with provision in most cases for revenue duty (ten percent ad valorem) to be applied whenever the specific duty indicated in the schedule is not levied.

Fish: Reductions in Canadian tariff reflect concessions gained by Canada in various countries for her fisheries products.

Sugar: No reductions effected in favored nation rates on raw or refined sugar but incidence of existing duties bound against increase in the event of rewording of classification.

Tobacco: Most favored nation duties on unmanufactured tobacco reduced.

Spirituos liquors, wines: Duties on spirits, both preferential and favored nation, reduced to varying amounts. Of significance to France are graduated reductions on sparkling and still wines.

Pulp, Paper: Numerous Canadian items providing for free entry or low duties on periodical publications, tourist literature and books are bound in the schedule.

Chemicals, drugs, paints: About a score of tariff items at present duty free are bound in the schedule. Almost as many more, with rates not exceeding ten to twelve and half percent, are similarly bound against increase during life of agreement.

Earthen and glassware: Several reductions in rates of particular interest to Canadian housewives. More noteworthy relate to goods of which Canada is not an important producer.

Various metals: Principle of reciprocity in tariff treatment so far as concerns the United States in particular is applied over one broad sector of this highly important metals group namely aluminum products.

Iron and Steel: Schedule includes no fewer than 350 items relating to this tariff group. Many of the items are included for the purpose of binding existing tariff treatment but reductions in duty, chiefly in the most favored nation rate only, are numerous and important. All farm implements at present entitled to free entry are bound against imposition of duty. Present Canadian duties on motor vehicles bound against increase.

Wood: Group represented by items are few in number but cover important field.

Textiles: Although represented in the schedule by only some 125 tariff items, the textile group contributed one of the most vitally important sections of the agreement.

Hides, Skins: Free entry under both tariffs continued in respect of hides, skins and plates with tariff reductions on certain leather goods.

Rubber and products: Favored nation rate of twenty-two and half percent on all non-enumerated manufactures of rubber reduced to twenty percent.

Miscellaneous: Scores of commodities not related particularly to any tariff group appear with reduced rates. Illustrative of the reductions are anthracite coal from fifty cents per ton to free; bituminous from seventy-five to fifty cents.

OPPOSITION LEADERS' COMMENTS

MR. JOHN BRACKEN: At a nomination convention in Brandon, Man., (which chose him as candidate in the next federal elections) John Bracken, Progressive-Conservative leader, commented on the Government's dollar-saving programme.

The confusing character of the proposals and the apologetic features of the announcements made it necessary to examine them carefully, he said, adding he would refrain from a full statement until parliament meets Dec. 5.

Mr. Bracken continued: Until now the government has preached that everything was lovely. It now has been forced into an admission that the war has yet to be paid for. The proposed programme, however, comes too late. Had it been dealt with last July or August, when it should have been, less drastic remedies would have been necessary.

The announcements of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance are honeycombed throughout with apologies, inconsistencies and propaganda. The government hints at trade expansion, but proposes trade restrictions. They profess to favor multilateral trade but ask power by order-in-council to neutralize the total effect of their proposals. They talk about the long view, but practise the short.

MR. M. J. COLDWELL: M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, in an Ottawa statement Nov. 18 said that the government's action in imposing restrictions on American imports without reimposing price controls will mean higher prices and higher living costs for Canadians.

Mr. Coldwell added that the import prohibitions and restrictions were necessary but should have been taken before our dollar reserves had fallen to such a great extent.

Mr. Coldwell continued: We urged this policy upon the government weeks ago, but accompanied our demand by urging that beneficial price controls should be continued. Had these policies been undertaken early enough, the cost-of-living would not have risen so spectacularly, nor would it have been necessary

to seek a \$300,000,000 loan from the United States.

Such a loan from the Import-Export bank is accompanied by the understanding that it will be liquidated by the sale of Canadian securities in the United States, and from borrowing from private United States banks and investors. This means that the Canadian economy will be placed in a still tighter grip of American capital and interests.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE

DELEGATION TO HAVANA: The Department of External Affairs announces the composition of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which opens in Havana, Cuba, November 21. All members of the United Nations are invited to participate in the Conference which will have the task of giving final consideration to the draft Charter for an International Trade Organization which was drawn up at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee held in Geneva from April to October 1947. The Canadian delegation will be as follows:

Head of Delegation:

Dana L. Wilgress, Minister of Canada in Switzerland;

Delegates:

C.P. Hebert, Counsellor, Department of External Affairs;
W.F. Bull, Director of Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce;
F.A. McGregor, Chief Commissioner Combined Investigation Commission, Department of Justice;

A.W. Brown, Assistant Chief Dominion Customs Appraiser, Department of National Revenue;

Advisers:

S.J. Reisman, Department of Finance;
A.E. Richards, Department of Agriculture;
L.E. Couillard, Department of Trade and Commerce;

Secretariat:

R.W. Rosenthal, Secretary of the Delegation, Department of Trade and Commerce;
R.K. Henry, Department of External Affairs, Assistant Secretary to the Delegation;

FINNISH LEGATION ESTABLISHED: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, announces establishment of a Finnish Legation in Canada and the appointment by the Finnish Government of Mr. Urho Vilpion Toivola as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland in Canada.

Mr. Urho Vilpion Toivola was born in 1890. He was Secretary of the Finnish Legation in London and Geneva from 1919 to 1925, was Editor in Chief of the Turun Sanomat from 1925-1937, a Member of the Finnish Diet from 1933-1936, and Director of the Press Department of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1938.