

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR: His Excellency Usman Sastroamidjoyo presented to His Excellency the Governor General on April 22 his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Canada. The ceremony of presentation took place at Government House.

The Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. R.A. MacKay, was in attendance on the Governor General on this occasion. The Chief of Protocol, Mr. H.F. Fever, presented the Ambassador to the Governor General. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Suyoto Suryo-di-Puro, First Secretary of his Embassy. Mr. Lionel Massey, Secretary to the Governor General, was also present.

Mr. Sastroamidjoyo received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Leiden University, Holland, in 1934. He practised law at Bandung, Indonesia, from 1935 to 1945, when he became a member of the Provisional Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia. His career in the Indonesian Foreign Service began in 1947, when he was appointed as the first envoy of the Republic of Indonesia to Australia. Since then he has held various posts in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. From 1951 to 1952 he served as delegate, with the rank of Ambassador, to the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Canada, he was Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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BILINGUAL INSTRUCTION: Cadres of bilingual instructors are to be formed immediately at all corps schools and within English-speaking Army units to help train French-speaking soldiers.

A recent training directive issued by Army Headquarters outlines the policy for training French-speaking soldiers. It states: ". . . in order that French-speaking Canadians will not be handicapped when serving in units which are predominantly English-speaking, they must be given the opportunity of obtaining instruction and receiving orders in the French language. To this end," the order states, "bilingual cadres will be maintained by corps schools and Active Force units so that French-speaking soldiers may receive orders and instruction in their own language. . . ."

The policy now will be to conduct the depot and recruit training of French-speaking recruits at corps schools and units. Suitable French-speaking soldiers will be selected, upon completion of recruit, trades or specialist training, for English language and junior non-commissioned officers' courses at the CATS.

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Wool production rose by 930,000 lb. or 12% last year to 8,621,000 lb.; with shorn wool output up 4% to 6,659,000 lb.; and pulled wool output up 50% to 1,962,000 lb.

TRADE IN SECURITIES: Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in January resulted in a capital inflow of \$6,300,000 compared with \$4,700,000 in December. This inflow was the largest of five consecutive sales balances recorded since September, 1953. The volume of trading was down when compared with the preceding month but was heavier than for any other month since June, 1953.

Transactions with the United States led to a sales balance of \$1,800,000, in contrast to a purchase balance of \$2,000,000 in December. In each month from July to December, 1953, United States residents on balance disposed of Canadian stocks, but in January they again added to their holdings. Repatriation of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures also fell in January and the balance of trading with the United States in all Canadian securities changed from net purchases of \$8,300,000 in December to net sales of \$800,000 in January.

There were counter movements in trading in foreign securities, and the relatively large sales by Canadians of United States non-government bonds which occurred in December did not continue in January. Mainly as a result of this factor, the sales balance of foreign securities with the United States fell to \$1,000,000 from \$6,300,000 in December.

The sales balance with the United Kingdom was \$2,400,000, or less than half the December balance. While the volume of sales continued at a relatively high level, Canadian repurchases were larger than in any month since 1946, with the exception of October, 1950. Increased repurchases of Government of Canada bonds was the principal factor contributing to the change from December. Transactions with other overseas countries led to a capital inflow of \$2,100,000, somewhat larger than in December.

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RUBBER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION: Consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in February moved up to 7,814 tons from the preceding month's 6,759 tons, and month-end stocks declined to 12,820 tons from 13,200. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim fell to 7,122 tons from 7,647. Consumption comprised 3,503 tons of natural (3,068 in January), 3,060 tons of synthetic (2,574), and 1,251 tons of reclaim (1,117). Month-end stocks were: natural, 5,388 tons (5,220); synthetic, 5,785 (6,235); and reclaim, 1,647 (1,745). Domestic production of synthetic rubber amounted to 6,739 tons (7,287); and reclaim, 383 tons (360).

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Occupied farm land was valued at an average \$51 per acre in 1953, \$3 or 6% more than in 1952, \$21 or 70% more than in 1945 and more than double the 1935-39 average of \$24.