

by the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which limits reductions to a maximum of 50% and forbids moving any dutiable article to the Free List.

3. That the privilege re Tourists' goods will prove injurious to Canada.

It is highly probable that certain Members of the Opposition, particularly those from constituencies along the border, will contend that the privilege of permitting returning tourists to bring back, under certain conditions, goods to the value of \$100, will injure retail trade on the Canadian side of the border and the industries supplying them.

This claim may be met in two ways:

i. Such a change in the Customs Regulations will bring relief to thousands of Canadian tourists who visit the United States each year and make small purchases during their stay.

ii. It may also be argued that Canada enjoys a highly favourable balance on the tourist trade between the two countries (the net balance in favour of Canada is estimated in the Canadian Note of November 14, 1934, to have reached at one time 100 million dollars) and that this is due in

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.P. 26, J 4, volume 218, pages C148414-C149379)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

