

or Vice Consul, according to their status as Foreign Service Officers. To refresh their knowledge of the Canadian industrial picture as a whole, trans-Canada tours are arranged from time to time for Trade Commissioners. Contacts with Canadian exporters and importers are made or re-established, and the Trade Commissioners are given an opportunity to pass on information regarding the trade conditions and potentialities of their territories directly to those most concerned.

Certain foreign offices, closed before or during the War, are being re-opened, including offices at Singapore, Shanghai, Batavia, Hong Kong, Oslo, The Hague (instead of Rotterdam), Athens, and possibly Calcutta. New offices are planned for São Paulo, Stockholm, Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo and possibly for Central America.

Trade Commissioner Offices are located at the following centres: Argentina; Australia (Melbourne and Sydney); Belgium; Brazil; British India; British West Indies (Trinidad and Jamaica); Chile; Colombia; Cuba; Egypt; France; Ireland; Mexico; Netherlands; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; Portugal; South Africa (Johannesburg and Cape Town); United Kingdom (4 offices in London, one office in Liverpool and one in Glasgow); and the United States (Washington, New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles).

Export Division.—The Export Division of the Foreign Trade Service is the link between Canadian exporters and the Trade Commissioner Service in the promotion of export trade. The Division is organized in 13 commodity sections headed by specialists in each commodity field. Commodity officers maintain close liaison with Canadian exporters, actual and prospective, and, in conjunction with the Trade Commissioner Service, advise them on potential markets for their products, the selection of agents and trade regulations and practices. At the present time the commodity sections are: animals, fish and animal products; plant products; chemicals and allied products; textiles; leather and rubber; iron and steel; machinery; non-ferrous metals; non-metallic minerals and products; consumers' durable goods; radio and electronic equipment; pulp and paper; lumber and wood products; and transportation equipment.

The Export Division maintains an Exporters' Directory which lists Canadian export firms and details of their products. Copies of this Directory are on hand in every Trade Commissioner's office and are used as a means of keeping foreign buyers in touch with Canadian manufacturers offering desired commodities.

It is the general aim of the Department to relax or remove wartime export controls as quickly as possible so that trade expansion may proceed. When the Export Division came into existence in November, 1945, the Export Permit Branch was brought under its jurisdiction. Controls over more and more items are being removed but there are commodities still in short supply, particularly foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, steel, lumber, etc., whose distribution still demands close surveillance. Permits are required for these short-supply materials to maintain a planned international allocation, thus ensuring the fulfilling of Canada's obligations to UNRRA, the United Kingdom and liberated areas, and to protect domestic supplies. In many cases export control must be continued to recover government-paid subsidies required to maintain the domestic price ceiling.

Although the Export Planning Division went out of existence as such with the formation of the Export Division, most of the unfinished business of this Division has been taken over by the Commodity Officers. The commodity export quotas still required are prepared by the Commodity Officers in conjunction with the War-time Prices and Trade Board or the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.