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Again more than on million foreign labourers in Western Germany

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been reached on improved property formation through an expansion of savings encouragement. Small incomes are favoured most, while with growing income the benefit decreases gradually. This saving promotion programme concentrates above all on building loan agreements and agreements for saving by specified instalments. Moreover, for 1969 the introduction of a new long-term form of saving—the Federal Savings Certificate—is provided for. The expenses of this promotion measure are to be borne by the Treasury.

Government Agreements on German Financial Aid to India

given by the Federal Government within the India-Consortium—of a total of DM 250 mn as aid for the Indian financial planning year 1968/69. They are particularly providing for a goods credit for urgent civilian imports including fertiliser imports from the Federal Republic, which are to support the Indian Government in its policy of import liberalisation and higher foodstuffs production. Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to grant loans to development banks, earmarked for the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises, and credits for the financing of projects. For the first time Western Germany participates, within the framework of the total aid of DM 250 mn, in the debt-service aid measures of the World Bank's India-Consortium. This it does by granting DM 110 mn through the postponement of payable redemptions, interest facilities and untied aid in products. The agreements are to be signed at New Delhi.

Federal Republic Advanced to Second Place in Development Aid

of OECD, that annually calculates the development aid contributions of its 16 member states in their proportion to their national income. The members are Canada, the USA, Japan, Australia, Scandinavia, and the West European nations. In 1967 Western Germany paid 1.25 per cent of its national income (DM 4,600 mn) to countries of the third world. France ranks first with 1.64 per cent.

In 1966 Western Germany still lagged behind France, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Britain, and Portugal, although it ranked before countries such as the USA, Australia, Japan, and Canada. From 1966 to 1967 the German contributions were raised from 0.81 to 1.25 per cent of the national income. This high increase is to be attributed above all to the private sector, including export credits with a term of more than one year insured with HERMES. In absolute terms the Federal Republic's contributions hitherto ranked

fourth behind the USA, France and Britain. In 1967 Western Germany advanced to the third place and with its net contributions (aids less return flows) it surpasses Britain's performance by about DM 720 mn for the first time.

From 1950 to 1967, Western Germany contributed a total of no less than DM 36,200 mn to development aid, of which sum total DM 20,900 mn came from public funds and DM 15,300 mn from private sources.

German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin with New Accents in 1968

major standard performances of Berlin's exhibition programme, is organised under the device "Quality through Research and Development". Under the chosen motto science and industry will show the results of their cooperation.

The following industrial groups will display their products: motor vehicles, electronics, radio and TV, chemical works, plastics processing industries, iron and steel, copper industry, optics and fine mechanics, mechanical engineering and apparatus construction, machine tool manufacture, wood processing, and the packing industry. For the first time the number of exhibitors will be higher than 1,000. International participation in the German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin will be as numerous as ever.

Connected with the Industrial Exhibition will be again the import exhibition "Partners of Progress", which displays goods from more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Again More Than One Million Foreign Labourers in Western Germany

According to this survey the number of foreign persons employed in Western Germany rose by 64,400 to 1,014,900 in the 2nd quarter of 1968. However, in spite of this further increase in foreign labour the number of foreigners working in Germany at present is still by 8,900 lower than a year ago.

Among the 1,014,900 foreign persons employed in the Federal Republic at the end of June, 1968, there were 287,500 Italians, 139,400 Turks, 136,200 Greeks, 111,900 Spaniards, 99,800 Yugoslavs, and 18,700 Portuguese. The number of Italians, Turks, Yugoslavs and Portuguese was already above, that of Greeks and Spaniards, however, below the preceding year's corresponding figure. Almost one third of all foreign labourers working at present in Western Germany are females.

After an interval in the past year, the 18th German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin, lasting from September 27 to October 6, 1968, will have another tenor this time. This exhibition, belonging to the

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Connected with the Industrial Exhibition will be again the import exhibition "Partners of Progress", which displays goods from more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the Federal Republic more than 1 mn foreign labourers are employed. This figure is revealed by the newest survey of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance.

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been introduced while further advances have been made towards integrating the handling of merchandise shipments with other modes of movement.

The completion of the Trans-Canada Highway and the extension and improvement of other highways and urban express-ways have encouraged an expansion in freight traffic on the roads with carrier services operated at high speed and run to regular schedules. Most of the road freight traffic continues, however, to be carried in owner-user vehicles.

Primary Production

With rapid technological advances and heavy capital investment, the numbers employed in primary production have fallen sharply. Most of this decline has occurred in agriculture. This change has involved a substantial movement of population from the farming areas to the cities with major effects on the requirements for housing and social overhead capital. At the same time, a number of mining and forest exploitation projects located at considerable distance from substantial concentrations of labour have been left short of workers, especially of those with the special skills which have been increasingly required. Factors impeding an adjustment of the labour supply within the primary sector have included the relatively low educational level of a large part of the rural work force and the high average age of farm workers.

Government policy towards the primary industries is partly determined by their important contribution to export receipts—along with their associated processing industries, they account for nearly three-quarters of the country's exports. But there is also a need to maintain a regional balance and a need to ease adjustment burdens. While, in agriculture generally, the use of price supports has been modest when compared with practice in many other countries, government-sponsored marketing arrangements have been developed to regulate supply. The aim of maintaining a regional balance has been linked with the crucial importance of transport in such a geographically-dispersed economy and has been supported by such policies as freight assistance, coal subsidies and the building of roads to resources. The family farm structure has led government to accept special responsibilities for agricultural research and extension work, for farm credit, and for grading, packaging and inspection. Similar responsibilities have been accepted for fisheries where the seasonal pattern has also occasioned the special application of unemployment insurance.

The impressive developments in Canadian mining which have taken place in recent years have stretched across the continent and involved extensive participation by foreign interests. The now world-famous discovery of base metals in the Timmins area of northern Ontario was made by an American company. The needs of Japanese industry, represented in the financing, have been the most urgent forces in

the opening of copper, molybdenum and iron ore mines on the Pacific coast. On the other side of the country, a new asbestos mine in Newfoundland combines capital from Canada, the United States, Belgium, Switzerland and other European countries. The exploitation of potash deposits in central Canada has been backed by Canadian, American, German and French interests—the decisive solution of serious engineering problems being made by using a German technique. Price increases in such key metals as copper, lead and zinc have led to higher profits and record dividends which have been sustained by the continuous ploughing back of income into the search for new deposits and improved methods of extraction. And, of course, there has been the natural gas bonanza.

Secondary Industries

Canada's widely-based secondary industries have contributed most of the increase in the value of physical production over recent years and nearly all of this increase in the value of secondary production has been contributed by manufacturing.

A comparison of the value-added figures for manufacturing indicates that roughly half the increase since 1958 has taken place in mineral-using industries while about a third took place in industries based on agriculture and about a fifth in the forest products industries. The mineral-using industries account for more than half the value added by manufacturing while the agricultural processing industries account for about a quarter. Pulp and paper and transport equipment are the most important industries, but miscellaneous manufactures, textiles, chemicals and allied products, and electrical apparatus and supplies have been the fastest growing.

Manufacturing growth is well served by Canada's huge hydro-electric development programme which is supported by the extension of the distribution system and the use of more efficient transmission lines for very high voltages. Canada is also developing nuclear power.

There are, however, two important factors which have increasingly limited gains in Canadian productivity—namely, the scales of output and the application of new technology. In much of the country's secondary industry, scales of output and degrees of specialisation are inefficient by present standards. Canada produces too great a variety of bits and pieces for the domestic market. Here the application of the tariff reductions negotiated in the Kennedy Round will provide new opportunities as well as challenges.

The second important factor limiting productivity growth is the extent to which Canada has depended on other countries for its technology and the capital for its application. The Economic Council of Canada has recently emphasised that the attainment of the country's economic aims now calls for a much larger Canadian effort in research and in the use of the latest available techniques.