Leathers.

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Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY

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LEATHERS

Vol. I — SEPTEMBER 1959 — No. 6

Minister on Obligations of Industry

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, spoke of the importance of accelerating the pace of industrial development at the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, and emphasised that both the State and the Industry should co-operate with each other to achieve the above objective. He indicated that the development of machine building capacity in the country was a matter of highest priority. He referred to the problem of decentralisation in respect of ownership, as also in the functional and geographical sense. He wanted quick expansion of small and ancillary industries.

At the outset, the Minister of Commerce and Industry expressed satisfaction at the impressive record of items being produced in the country for the first time as well as of substantial increases in the capacity of many industries such as cement, steel, pig iron, aluminium, heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, machine-tools, textile machinery, etc. He pointed out that the objective should be to plan our affairs in such a way that we could, within a measurable distance of time, become capable of continuing with our development without the necessity of always leaning on external support.

In this connection, the Minister said.—"Although our objectives have been defined, a great deal has to be done to determine the directions in which we should move and the steps we should take to reach that goal. One of the first things that claim attention is of course the development of machine building capacity, in the country. One reason why foreign exchange is such an important component of our development programme is that there is hardly any industrial project which we can set up without importing some machinery and in the more important projects the import bill is really substantial. The development of machine building capacity in the country, is therefore, a matter of highest priority—given the target of self-reliance in the matter of economic development.

Decentralisation of Industries

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also referred to the need for decentralisation of the industries, decentralisation in respect of ownership, as also in the functional and geographical sense. He was emphatic that in an economy such as our, the public sector would have to play an important role. Government could not fritter away their energies in many things, big and small. Their hands were already full and they would be fuller still in future, he said. In this connection, the Minister dwelt at length upon the complementary character of the private sector in Indian economy and observed :—

" There should be co-ordination and co-operation between the two sectors. In fact, a friendly rivalry and competition would be useful for both. Each should try to prove that it can do better than the other. It will lead to greater efficiency and economy and thus benefit the actual consumers. May I, therefore, say that it would be wrong on the one hand to suggest complete elimination of those who are outside the public sector and want to take active part in the great adventure of the development of our country and on the other to think that the public sector is the villain of the piece and it is the private sector alone which can deliver the goods. Private sector has to depend a great deal on the Government. It is so because of certain rules and regulations framed by Government ; but in financial matters also it has to depend largely on Government loan, help and assistance. In the circumstances, let us not indulge in ideological battles but concentrate on higher production and greater output. Once the industrialists accept the view point that in the coming years, the public sector will play an increasingly important role, nothing remains for them to feel apprehensive about. The criticism that is often levelled against Government that they are not sympathetic towards the private industries is not, to my mind, justified. Government have given them the necessary encouragement and help in the past. Indeed, the expansion which has taken place in the private sector during the Second Plan period is itself an evidence of this sympathy and goodwill which Government have towards them."

Importance of Ancillary Industries

The Minister of Commerce and Industry did not look with favour the concentration of economic power and wealth in a few hands and the one way in which this kind of expansion could be checked, he pointed out, was to help in the setting up of ancillary and small-scale industries. He said :

" So far, most of our major projects have been developed under the control and management of only a few groups of entrepreneurs. I am anxious to see a much wider base for our private industry. The manner in which our leading industrialists could help is by not trying to do everything big and small in their own factories. In fact they should place orders on small people, helping them technically and otherwise to improve the quality and quantity of their production and mobilising the spirit of

enterprise which I know is existing in the country. In some of the most advanced countries, major manufacturers buy thousands of components from hundreds of different suppliers. In India, unfortunately, such a development has yet to gather momentum. The tendency at the present moment amongst the large industrial units is to take in their own hands operations which should legitimately be left to others. For example, why should those who make clothes set up their own production of garments, those who make paper should produce their own stationery and why should the distributive trade also be taken in hand by the manufacturer as so often happens ? "

Private Sector in Sheltered Position

The Minister concluded.—" Industry in the private sector in India today. enjoys quite a sheltered position. The restriction on imports necessitated by our foreign exchange position shuts out external competition anc demostic competition is also of little signi ficance when demand keeps on outstripping production! In these conditions, Industry has its own obligations. The public secto instead of being a source of danger doe sustain its growth.

" We want to accelerate the pace of indus trial development with a view to creatin in ten to fifteen years' time an econom which will not keep us dependent on other in our vital needs. The State will do i share in this programme, but private indu try also will have a very important role play. The State will certainly assist indust in this. But at the same time it will expe industry to be conscious of its own respons bilities to society and conform to our bas social policies."

—(*Journal of Industry and Tr*
August 1959).

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Summing up a day at the British Sole Leather Fair

BY

F. HOLDEN.

"The over-all impression was that the sole leather tanners are making real efforts to meet the changing demands of the shoe industry."

This is the first separate exhibition devoted entirely to sole leather and there is no doubt that there is some extremely good sole leather on show. The outstanding characteristic of the exhibition is the fact of the wide variety of leather produced. On practically every stand there are different types of leather to suit different requirements.

One gained the impression that, whatever the individual shoe manufacturer or shoe repairer may require, the tanner is able and willing to produce. Indeed, the only limiting factor would seem to be price, which, today, is the big headache.

Traditional Tannages

The traditional types of tannage were, of course, on display. Oak bark sole leather still keeps its share of the market and does not lose favour with some sections of the trade.

The firm bend of mixed tannage, though not enjoying as large a share of the trade as formerly, is requested by many repairers. A slightly mellower leather suits the requirements of some manufacturers and some repairers.

As one would naturally expect, flexible bends were very much in evidence. A very light colour is demanded for this leather, as well as an almost perfect grain. More than ever are these bends required to be level and tanners will provide bends of specified thickness with only very slight tolerances.

The shoe manufacturer does not expect to have to level the soles cut from these bends and the tanners are fully aware of this and readily meet the specifications required. Many bends shown were buffed on the grain to give increased flexibility. Flexible bends were also available, either as straight vegetable tanned or as chrome retanned.

One innovation was the display of some flexible bends which had been given a pigment finish. The colours ranged from very pale shades to dark browns.

With these leathers it is not intended that the shoe manufacturer should scour the soles after the shoe is made up. If the sole becomes dirty during the course of manufacture is can be easily cleaned to restore it to the original colour.

Apparently some manufacturers have already found this leather satisfactory. Other shades of colour could be produced if desired.

With all types of flexible bends the tanners realise that the leather should give good adhesion in the cemented process and regular testing to see that the leather is satisfactory in this respect is carried out.

The sale of flexible bends by area, instead of by weight, is very slowly but surely, gaining ground. With levelled bends this should be advantageous to the shoe manufacturer and is a trend that one feels welcomed by the tanners.

Many examples of impregnated bends were seen. This applies both to flexible bends and to the firmer type of sole leather.

Increased water Resistance

As well as giving increased water resistance the wear of the leather is generally improved and the light colour of the leather is largely maintained. Although this type of leather costs a little more, the improvement in the quality of the leather from the wearer's point of view makes it well worth consideration. The more usual impregnated chrome sole leather was also on show.

One tanner, at least, exhibited a zirconium tanned leather. This was a flexible bend first tanned through with zirconium, followed by a very light vegetable tannage, leaving the centre of the bend white in colour from the zirconium. The bend had a light colour and was very flexible.

The same leather, impregnated, was still flexible and a very pleasing colour.

Whilst the production of this leather is still in the experimental stage it does show very promising results. It is interesting, also, because it is known that the French are still developing this tannage.

A few bellies and shoulders were in evidence but tanners' stands were mainly dominated by the bends.

It was obvious from the displays of the cut sole manufacturers that they do not lag behind other sections of the trade. They, too, are "tailor-making" their products to suit their customers' requirements.

They showed firm, flexible and impregnated soles in many tannages. Many of these soles were prepared for the cemented process so that the shoes manufacturer in this respect, becomes an assembler of components.

Worthy of Note

Top-pieces of all kinds, too, were available and worthy of note were the composite ones suitable for the stiletto heels now so popular with women's shoes.

The over-all impression was that the sole leather tanners are making real efforts to meet the changing demands of the shoe industry, adapting their processes to improve the new properties required in the leather and taking advantage of the latest research that is being carried out both by the leather and shoe industry.

—*(Leather Trades Review, 10th June 1959)*.

News and Notes

(a) IMPORT TRADE

(i) Chile

Revised Permitted Import List

The Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Santiago, has forwarded a list of goods which may be imported into Chile by Decree No. 5474 of April 29, 1959 (Official Gazette of May, 1959) of the Ministry of Finance indicating the rates of prior deposit as subsequently modified, fixed by the International Exchange Commission for each item. Extracts from the list are reproduced below for general information :—

REVISED IMPORT LIST

(*Articles of Interest to India are Generally Shown*).

Section III

Animal Products.

Group 10—Wools and other textiles of animal origin unprocessed.

Particulars	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of New Special Import Tax
Bristles in general ...	400	—
Animal hair ...	400	—
Sheep's wool, dirty or washed, and wool tops ...	100 30-days	—
Mohair wool ...	5,000	—
Goat's wool or hair, Angora type	5,000	—
White domestic rabbit hair ...	1,000	—
Special hair for making high quality artists' paint brushes..	5,000	—
Other wools and textiles of animal origin, unprocessed ...	5,000	—

Group 11—Hides and other animal remains, unprocessed.

Particulars	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of New Special Import Tax
Horse, sheep and goat hides (untanned) ...	100 30-days	...
Cattle hides, untanned ...	100 30-days	—
Other hides and animal remains, unprocessed ...	5,000	..

Group—73: Tannery and furriers' products.

Footwear ...	5,000	...
Handbags and similar goods ...	5,000	—
Cuttings or toe caps whether finished or not, for footwear ...	5,000	—
Ordinary hairy hides, tanned or softened ...	5,000	—
Hairless hides, tanned or dressed ...	5,000	—
Hides of finehair, tanned or dressed ...	5,000	..
Other tannery and furriers' products and their derivatives.	5,000	...

Group—74 : Products of horn, bone or other unspecified animal and similar materials.

Unspecified products of horn, bone or other animal or similar products	5,000	—

Deposits corresponding to goods subject to percentages of 5 per cent and 50 per cent are kept by the Central Bank for 30 days unless otherwise stated in the list.

Deposits corresponding to goods subject to a deposit of 100 per cent are kept for 90 days unless otherwise stated in the list.

All other deposits are kept for 90 days.

Deposits, which are calculated upon the C. I. F. value of the goods, even if part is paid in Chilean pesos, may be lodged in :

(*a*) Short-term promissory notes expressed in U. S. dollars issued by the Chilean Treasury.

(*b*) Bonds or other Chilean Government obligations issued in accordance with Article 79 of Law No. 13,305 or receipts issued by the Department of Public Debts (Caja de Amortizacion de la Deuda Publica) for payments made to purchase such bonds or obligations.

(*c*) U. S. dollars optionally for :—

(*i*) Goods subject to deposits of 5 per cent, 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

(*ii*) Goods on consignment, and

(*iii*) Deposits corresponding to instalments payable under deferred payment operations approved prior to May 9, 1959.

Notes.—

(*i*) All previous Permitted Import Lists are cancelled.

(*ii*) This list does not apply in the Free Zones of Africa, Aysen, Chiloe and Magallanes.

(*iii*) Modifications to the original list issued by the International Exchange Commission up to June 3, 1959 have been included in this list.

—(*I. T. J. 15th August 1959*).

(ii) India

1. Import Policy for Picking Bands during April-September 1959 Period

The following Public Notice (No. 71-ITC (PN) '59, dated the 10th July 1959) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Attention of the importers is invited to the remark against S. No. 37 (I) (d)/II in Section II of the Red Book for April-September, 1959 period, according to which quota licences issued for this sub-item are not to be utilised for import of 'Olive' brand picking bands.

2. On a review of the position, it has been decided that the existing remark against S. No. 37 (I) (d)/II may be deemed to have been deleted.

—(*I. T. J. 25th July 1959*).

2. Import Policy for the Licensing period, October 1959—March 1960

The following Public Notice (No. 76-ITC (PN)/59 dated the 24th July 1959) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—

The work relating to the formulation of import policy for the next licensing period, October 1959—March 1960 will be taken in hand shortly. The Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and others may send their suggestions regarding import policy for the next licensing period to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi on an immediate basis.

—(*I. T. J. 8th August 1959*).

(*iii*) Iraq

Value of Import Licences Issued during March and April, 1959

The Commercial Secretary, Embassy of India, Baghdad has furnished the following information regarding the value of import licences issued for import into Iraq from Sterling Area during March and April, 1959. The total value of licences issued for import from India during the same period amounted to ID. 163823 and ID. 229336, respectively.

Statement showing the value of Import Licences issued for import from Sterling Area during March and April 1959.

Particulars	Value (I. D.)	
	Through Ex-change	With-out Ex-change
(March 1959)		
Readymade garments, etc.—		
Plastic shoes ...	931	—
Leather ...	—	—
Shoes and belts of rubber ...	300	—
Leather and plastic belts ...	750	—
Leather gloves, etc. ...	430	—
Industrial materials for Factories		
Tanning clays, materials extracts.	3,041	—
Shoe polishes and leather dyes ...	7,940	—
Bones and horns ...	200	—
Rubber and sponge for shoe making ...	5,227	—
Heels and lasts of wood for shoes ...	1,770	—
Rubber heels and shoes for shoes ...	8,407	—
March 1959—*Contd.*		
Shoe polish	1,130	—
Leather for shoe uppers ...	5,491	—
Leather for shoe soles ...	2,085	—
Glues for industrial purposes ...	1,094	—
Rubber, sponges and crepe for shoes ...	11,618	28
(April 1959)		
Shoe laces	795	—
Canvas ...	3,670	—
Leather shoes ...	—	10
Rubber footwear ...	4,800	—
Leather belts and plastic belts ...	8,422	—
Leather bags and gloves ...	4,042	—
Slippers and Sandals ...	—	—
Leather and floor polishes ...	20	—
Shoe polishes and waxes ...	1,970	—
Tanned leather for shoe uppers.	63	—
Rubber heels and shoes ...	4,826	—
Dress and shoe fittings, clasps, etc.	11,096	—
Shoe laces ...	500	—
Leather wallets and bags ...	27	—
Rubber, sponge and crepe for shoes ...	3,470	—
Rubber heels and soles for shoes.	3,000	—

(*I. T. J. 15th August 1959*).

(*iv*) Pakistan

Import Policy for the period, July—December 1959

The Second Secretary (Commercial), High Commission for India in Pakistan, Dacca, has forwarded a copy of Public Notice No. 55(59)/Import, dated the 1st July, 1959, relating to Pakistan's Import Policy for July—December 1959, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of Pakistan. The Notification is reproduced below for general information.

Import licences for the shipping period, July—December 1959, are proposed to be

issued for the items listed in this Public Notice. Licences will be valid for the import of only such goods and commodities under these items as have not been prohibited or excluded through general public notices or otherwise. Industrial consumers will, however, be allowed on obtaining prior permission to import items which may not be on licensable list but which are considered essential for their requirements. Should Government consider it necessary to issue licences for any other item later, necessary notification will be issued.

2. Licences will be issued in cash and under Aid. Licences will be valid for all countries of the world except licences issued under Triangular Aid or licences on which, under bilateral Trade Agreements or Barter Arrangements the country of origin of the goods to be imported is specified.

3. Items to be licensed exclusively to industrial consumers only or for a particular region are marked as such in the list of the licensable items.

4. Applications are not invited from commercial importers or industrial consumers. However, if it is decided to call for applications from any particular class or category of importers, notice will be issued. Applications for emergency replacement of parts and machinery in case of break-down will continue to be entertained by the respective licensing authorities throughout the shipping period, as in the past.

5. The basis of licensing will be published on the Notice Boards at the Offices of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Karachi and Controllers of Imports and Exports, Lahore and Chittagong. It will also be printed in the weekly Bulletin of Supply and Development. It is requested once again that individual enquiries, if any should not be addressed to the Licensing Authorities until the basis of licensing has been published so that unnecessary correspondence is avoided.

6. Registered importers are reminded to make payment of the Registration Renewal Fees in time so that their licences may not be held up on that account.

Import Policy for July—December 1959

List of Items

Serial No.	Description	I.T.C. Classifi-cation
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Part-IV (Group D)	
33	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, excluding Hena ...	Item 2
	(Group H-2)	
66	Boots and shoe grindery, all sorts n.o.s. ...	Item 14
	(Group H-3)	
*71	Unwrought leather (patent, gold, silver and glacekid) ...	Item 2
*72	Leather scrap—bark tanned splite ...	Item 7
	(Group T-1)	
*140	Wool raw ...	Item 3
*141	Wool tops and shoddy wool ...	Item 4
	(Group Misc.-1)	
*181	Feathers ...	Item 5
	(Group Misc.-2)	
*200	Shoe lasts ...	Item 25

—(*I.T.J. 1st August '59*).

(b) EXPORT TRADE

(i) India

Export of raw goat skins, all sorts

The following Trade Notice (No. G/217/59, dated the 14th July 1959), has been issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta :—

Reference this Office Trade Notice No. G/200/59, dated the 3rd June 1959, on the above subject.

It is notified for information of the trade that it has been decided that in the case of newcomers all consignments of raw goat skins against pre-restriction contracts will be allowed for export provided the contracts are firm and are covered by irrevocable letters of credit opened before the 1st June, 1959.

It is notified for information of the trade that it has now been decided that the quotas for the export of raw goat skins will be fixed in terms of the number of pieces and not in terms of weight.

—(*I.T.J. 1st & 8th August 1959*).

(ii) Spain

New Spanish Hide Export Levy

New export levy on Spanish untanned hides is 103·44 gold pesetas per 100 kilos: this is estimated to be equivalent to 590 actual pesetas per ton on pre-devaluation currency which is still in force.

—(*Leather Trade Review, 29th July 1959*).

(c) TARIFF REGULATIONS

(i) Bahrein

Customs Regulations

The Commercial Secretary, Embassy of India, Baghdad, has forwarded copies of Schedules 'A' (containing a list of prohibited goods) and 'B' (showing the rates of Customs duty leviable on certain articles), appended to the Bahrein Customs Ordinance of 1950 as amended. Schedule 'A' and extracts from Schedule 'B' are reproduced below for general information :—

SCHEDULE 'B'

Schedule of Duties Leviable Subject to the Provisions Contained in the Ordinance.

No.	Commodity	Import Duty (Per cent *ad valorem*
1.	Baggage (passenger's) ... (Passengers' baggage in accordance with rules preceding on this schedule)	Free
2.	Leather goods ...	10
3.	Shoes ...	10

—(*I.T.J. 25th July 1959*).

(ii) India

1. Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959

The following Notification (G.S.R. 917 (No. 52/F. No. 34/62/59-Cus. IV-Customs and Central Excise), dated the 8th August 1959) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) (both as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry), and in supersession of the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, the Customs Duties Draw-back (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958, the Customs and Central Excise Duties Fund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958 and the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958, the Central

Government hereby makes the following rules the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely :—

2. The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw Back (General) Rules, 1959.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :

(*a*) "excisable materials" means materials produced or manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry, on which central excise duty has been paid ;

(*b*) "export" includes shipment of the goods as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port ;

(*c*) "goods" means any of the articles spcified in the First or the Second Schedule, which are manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry, and in the manufacture of which imported or excisable materials or both have been used ;

(*d*) "imported materials" means materials imported into India or the State of Pondicherry, on payment of customs duty :

(*e*) "manufacturer" means a manufacturer of the goods ;

(*f*) "drawback" includes drawback of customs duty paid on imported materials and rebate of central excise duty paid on excisable materials ;

(*g*) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. *Goods in Respect of which Drawback may be Paid.*—Subject to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and of these rules, and subject also to such provisions of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as may be applicable in this behalf, a drawback at the rate of rates determined in accordance with rule 4 or rule 5, shall be allowed of the customs duty paid on the imported materials, and the central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of the goods exported from India or the State of Pondicherry :

Provided that no such drawback shall be allowed if such goods have been taken into use after manufacture.

4. *Rates of Drawback in Respect of goods Specified in the First Schedule.*—(1) Drawback admissible under these rules in respect of any goods specified in the second column of the First Schedule shall be at the rate or rates specified against such goods in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) The Central Government may revise the rate or rates of drawback so specified at such intervals as it thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer of any variety or brand of the goods to furnish information in such form as it may prescribe, particularly in respect the materials used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid thereon.

5. *Rate of Drawback in Respect of Goods Specified in the Second Schedule.*—(1) Drawback admissible under these rules in respect of each variety or brand of the goods specified in the Second Schedule shall be the total of

the average customs duty paid on the imported materials and the average central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of the goods.

(2) Such averages shall be determined, on application by the manufacturer, by the Central Government on the basis of information furnished by the manufacturer in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid on such materials, during such period as in the opinion of the Central Government is relevant for the purpose.

(3) Such information shall be furnished by the manufacturer in such form as the Central Government may prescribe in any particular case, and shall be subject to such verification as the Central Government may deem necessary in any particular case.

(4) The Central Government may revise the rate or rates of drawback so determined for any variety or brand of the goods at such intervals as it thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer to furnish information in such form as it may prescribe, particularly in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs of excise duty, if any, paid thereon. If such information is not furnished and facilities for its verification are not provided, by the manufacturer within such period as may be specified by the Central Government, the Central Government may deny drawback in respect of shipments made, of such variety or brand of the goods after the expirty of the said period.

6. *Effective date for application of rate of drawback.*—The rate of drawback applicable to any goods exported shall be the rate in force on the date, as defined in Section 38 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), on which the shipping bill for such goods is delivered under Section 137 of that Act.

7. *Drawback inadmissible unless rate determined before exportation.*—Except as provided in rule 8, no goods which are exported shall be entitled to drawback under these Rules unless prior to their exportation, the Central Government has determined the rate or rates of drawback for such goods.

8. *Facility for shipment under provisional claims.*—(1) If it appears to the Central Government that the process of determination of a rate or rates of drawback in respect of any particular goods may take some time, the Central Government may, pending the determination of such rate or rates, insert, by notification in the Official Gazette, the description of such goods in the First or the Second Schedule, and when the description has been so inserted, the Central Government may, on a request in writing from any intending exporter of such goods, and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe in this behalf, permit export of such goods to be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule 9, but under provisional claim for drawback.

(2) Subject to the satisfactory identification of the goods shipped, and to the due observance by the exporter, of the prescribed procedures, such provisional claims shall be settled at such rate or rates as may be ultimately determined by the Central Government.

(3) In any case where permission has been granted under sub-rule (1) for export to be made under provisional claim for drawback, such permission shall not be

construed as any guarantee that the claim will be finally admitted and paid by the Customs Collector.

9. *Exporter's declarations and documents.*—At the time of the export of the goods, the exporter shall:

(*a*) make a declaration on the relative shipping bill that a claim for drawback under these rules is being made;

(*b*) state on the shipping bill, the description, quantity and such other particulars as are necessary for deciding whether the goods are entitled to drawback, and if so, at what rate or rates; and

(*c*) furnish the Customs Collector with a copy of the shipment invoice or any other documents giving particulars of the description, quantity and value of the goods to be exported.

10. *Certain conditions to govern drawback.*—No drawback shall be allowed under these rules in respect of any goods unless:—

(*i*) the goods are included in the export manifest of the vessel by which the goods are shipped; and

(*ii*) payment of drawback is demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

11. *Powers of Customs Collector*:—For the purpose of rules 4 and 5 of these rules, the Customs Collector may require the manufacturer to produce any books of account or other documents relating to the proportion and quantity of the imported and excisable materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs and central excise duty paid thereon.

12. *Access to manufactory.*—Whenever the Chief Customs Officer or the Chief Customs Authority considers it necessary, the manufacturer shall give access at all reasonable times to any officer of the Central Government specially authorized in this behalf by such officer or such authority, to every part of the premises in which the goods are manufactured, so as to enable the officer so authorized to verify by inspection of the processes of, and the materials used for, the mannfacture of such goods, or otherwise, the entitlement of the goods for drawback or for a particular rate of drawback, under these rules.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Serial No. (1)	Description of Goods (2)	Rate of drawback (3)
4.	Leather cloth	
16.	Chrome Leather washers	
21.	Footwear	
22.	Pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and paint ancillaries	
29.	Shoe uppers	

—*(I. T. J. 22nd August 1959).*

(iii) New Zealand

Tariff Classification

The New Zealand Customs Department have announced the following decisions in interpretation of the Customs Tariff.

Tariff item No.	Decision	British Preferential	General
448 (3)	*Boots and other footwear.—*		
	The following materials declared, etc.—		
	Textiles		
	Fabrics quilted to wadding backed with textile	3 per cent	20 per cent

—(*I. T. J. 22nd August '59*).

(iv) Pakistan

Changes in Customs Tariff

By an Ordinance promulgated by the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan on the 30th June 1959 (published in the Extraordinary Gazette of Pakistan, dated the 30th June 1959) the First Schedule (Import Tariff) to the Tariff Act, 1934 has been amended as follows.—

AMENDMENTS TO FIRST SCHEDULE

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, 1934.—

(1) Against the items or part items specified in the first and second columns of the sub-joined table, the entries in the fourth column of the table shall be substituted for the existing entries in the corresponding column of the said Schedule.—

Table

Item No. (1)	Name of Article (2)	Nature of duty (3)	Rate of duty (4)
36	Hides and skins not otherwise specified	...	50 Per cent *ad valorem*
36(2)	Skins (other than fur skins) tanned or dressed and unwrought leather	...	50 do.

—(*I. T. J. 15th August '59*).

(v) Sudan

Revised Import Regulation

The following information has been received from the First Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Khartoum :—

In accordance with Press Notice No. 918, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply, Government of the Republic of Sudan, all goods with the exception of those shown in the Schedule below, are with effect from the first of July, 1959, put under the Open General Licence, subject to the fulfilment of conditions enumerated below:

The Schedule

31. Saddlery and harnesses.

32. Leather suit cases and trunk.

33. Fur skins, undressed.

34. Furs, not made up.

36. Waste of wool and animal hair.

67. Leather Clothing ready-made.

Conditions governing Import of Items under Open General Licence :

1. Special forms have been made available for the registration of commodities under Open General Licence.

2. As from the 1st of July, 1959, every importer of commodity under Open General Licence shall register with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply, stating the quality, quantity and value of the commodity he wishes to import. Such registration must be prior to entering into firm contracts with foreign suppliers and in the prescribed forms.

3. The form is in triplicate, the original of which shall be used by the importer for clearance of goods, the green copy will be retained in the records of the Ministry and the third copy shall be submitted by the importer to the Exchange Control Section in the Ministry of Finance and Economics or to the authorised dealers, whichever is relevant.

4. The Customs Authorities shall not clear any commodities under Open General Licence unless the form registering such commodities has been duly endorsed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply. Where the form could not be utilized, the importer shall surrender it to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply.

5. Postal Stamps for one Sudanese Pounds shall be affixed to the form as in the case of application for the import of restricted commodities.

6. Forms are available at request in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply and also in the Offices of the Local Authorities and the Chamber of Commerce.

7. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply, Government of the Republic of Sudan, reserves the right to accept or refuse registration of goods under Open General Licence specified in Section (3) above for reasons of the Country's Commercial Policy towards certain other Countries or of unreasonably high c.i.f. prices.

—(*I. T. J., 8th August 1959*).

(*d*) GENERAL

(*i*) Germany

Trade Enquiries from Parties in India

It has been brought to the notice of this office that the Indian firms do not pay sufficient attention to the typing of their letters, the kind of stationery used by them etc. and very often the result is that the German firms throw their enquiries into the waste-paper baskets on the presumption that the firm is not worth dealing with. This is the reason why many of the letters addressed to the firms in Germany and other countries remain un-answered and the Indian firms often feel hurt by silence of firms abroad.

In the circumstances, the Indian traders and exporters are advised to use good stationery while addressing their trade inquiries to the firms etc. abroad.

—(*Official Communication*).

(*ii*) India

Footwear Manufacture

During visits to different small scale footwear manufacturers for rendering technical assistance, the Officers of the Small Industries Service Institute, Agra, found that too many wrinkles were visible on the toe after finishing. The manufacturers did not know the cause of the defect and the remedy.

The manufacturers were advised by the Institute to adopt the following methods to avoid the wrinkles on toe.

1. The toe-puff should be skived in such a way that there should be no knife mark, it should be very smooth and even throughout. But from the edge of toe puff upto ½" width it should be just like leather edge.

2. Care should be taken before lasting that lining is well stretch alround the toe.

3. If toe leather is thick soap water should be used on the flash side, so that the leather become soft and pliable.

4. While lasting, every wrinkle should be cut by knife and pulled well so that when tack would be put well set wrinkle would set smooth with level alround the toe. In the end they should hammer it sufficiently with the rasp so that the shape of the toe becomes good and the wrinkles would not be visible at all after finishing.

The above advice was followed by many of the small scale footwear manufacturers with good results.

—(*Bulletin of Small Industries, July 1959*).

2. Central Advisory Council for Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited Appointed

The following Notification (No. 35-ST (20)/57, dated the 8th July 1959) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Under Article 65 of the Articles of Association of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation, the President is pleased to appoint a Central Advisory Council to make available to the Corporation the benefit of advice of experienced persons connected with the export trade on matters of interest to the Corporation.

2. The Council will consist of :—

Chairman

(1) Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., 4, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Member Secretary

(2) Shri T. C. Kapur, Managing Director of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., 4, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Members

(3) Shri S. L. Kirloskar C/o. Messrs. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Elphinstone Road, Kirkee, Poona-3.

*(4) Shri T. Abdul Wahid Sahib, B.A., B.L., C/o. Messrs. T. Abdul Wahid, & Co., 19, Vepery High Road, Periamet, Madras-3.

(5) Shri B. L. Jalan, C/o. Messrs. Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square (East), Calcutta-1.

(6) Shri Ramanlal D. Shroff, C/o. Messrs. Chhaganlal Kasturchand, Lalsingh Building, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-2.

(7) L. C. Kenoi, C/o Messrs. Hanumanbax Surajmall (P) Ltd., P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1.

(8) Shri S. P. Puri, Managing Director of the State Bank of India, Bombay.

(9) Shri F. E. H. Goddard, Manager of the Chartered Bank, Fort, Bombay.

(10) Shri N. M. Chokshi, General Manager of the Bank of Baroda.

3. The present Council is constituted for a term of one year.

(*I. T. J. 1st August 1959*).

3. Industry-Wise Approach to Export Problems

Mr. K. B. Lall, Additional Secretary to the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, addressing the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, commended an industry-wise approach to the problem of export promotion. For a developing economy, he said, export promotion was very difficult, more so when the economy itself was not fully planned, because of inflationary pressures and high cost. But to earn more foreign exchange, it was an inescapable necessity to step up exports. Individual efforts would always be motivated by profits and therefore they should make an industry-wise approach, he added. Mr. Lall suggested that all exportable products, particularly of small industries, should be standardised with the help of Government in order to secure better markets in foreign countries.

Earlier, welcoming Mr. Lall, the President of the Chamber, Mr. B. N. Bhattacharjee urged the setting up of export houses which could conveniently deal in a number of closely related items, higher priority for movement of all export commodities and reduction in railway and shipping freight rates, allocation of foreign exchange on a more liberal basis to exporters going abroad and confining the activities of the State Trading Corporation to mere contacting and contracting.

—(*Indian Business, August 1959*).

*Shri T. Abdul Wahid Sahib, B.A., B.L., is a member of the Committee of Administration of this Council.

Trade Agreements

1. Renewal of Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement

The following Press Note, dated New Delhi the 11th August 1959, has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and industry :—

Negotiations for the renewal of the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement concluded in New Delhi on 11th August 1959.

Letters were exchanged between Mr. M.R. Younossi, Leader of the Afghan Delegation, and Shri K. B. Lall, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, setting out the arrangements agreed upon between the two countries for the development of trade.

The two Governments have re-affirmed their desire to promote trade between India and Afghanistan, and to take such special steps, in terms of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the two countries, as might be found practicable in this regard.

An important feature of the Agreement is the understanding between the two Delegations on the measure necessary to achieve, within the framework of their respective import, export and foreign exchange regulations, a balance of trade between the two countries.

• It has been agreed that facilities will be afforded to registered importers for import into India of dried and fresh fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds, inedible animal and vegetable crude material and medicinal herbs from Afghanistan. These facilities are intended to strengthen and streamline the traditional trade between the two countries, which is financed by traders in Indian rupees.

In addition to traditional payment and trading channels it has been agreed that a special self-balancing account will be opened by the Da Afghanistan Bank with the State Bank of India. The import of hides and skins from Afghanistan is proposed to be licensed freely, and its sale proceeds will be credited to the special account which would be used for financing Afghanistan's expenditure in India including that on Afghan purchases from Indian sources.

The Government of Afghanistan will, on their part, afford facilities for import from India of goods such as cotton and woollen textiles, tea, coffee, dried fish, vegetable products, agricultural products, chemical products, soaps, engineering goods, electrical goods, household and building requirements, hardware, rubber manufactures, Boots, Shoes and Belts, other leather manufactures, artificial leather goods and products of handicrafts and cottage industries.

It has also been agreed that the Government of India will afford facilities for the export of Afghan goods through India to other countries.

The two Governments will consult each other periodically to review these arrangements with a view to improving upon them to the advantage of the two countries.

The provisions of the new Agreement take effect from July 21, 1959, the date on

which the old Agreement expired. It will be valid for a period of one year, but will be automatically extended for a further period of one year unless either of the contracting parties gives notice to the contrary two months prior to the expiry of the Agreement.

(*Official Communication*).

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2. Trade and Payments Agreement between the Government of India and the Rumanian People's Republic

A Trade and payments Agreement between the Government of India and Rumania was signed on the 14th May 1959 in Bucharest. The text of the trade agreement and letters exchanged in this connection are reproduced below for general information :

The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic and the Government of India, animated by the desire to develop trade relations between the two countries on a balanced basis and to increase the volume of trade between them to as high a level as is possible, have agreed upon the following :

Article I

1. Both Governments will in every possible way develop and strengthen the trade relations between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. They will study and, with the utmost goodwill take decisions on the suggestions which either of them would like to present for the consideration of the other with the purpose of achieving closer economic relations.

2. (*a*) For the goods imported and exported from one country to the other, both Governments pledge themselves to grant maximum facilities allowed by their respective laws, rules and regulations. The total value of the imports will be equal to the total value of the exports effected by either country.

(*b*) The said goods will enjoy full most favoured nation treatment in respect of customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on imports or exports or in respect of the methods of levying such duties and charges and with respect to rules, formalities and charges in connection with customs clearing operations.

(*c*) Further, the two countries will grant each in respect of the issuance of import and export licences treatment no less favourable than that granted to any other country in the Soft Currency Area or to any other country with which the contracting country makes payments in its own national currency.

(*d*) Any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by either of the Contracting Parties to any product originating in the territory of a third country or destined for its territory, shall be granted immediately, and unconditionally to the like product originating in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties or destined to be imported into its territory.

(*e*) The above provisions may be subject to further review in the event of either party being desirous of doing so as provided for in Article XII.

3. The provisions of the above clauses shall not, however, apply to the grant or continuance of any.—

(a) advantages accorded by either Government to contiguous countries for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic;

(b) preferences or advantages accorded by India to any third country and existing on the 23rd March 1954 or in replacement of such preferences or advantages that existed prior to the 15th August 1947.

Article II

The export of goods from the Rumanian People's Republic to India and from India to the Rumanian People's Republic, during the period of validity of the present agreement will be carried out in accordance with the schedules "A" and "B" to be agreed upon between the two Governments for every calendar year.

The goods agreed upon for export from the Rumanian People's Republic to India and from India to the Rumanian People's Republic during the first year of the present agreement are set out in the attached schedules "A" and "B" respectively.

Article III

The import and export of the goods stipulated in Article II will be carried out in accordance with the export, import and foreign exchange regulations in force in either country and on the basis of contracts to be concluded between Rumanian Foreign Trade enterprises, on the one side, and the Indian physical and juridicial parties, including Indian State-owned Organizations, on the other.

Article IV

The provisions of the present agreement do not affect the rights of the Rumanian Foreign Trade Enterprises and the rights of the Indian physical and juridicial parties subject to the import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force in both the countries of concluding commercial transactions concerning the import of export goods not included in the schedules "A" and "B".

Article V

Both Governments will render all possible assistance for the export and import of the goods mentioned in the schedules "A" and "B" as well as for the goods to be exported and imported under the transactions referred to in Article IV.

Article VI

All payments between the Rumanian People's Republic and the Republic of India, described in Article VII, will be effected in non-convertible Indian rupees.

For this purpose, the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic will maintain a Central Account with the Reserve Bank of India and one or more accounts with one or more commercial banks in India, authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

1. (a) The Central Account, maintained by the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic with the Reserve Bank of India, will be used for depositing the rupees holdings of the Rumanian party and for replenishing the accounts of the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic with the authorized Indian Commercial Banks and for operating the technical credit.

(b) The accounts maintained by the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic with the Indian Commercial Bank will be used for carrying out all other operations mentioned in Article VII.

2. (a) The Central Account will be replenished by transfers of funds in Indian rupees from the accounts maintained by the State Bank of RPR with the Indian Commercial Banks and by receipts under the technical credit.

(b) The Accounts with the Commercial Banks will be replenished by transfers of funds from other similar accounts and from the Central Account.

The payments permitted in accordance with the Indian Foreign Exchange Control Laws and Regulations will be effected on the basis of this Agreement to the physical and juridicial persons residing in the Rumanian People's Republic by the physical and juridicial persons residing in India, by crediting the amount of such payments to the accounts of the State Bank of the RPR with the Commercial Indian Banks.

Likewise, the payments which are to be effected by the physical and juridicial persons residing in the Rumanian People's Republic to the physical and juridicial persons residing in India in accordance with the Rumanian Foreign Exchange Control Laws and Regulations will be effected by debiting the accounts maintained by the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic with the Commercial Indian Banks, under the instructions of the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Article VII

The following payments between the two countries will be effected through the accounts mentioned in Article VI.

(a) Payments for goods imported and exported in accordance with this agreement;

(b) Payments connected with commercial transactions and covering insurance, freight (in case of transporting the goods in Indian or Rumanian Ships or planes), port charges, Storage, forwarding expenses, inspection charges and bunkering, consular taxes, transit and transhipment charges.

(c) Payments for distribution of films;

(d) Payments for technical assistance, including the maintenance of experts and technicians in India and for technical and other training and specialization in the Rumanian People's Republic;

(e) Payments of expenses connected with tours of a commercial and cultural nature and of official delegations as well as other tours;

(f) Payments of the expenses for the maintenance of the Embassy, diplomatic consulates and commercial representations;

(g) Payments resulting from periodical settlements of postal, telegraphical and telephone services;

(h) Payments of fees and honoraries, taxes for licences and patents;

(i) Payments of subscriptions for newspapers, magazines and other publications;

(j) Any other payments on which agreement may be reached between the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic including transfers in/from the non-convertible Rupee accounts of a third party.

Article VIII

The reciprocal commitments expressed in another currency than the Indian rupees will be converted in Indian rupees at the official parity of that currency, in respect to the Indian rupee, in force on the day of payment.

Article IX

Any balances in the Rupee Accounts of the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic or any debt of the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic in connection with the grant of technical credit will, upon expiry of this Agreement, be used during the ensuing 6 months for the purchase of Indian or Rumanian goods, as the case may be, or will be settled in such other way, as may be agreed upon between the two Parties.

Article X

Mercantile ships of both countries, while entering, staying in or leaving the ports of either country, will enjoy the most favoured facilities granted by their respective laws, rules and regulations to ships under their country's flags. This principle shall not, however, apply to ships engaged in coastal navigation.

Article XI

Both Governments will render all possible assistance for the shipping of the goods to be exported or imported under the present Agreement from one country to the other as far as possible by Indian and Rumanian ships.

Article XII

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement, the two Contracting Parties agree to consult each other in respect of matters connected with the trade and payments between the two countries.

For this purpose, the representatives of the two Governments will meet at the request of either party, at a place and time, to be mutually agreed upon, the meeting being held on a date within 45 days of the request.

Article XIII

The present Agreement will come into force on 14th May 1959 and will remain valid for a period of three years.

The Schedules "A" and "B" can be extended or renewed by letters exchanged between the two Parties at the beginning of each calendar year.

The Agreement can be extended or renewed by negotiations between the two Contracting Parties, to be commenced three months prior to its expiry.

Done in Bucharest on the 14th day of May 1959, in two originals in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.

(Sd.) D. SANDILYA.
On behalf of the Govt. of India.

(Sd.) A. TOMA,
On behalf of the Govt. of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Export from the Rumanian People's Republic to India

Schedule B

Export from India to the Rumanian People's Republic

19. Wool, raw.
20. Wool, waste.

25. Hides and Skins, raw and semi-processed.
26. Tanned skins and leather products including footwear.
27. Tanning materials, myrobalan and extracts.
38. Handicrafts and cottage industry products.

(LETTERS)

Bucharest, 14th May, 1959.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the trade and Payments Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic concluded today, I have the honour to state that the understanding reached between ourselves is set out below:

With a view to developing further the trade relations between the two countries, the two Governments agree to provide facilities for strengthening and expanding business contacts between the Indian State-owned Organisations and the Rumanian Trade Enterprises on a basis of mutual benefit and observance of the commercial interests of the parties concerned.

Accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my highest consideration,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) D. SANDILYA,
Leader, Indian Trade Delegation.

H. E. ANA TOMA,
Leader, Rumanian Trade Delegation.

Bucharest, 14th May, 1959.

Dear Mr. Sandilya,

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date which reads as follows:

(not reproduced)

I confirm that the above correctly sets out the understanding reached between us.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ANA TOMA,
Leader, Rumanian Trade Delegation.

Mr. D. SANDILYA,
Leader, Indian Trade Delegation.

—(*I.T.J.* 22nd *August* 1959).

Export Opportunities

(i) Canada

Sub: Export of footwear

Information has been received from first Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Canada, that Messrs. R. M. S. Imports of Canada, Terminal A, Box 56, Toronto-1, Ontario are interested in importing canvas shoes and girls sandals from our country.

Manufacturers/Exporters of above items in our country may please contact Messrs. R. M. S. Imports of Canada for business terms etc.

—(*Official Communication*).

(ii) Cyprus

Sub : Export of finished leathers

Information has been received that Messrs. Costas A. Anastasiades, Leather Merchants importers, Saphous Street, 15, Nicosia, Cyprus are interested in the import of finished leathers "in everything connected with shoe industry, such as upper leathers, chrome leather, box calf, glace kids, goatskins for linings, sole leather etc."

Manufacturers/Exporters of above items in our country may please contact Messrs. Costas A. Anastasiades, for business terms etc.

—(*Official Communication*).

(iii) Germany

Sub : Export of East India Hides & Skins

Information has been received that Messrs. Stadlauer Lederin dustric Wigner & Co., Wien, XXII, Industriestrasse 20, are interested in importing from our country buffalo hides and buffalo calf skins.

The qualities they are looking for are listed below :—

2,500 lbs. hides consisting about $\frac{1}{4}$ buffalo calf-skins, 1/4 heavy buffalo hides 15 lbs. up and the remnant part of heavy kip hides about 12 lbs. up.

Manufacturers/Exporters of the above items in our country may please contact Messrs. Stadlauer Lederindustrie Wigner & Co., for business terms etc.

—(*Official Communication*).

(iv) U. S. A.

1. Sub: Export of hides and skins

Information has been received that Messrs. W. M. Welch Manufacturing Co., 1515, Sedgwick Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, U. S. A. are interested in importing full grain smooth sheep leather for novelty book-binding and fine portfolio work. It is also stated that they are anxious to buy " leather in the full hides ".

Manufacturers/Exporters of above items in our country may please contact the said American firm with samples and quotations.

—(*Official Communication*).

2. Sub: Export of Sweat bands used in felt - hats

Information has been received that Mr. Max Rappaport, 722, Broadway, New York-3, U. S. A. are interested in importing

from our country "Sweat" bands used in felt-hats made out of skins in the following specifications :—

1. 1-$\frac{3}{4}$" width ; $1\frac{1}{2}$/2 ounce weight cut sweat bands.
2. $1\frac{1}{2}$/2 ounce weight ; measurement approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet per skin, no holes ; wide spread.

The skins must be vegetable tanned and buffed backed.

Manufacturers/Exporters of above items in our country may please contact Mr. Max Rapport, for business terms etc.

—(*Official Communication*).

3. Sub : Export of Chrome crust side leather to U. S. A.

Information has been received that Messrs. J. Lichtman & Sons, 241, Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey, Bigelow-3, U.S.A., are interested in importing "Crust side leather that would be in a state ready for finishing ". The qualities they are looking for are listed below :—

1. The leather must be chrome tanned.
2. The tempor of the leather can be of two kinds - medium, firm and quite mellow.
3. The weight not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounce up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
4. Fat liquor that would be of such make up that would not spew or interfere with the penetration of the finish.
5. Selection would have to be of top grade, free of tick marks.
6. Measurement would be not less than 16 feet up to 22 or 23 feet.

The kind of animal they prefer is the cow without the hump on its back as this leather it is stated is not preferred as it is associated with the vegetable tanned and cheaper types of leather.

Manufacturers/Exporters of above items in our country may please contact Messrs. J. Lichtman & Sons, for business terms etc.

—(*Official Communication*).

P.S. : *1. Interested exporters in the country, if they so desire, may contact the aforesaid parties.*

2. This council does not guarantee about their financial status.

—(Ed.)

Progressive total for the month of August 1959

	No. of Bales	Value in Rs.
(a) Cow Hides		
1. July 1959 ...	4,688	82,09,858
2. August 1959 ...	4,010	71,73,542
Total ...	8,698	1,53,83,400
(b) Cow Calf Skins		
1. July 1959 ...	441	11,91,486
2. August 1959 ...	370	13,23,141
Total ...	811	25,14,627
(c) Buff Hides		
1. July 1959 ...	193	2,68,144
2. August 1959 ...	216	3,09,917
Total ...	409	5,78,061
(d) Buff Calf Skins		
1. July 1959 ...	422	8,47,043
2. August 1959 ...	288	5,98,146
Total ...	710	14,45,189
(e) Tanned Goat Skins		
1. July 1959 ...	1,665	80,17,467
2. August 1959 ...	1,533	76,31,419
Total ...	3,198	1,56,48,886
(f) Tanned Sheep Skins		
1. July 1959 ...	1,009	57,45,235
2. August 1959 ...	927	54,96,031
Total ...	1,936	1,12,41,266