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LEATHERS

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Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

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EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY

SEAL OF QUALITY

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LEATHERS

Vol. III JANUARY 1962 No. 1

Implementation of the Plan

HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S CALL

Concentrated Effort

I shoud like our minds to be concentrated on this Third Five Year Plan, which is the biggest thing we have to deal with and which really should help us to deal with all our other problems.

Ending Conflicts

I have never worried very much about the problem of foreign exchange or internal resources, because I think that if we are really united, prepared to face all these problems, we can solve them. But what worries me are these tendencies inside the country and the way our attention is taken away from the major issues and diverted to internal quarrels, internal conflicts and the like. That really is a serious affair because it undermines our position.

National Unity

I think it is the very first thing for us to remember in dealing with this Third Plan that the basic necessity is for us not only to hold together, not to allow ourselves to be diverted and distracted by other things, but also to think in terms of the country as a whole.

Strengthening Ourselves

There is no choice for us but to strive our utmost to strengthen ourselves, our economy, our defences and everything else that goes to give our country strength.

Socialism

If we aim at socialism, let us say it to-day, tomorrow and the day after and every morning and evening. Let there be no mistake about it, let us not quibble about it.

Planning

Planning is a continuing process and we have to think in terms not of one Plan but of several Plans ahead, fifteen years, twenty years or more.

Twin Sectors

Industrialisation itself requires the greatest importance being given to agricultural growth and progress. They are inter-allied and we cannot separate them.

Achievements

What we have done in agriculture, in heavy or light industries, in education or health - whatever it is - is by almost any standard exceedingly creditable and sometimes quite remarkable.

Rural Sector

I shall say a word or two about the development of the rural sector, panchayats, panchayati raj, co-operative and the like. That will make a very great difference to the whole basis of both our democracy and our economy.

While these things function, they lay a foundation for automatic progress *i.e.* the people do it themselves. That is the only ultimate way of doing these things.

People's Role

We want good Ministers, good officials, ofcourse, but the real base is that it catches the millions of people. That is why we attach so much importance to this panchayati raj, business or to co-operatives, not run by officials. It is of the highest importance that officials should not interfere except by advice and that people should run them.

Export Promotion

We must starve ourselves of goods and things and export them to get foreign exchange.

Sound Financial Health

India is not, in spite of everthing, in spite of floods and disasters, in a poor state financially. It is in very good health and we should take advantage of this good health to make it work as a healthy man should work and not depend too much on others.

(Extracts from the Prime Minister's Speech at the meeting of the National Development Council in New Delhi on September 12, 1960).

(Official Communication)

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Extracts from the Report of Work done in France

BY

Sri M. A. GANI,

Senior Scientific Officer, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

UNDER THE INDO-FRENCH TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT.

Leather Industry in France

Under this heading I give in brief a short account of my impressions about this industry and this is essential for the succeeding details given in this report.

The leather industry in this country is organised wholly in the private sector, some of the finest quality of leathers are manufactured in the country. Like all other countries the industry in this country is in the hands of person or persons having different modes of thinking and as such we have this industry in all sizes, capacities and stages of development *i.e.* in terms of Indian terminology there are small scale, medium scale and large scale tanneries and located in the different regions of France. Even small tanneries which appeared delapidated were mechanised and most of the older equipments in all the tanneries seemed to be largely of imported stock from Germany, England etc. But most of the modern equipments are all fabrications of France and greatly contributed by Mercier Freres. This firm is making some of the most modern equipments in some of the specialised fields which have found inroads, not only in France and European countries but also overseas countries like Australia, England, and U. S. A.

Raw materials.—Raw hides and skins which form the basic raw materials are available in plenty in France. All the hides produced in the country are generally preserved by using salt (wet salted). But however a large amount of hides and skins (flint dried) are also imported into the country from the different colonies of France. The wet salted stock of the country is generally of good quality. A considerable amount of raw hides wet salted stock is also imported from Burma and other far eastern countries, E. I. Tanned skins from India in small amounts. But the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials shows the same trend in the country.

A certain amount of raw goat skins of Indian origin and vegetable tanned reptile skins also are imported but most of the raw materials of the leather industry are channelled through England. Practically all types of raw hides and skins are processed in the country. The raw hides produced in the country are of very good quality as is reflected in the quality of the finished leather.

The tanning industry in France is spread practically all over France and each area has its own speciality of manufacture. There are two types of tanneries (i) which buys its own raw materials for processing and marketing themselves through the regular channels (ii) Job work tanneries where different persons send their materials for processing. These tanneries simply process the hides, skins and leathers and return the leathers after processing.

In both these types the tanneries can be classified in large scale and small scale sectors compared to India. Generally in the small scale a lot of manual labour has to be used. In general outlook the small scale tanneries are very much similar in their outlook as the semi-mechanised tanneries in India.

In view of the different types of raw materials handled in the different tanneries it is but natural that the industry requires a large number of processing chemicals and auxiliaries which go in the making of leather. These are generally supplied by the well developed chemical industry in the country. Generally the big chemical areas concerns in the country have research laboratories of their own where the developments are made and the materials with necessary informations are passed on to the industry. One chemical concern generally produces chemicals not only for the leather industry but also for the other industries where these and these types of products are used. Sometimes the same product used in more than one industry are marketed under different trade names. These large manufacturing concerns always try to keep abreast of the developments in other countries and the products marketed by them by developing similar products in their establishments, or even fabricating these products under licence from outside parties. This is true in respect of a number of products now being produced and marketed in the different fields of various industries. The various wars in Europe and their after effects had their effects on the developments to a great deal in France specially the last war. It is however surprising the way the industry has adjusted itself to these conditions.

I am giving below the various chemicals and auxiliaries that are used in the leather industry with the different process relevant informations on these products.

Curing and preservation.—Sea salt is the common preservative used for the preservation of hides and skins in the country by the wet salting process. The curing is done generally at the slaughter houses. The slaughter houses which are located in the different centres of the country are located in large spacious places. This place is reserved for the sale of the cattle, slaughter, flaying, marketing of meat, preservation and grading of hides, and skins, processing of bye products of the meat industry. The cleanliness and hygienic conditions of these centres is of a very high order, with all proper sanitary conditions. Generally these centres are operated by Government with proper control over the operation and running and seeing that the food quality of the meat is of the highest order. Strict control is maintained. The various private business houses have their offices at the place.

In curing along with salts the other normal preservations are also used depending on the type of the skins like arsenic salts etc., in the case of wooly hair sheep skins to preserve the wool, invariably however storage in cold rooms after salting is widely practiced. Recently experiments have been in progress in certain large tannery establishments to check the quality of hides and skins by sealing them in plastic bags immediately after salting with very promising results.

Soaking agents.—Water - The quality of water varies considerably from place to place in the country. Mainly river waters are used for tanneries. In some places specially in Mezamet area the water is very soapy to touch. The processes in all these places have, therefore, been adjusted to the conditions. Tanneries have therefore water treatment plants to purify water from certain operations in the tannery.

Special soaking agents.—While there is no difficulty in the soaking back of wet salted and dried hides still tanneries processing dry salted and flint dried hides for Africa and Asia have to use special soaking agents. Considerable amounts of wetting agents of indigenous manufacture like Ekatrampe manufactured by Est. Kuhlmann is used. This product which is probably based on chlorinated product acts both as soaking agent and bactericidal. The soaking time is reduced and loss due to dissolution of hide substance is reduced. Other product now coming in use is Sodium Totrasulphide. This product has been introduced recently from America where it is widely used specially in case of hides having bacterial effects to other antiseptics like "Sterozol" are also used.

Unhairing.—The most continuously used Sharpener is sodium sulphide. Of late hydrosulphide is also being used in considerably larger amounts. Use of amines like dimethylamine is not practicised much. In the south in the processing of woolly sheep of countries origin as well as Australian sheep weating process is used considerably. However, in certain of the tanneries in the case of coarse wool bearing sheep skins, sulphide painting has been introduced. Enzyme unhairing is also used in certain tanneries. But for finest quality wooly skins sweating process is used.

The enzyme based products "Sebacol & La Rapidermasa and Rapidepilase" generally used are all manufactured by Rapidasa & Cie. Their other products marketed for the purpose are Batinases, Sterozol, etc.

Deliming and bating.—For deliming and bating purposes the auxiliaries are generally of the same type as used elsewhere. The bates are supplied by Rapidasa & Cie. known as "Batinase" supplied in ready to use diluted form or in the form of concentiets. Products of this company are also marketed by smaller concerns for ready to use products after mixing in various areas.

Pickling.—Besides the various mineral acids and salts, organic sulfonic acids generally those based on napthalane and other mixed acids with organic acids are widely used. These are marketed by various chemicals suppliers. Use of hydrochloric acid is preferred as there is a belief that sulphuric acid produces a tender grain in the leather specially in case retan type of leathers. The various pickling agents are supplied by various companies but two outstanding manufacturers in France are Progil and Kuhlmann.

Tanning agents

Vegetable Tanning Materials.—Chestnut and Sumac are by far the two most widely used tanning materials in the country as both these are of indigeneous origin. The chestnut industry in the country is now under the combine "Chaitaigner France". This combines has arrangements with quebracho extract manufacturers of S. America and is now working in close collaboration with them. Previously the Chestnut extract was marketed separately by different manufacturers but now all the product made by Progil, Tannin Roy as well as in Italy are closely linked. As this is controlled by one combine, the others are working more in association with those interested in tanning materials of imported region. The other materials coming next in order of preference are wattle extract and myrobalan extract. The tanning extract manufacturers try to develop the use of the various materials for definite processes and supply them both in original condition as well as ready to use blended extracts for various purposes.

Manufacture of chestnut extract.—Chestnut tree contains about 9% tannins in the heart-wood. As it is difficult to leach them in open vats, use is made of a battery of stainless steel pressure jacketted vessels. The leached liquor is allowed to settle, decanted and made into powder extracts. However, before the conversion into extracts depending on the type of tannage for which the extract is to be made different treatment like sulfitation/sweatening, blending with syntans etc. is done. The sludge likewise after necessary dilution and blending with the syntans is also use for slightly inferior type of extracts.

Uses of Chestnut extract.—Besides tanning industry where chestnut is used extensively, it is used extensively in the water treatment of boiler compounds for the prevention of crust in boilers. Being used in alkaline condition the insolubles which separate out as sediments, are mixed with phosphates and alkali. The Institution Chaitaigner France with the close collaboration of Progil and Tannin Rey Laboratories give all the know-how to users of this extract for water treatment. This is exported in large amounts all over the world and some of the well known compounds which were being imported in this country some time back are all based on chestnut. The special use in locomotives which run on steam, the use is indispensible. Other potential use is in the oil drilling well compositions for the emulsification of different types of soils met with in the drilling of oil. For this purpose work is in progress in Projil laboratories to modify the Chestnut so that it could be used alone. At present this has to be blended with other tanning materials and synthetic materials.

During my visit to the different tannin extract concerns the various details of manufacture, control and standardisation that have to be applied in the manufacture of tanning extracts were studied from the view of the tanning materials to be dealt with in our country. Production and use of solid extracts is not in vogue now-a-days. The solid extract even imported from foreign countries is dissolved, blended, modified and sold as liquid extracts in bulk or converted into powder.

Other vegetable tanning materials.—Sumac is generally used in powdered form by a large number of tanneries. However, in special blends with other tanning materials it is marketed after extracting and blending into extracts. For purposes of retanning chrome retanned leathers in blended extract containing among other materials wattle, myrobalan and aluminium salts after complexing with sulpho phthlate/or other like substances are widely used. This blended extract gives a remarkable effect of very light leathers colour after retannage, and this is being used in the manufacture of white corrected grain nubuck leather after retannage specially from the poor quality hides of Burma and other countries of Asia and Africa.

(To be Concluded)

News and Notes

(a) EXPORT TRADE

India

The following Public Notice No. 129-ITC (PN)/61 dated 25th November 1961 has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Attention of the importers is invited to Section II of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for the period October, 1961-March 1962 wherein it has been provided that import of Hides and skins, raw or salted (S. No. 144/IV) will be allowed to be imported by Established Importers on the basis of a quota of 100%.

2. It has now been decided that permits for import of Hides and Skins from Afghanistan may be granted freely both to Established Importers and New Comers. Permits granted in terms of this Public Notice will be valid to cover despatches of goods from Afghanistan upto the 31st March, 1962 and subject to other terms and conditions as laid down in Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 6-ITC (PN)/60 dated 12-1-1960.

3. Importers of hides and skins, raw or salted, from Afghanistan may accordingly apply for permits to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay/Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Central Area, New Delhi upto 28th February 1962.

(Official communication)

(b) IMPORT TRADE

Austria

Import Trade Control Policy

The First Secretary to the Embassy of India, Vienna, has forwarded lists of articles which are either free or have been liberalized or subject to import licence when imported into Austria. The lists showing the *Articles of Interest to India* are reproduced below for general information.

LIST I

Free or Liberalized Articles

Name of Article	*Tariff No.*	*Import Policy*
Hides and skins tanned ...	41·05A	Free
Goat Hair ...	53-02	Free
Bristles ...	05-02	Free
Myrobalan extracts crushed and whole	Ex. 13-01 Ex. 32-01	Free
Dyeing and tanning materials excluding myrobalan, pigments etc. ...	13-01	Free
Crushed bones, grist, hoof and horn tips	Ex-05-08 Ex-05-09	Free
Cattle including Sheep and Goat ...	01-04	Free
Wool-raw ...	53-01	Free

LIST II

Articles Subject to Import Licence

Name of Article		*Tariff No.*
Hides and skins tanned	...	Except 41-05A
Boots and Shoes (Leather)	...	Chapt. 64
Other leather manufactures	...	Chapt. 42
Shoe making machinery including parts	...	Ex. 84—42

(I.T.J. 25-11-1961)

Egypt

New Import Policy

Indian Embassy in Cairo has informed that The Delta Trading Co., 18, Emad El Dine Street, Cairo, has also been entrusted by the UAR authorities, with the task of importation of the following commodities into the UAR*

1. Skins, hides and leather.

Interested parties may as usual contact them direct in respect of export of these items.

(*See 'Leathers' dated September-October 1961, Page 16).

(Official communication)

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New Zealand

Import Licensing Arrangements

The New Zealand Customs Department have issued the following notice about the transfer of import licences from one item to another: (1) The policy that will be followed in respect of applications for transfer of licences during the balance of the 1961 period and set out in Circular Memorandum Import Licensing 1961/12 is varied by the removal of the penalty clause in respect of some items and the reduction of the penalty in certain other cases.

(2) following are two schedules setting out the items affected by this decision. The schedules are:

(*a*) Schedule I. Items to which transfers will be considered without penalty.

(*b*) Schedule 2. Items to which transfers will be considered where the applicant is prepared to surrender £ 3 of licence value for each £2 of licence value granted in the item to which the transfer is desired.

(3) Transfers from former 'R' and 'A' items will now be considered provided the applicant's licence for the particular item from which the transfer is requested is within 100 per cent of the value of his 1960 licences or his 1960 imports whichever is the lesser.

(4) Any transfers approved will apply for the 1961 period only and will not be taken into account in assessing any future licence entitlement. All requests for transfer must be referred to this office.

(5) Importers are warned that they must not anticipate approval of any transfer and in no circumstances should orders be placed overseas until a licence has been issued.

(6) In any instance where an importer has already been granted a transfer to an item appearing in Schedules 1 and 2 on the basis of £2 for £1 his position may now be reviewed.

SCHEDULE 2

List of Items to which transfers will be considered at a reduced penalty

136-6 Gloves, n.e.f. viz. of leather.

(I. T. J. 25-11-1961)

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Singapore

Open General Licence No. 1 of 1961

The Commercial Counsellor, Commission for India, Singapore has forwarded a copy of Notice to Singapore Importers No. 152 issued by the Department of Imports and Exports Control and Registration, Government of Singapore, regarding Open General Licence (Import) No. 1 of 1961 (appended below). This new licence cancels and replaces with effect from 6th October 1961, Open General Licence No. 1 of 1953 and there is basically no change in the import policy of the Government of Singapore.

Notice to Singapore Importers No. 152

Open General Import Licence No. 1 of 1961

The new Licence is basically similar to the previous Licence but it has been simplified to make far easier reading to the trade. The new licence authorising the importation of:

(*a*) goods from any country except those shown in the First Schedule below:

It has been possible for the Government, from time to time to do away with the requirement of import licences for a number of goods especially from countries in the Dollar area. The Open General Import Licence No. I of 1961 enables importers to have a clear picture of the type of goods that may not be imported except under special licence issued by this Department.

In cases where special licences are required they should be obtained before an order for the goods is placed with the supplier of such goods.

Importers are reminded that although special import licences are not required for goods on Open General Licence, their import must be declared in accordance with the Registration of Imports and Exports Rules.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Goods which may not be imported from any country except under special licence which should be obtained before an order for the goods is placed with the supplier of such goods.

1. Hides and skins of oxen, buffaloes, sheep and goats.

(I. T. J. 11-11-1961)

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Spain

Liberalised List

It has been reported that almost all major items of export of interest to India like, Leather and Leather manufactures are on the liberalised list in Spain.

Prospective exporters may contact the Charge'de Affairs, Embassy of India, Alfonso XII. 46, Madrid (Spain), direct for any assistance required by them.

(Official communication)

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United Kingdom

Facilities for Import of Goods is Small Parcels

It is understood from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Directorate of Export Promotion), New Delhi that a simplified customs arrangement has, as an experimental measure, been introduced in the United Kingdom making provision for import by post of small parcels under £25 in value, from Commonwealth countries without the production of the usual certificate of origin. This will apply to:

(*a*) Other goods not exceeding £25 in value.

When goods of Indian origin satisfying the above conditions, are exported by post from the country to the United Kingdom, it is sufficient if the commercial invoice for the goods bears a statement signed by the exporter to the effect that the goods are of Indian origin. A formal certificate of origin is not necessary.

(*I. T. J. 4-11-1961*)

U. S. S. R.

Children's Shoes is U. S. S. R. must be Leather-soled

Soles of all children's shoes manufactured in the U. S. S. R. must be made from leather. A ban has been imposed by the Ministry of Health of the U. S. S. R. on the production of children's shoes with soles other than leather.

Over the past two years several British businessmen have returned from visits to *Soviet Bloc* countries with unsubstantiated reports that the Soviet Government had instituted such a ban. Now the leather Institute has received official confirmation from the Soviet Union of the fact. In a letter to the Institute the Russian state trading organisation, Raznoexport, states "We wish to advice you that for the purpose of protecting children against foot diseases, and first of all against rheumatism, the Ministry of Health of the U. S. S. R. has prohibited the manufacture of shoes for children with soles other than leather. This ruling relates to ordinary shoes for children, of 22 to 30 sizes (according to the measurement system in our country) but has nothing to do which children's sporting shoes".

No information has yet come to hand on the medical evidence which has led the Russian health authorities to impose the ban on non-leather soles for children, but in Britain many people suspect that there is a relationship between the high incidence of foot troubles in school children and the fact that only six of every 100 pairs of children's shoes made in this country have leather soles.

Recently a leading orthopaedic surgeon in the United Kingdom said he was as convinced as he could be without empirical proof that unsatisfactory footwear will be found to be a major cause of foot-trouble. He put much of the blame for defective feet on fashion shoes and shoes with non-leather soles.

One problem in increasing the sales of children's shoes with leather soles is that shoe retailers generally do not stock a reasonable proportion of such shoes for children to enable parents to exercise a proper choice.

(*L. T. R. 25-10-1961*)

(*c*) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Burma

Increases in Customs Tariff rates

The Government of the Union of Burma has announced the following increases in customs tariff rates with effect from September 15, 1961.

Serial No.	Import Tariff Item No.	Name of article	Present Rate of Duty Percent *Ad valorem*	Previous Rate of Duty Percent *Ad valorem*
45	74	Hides and skins, tanned or dressed; unwrought leather.	50	20
46	75	Leather cloth including artificial leather and manufactures thereof not elsewhere specified, and other manufactures of leather, not elsewhere specified.	75	40
104	161	Suitcases, trunks, holdalls, grips, handbags, attache cases and brief cases.	75	40
111	168	Boots, shoes and all sorts of footwear.	75	30
112	169	Parts and accessories for boots, shoes and footwear.	20	15

(*I. T. J. 11-11-1961*)

Cyprus

Amendments to Customs Tariff

The Second Schedule to the Cyprus Customs Tariff has been amended by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Law, 1961 and the following items and sub-items should now read as shown below:

Item No.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Unit		Duty	
		For Statistics	For Duty	Preferential	General
611-01/02	Natural leather and reconstituted or artificial leather (containing leather or leather fibre) as follows:				
	(a) Natural, of types used for manufacture of soles and insoles and heels, classified as such by the Chief Customs Officer.	Oke	Ad Val or Oke	16 per cent 60 mils	*24 Percent* 90 mils
	(b) Natural, of types used for linings of footwear, classified as such by the Chief Customs Officer.	Oke and sq. ft.	Ad Val of sq. ft.	16 per cent or 9 mils	24 Percent or 13 mils
	(c) Other	Oke and sq. ft.	Ad Val	Free	8 Percent
612-03	Heels, soles uppers, of footwear, legs, tongues, welts and other prepared parts of footwear of any material as follows:				
	(a) Heels and soles of natural leather classified as such by the Chief Customs Officer	Oke	Ad Val	16 Percent	24 Percent
	(b) Others	Oke	Ad Val	12 Percent	20 Percent
612/09	Manufactures of leathers, n. e. s. as follows:				
	(a) Fancy goods of leather, classified as such by the Chief Customs Officer ...		Ad Val	24 Percent	32 Percent
	(b) Other ...		Ad Val	16 Percent	24 Percent
831-01	Trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, dressing cases, shopping bags, haver-sacks and similar articles of all materials as follows:				
	(a) Semi-manufactured articles imported for further processing or adjustment in Cyrups by permission of the Chief Customs Officer...	No.	Ad Val	8 Percent	16 Percent
	(b) Other ...	No.	Ad Val	32 Percent	*40 Percent*
831-02	Handbags, wallets, purses, pocket books and similar articles of all materials ...	No.	Ad Val	32 Percent	40 Percent
851-01	*Slippers and footwear for domestic use of all materials, except rubber* ...	Dozen pairs	Ad Val	48 Percent	48 Percent
851-02	Other footwear, wholly or mainly of leather as follows:				
	(a) Miners, safety boots and safety shoes, by permission of the Chief Customs Officer subject to such terms as he may see fit to impose...	,,	—	Free	Free
	(b) Others ...	,,	Ad Val	48 Percent	48 Percent
851-03	Other footwear, wholly or mainly of *textile materials* ...	,,	Ad Val	48 Percent	*48 Percent*
851-04	Rubber footwear as follows:				
	(a) Miners' safety boots and safety shoes, by permission of the Chief Customs Officer subject to such terms as *may be seen* fit to impose...	,,	—	Free	Free
	(b) Others ...	,,	Ad Val	48 Percent	48 Percent

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

The object of the proposed law is revision of the Customs tariff in a number of goods in order to encourage and protect *home* industries and home production.

(I. T. J. 11—11—1961)

News and Notes

Ethiopia

Import Licence

Imports into Ethiopia are subject to import licensing. The import licences are, however, granted quite liberally and immediately. Under the present regulations, applications for necessary foreign exchange are required to be filed by the importer in Ethiopia to the State Bank before placing the firm orders for the goods to be imported, failing which they are regarded as prior imports for which foreign exchange is not normally granted. Exporter in a foreign country is, therefore, advised to find out in advance from the importer in Ethiopia the number of exchange Control Licence sanctioned in his favour by the State Bank before despatching the goods.

Applications for foreign exchange for the import of goods are authorised/issued together with the Customs copy thereof by the State Bank of Ethiopia only upon the payment by the importer in advance to the Bank of an amount in Ethiopian Dollars equivalent to 75 per cent to 100 per cent of the C.I.F. value of these goods.

100 per cent advance deposit is required by the Bank from the importer in respect of the C.I.F. value of the following goods.

Boots and Shoes (Leather or otherwise), Furs.

75 per cent advance deposit is required by the Bank from the importer in respect of the C.I.F. value of the following goods:

Livestock (other than for breeding purposes), Leather gloves (except for industrial purposes) Leather belts (other than for industrial purposes).

The procedure for clearance of samples accompanying representatives of Indian Exporters visiting Ethiopia is as follows:

The representative is required to deposit the value of the samples with the Customs Authorities on arrival and to show them again to the Authorities at the time of taking them out of Ethiopia in order to recover the deposit. Duty is charged on the advertising material sent in bulk.

Import duties levied by the Imperial Ethiopian Government in respect of the following items are given below. In addition to these Customs Duties the importer has to pay 12 per cent Federal Tax and 1 per cent Municipal or local tax.

Import Duties Levied by the Imperial Ethiopian Government

109. Boots and shoes, including soles and heels, made of leather, wholly or partly of rubber wholly or partly of canvas or cloth	...	50% ad valorem
111. Leather, gloves	...	30% ad valorem
112. Leather, sole	...	30% ad valorem
113. Leather, others	...	30% ad valorem
114. Leather, manufacture	...	30% ad valorem

(J. of I. & T. October, 1961)

Irish Republic

Customs Duty Amended on Some Leather

The Government have made an order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 118) (Chrome-tanned leather) Order, 1961, which came into operation on October 31, 1961, which amends the customs duty on leather (Tariff Ref. No. 137/1) to give effect to the recommendations of the Industrial Development Authority.

The amended duty reads as follows :

Tariff Ref. No.	Head of Duty	Rates of Duty		
		Full	Preferential	
			United Kingdom and Canada	Other Commonwealth countries
137/1	Leather: All leather other than bridle leather crupp leather, hog-skin leather, reptile skin leather, chamois leather and leather commonly known as chamois leather:			
	(*a*) Chrome tanned leather having a chromium-oxide content of not less than three per cent ad. valorem ...	40 per cent	15 per cent	40 per cent
	(*b*) Other leather, ad. valorem ...	75 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent
		or	or	or
	the lb.	9d.	6d.	6d.
		whichever is, in each particular case, the greater.		

(*I. T. J.* 25-11-1961)

Jordan

Customs Tariff Amended

The Jordan Customs Tariff has been amended as shown below. *Additions are in Italics.*

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty	
			New per cent	Old per cent
64/1	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material:	Ad. Vol.		
	(*a*) Made of rubber	"	55	20
	(*b*) Others	"	55	35
64/2	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than foot-wear falling within heading No. 64/1) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic materials:			
	(*c*) With uppers of other textile fibres:			
	1. With rubber soles	"	55	30

(*I. T. J.* 4-11-1961)

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

Customs Tariff Amendments

Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinances, authorized by the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, became effect on May 17, 1961. The first Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance for Tanganyika has been repealed and has been replaced by the following new Schedule.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Item	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty

PART IV—TEXTILE, APPAREL, YARNS AND FIBRES

39-A Footwear n.e.s.

(*a*) Shoes having rubber or rope soles and uppers of cotton fabric	Per pair Shs. 1/50 (or 25 per cent ad valorem whichever is the greater).
(*b*) Not having uppers	do.
(*c*) Other, of an inside length measured along the centre of the insole	
(i) Not exceeding 9 inches ...	do.
(ii) Exceeding 9 inches ...	Per pair Shs. 5/- (or 25 per cent ad valorem whichever is the greater).

PART IX—LEATHER AND RUBBER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

118. Leather

(*a*) Upper Leather for footwear:	Per square foot Cts. 75 (or 25 per cent ad valorem which is the greater).
(*b*) Uppers, complete of semi-manufactured, for making into footwear:	Per pair Shs. 3/75 (or 25 per cent ad valorem)
(*c*) Other, n.e.s.	Ad Valorem 25 per cent.

(*I. T. J. 14-10-1961*)

Liberia

Import Duty Changes

Information has been received that the following changes in Liberian import duties became effective from June, 8, 1961:

SCHEDULE 2-2b

Boots, shoes and other footwear wholly of leather soles or leather uppers, except children and infants ...	Ad. Val. 25 per cent
Minimum (pair of shoes value less than $4-00) ...	Per pr. $ 1-00
2-2i	
Boots, shoes and other footwear for children and infants ...	Ad. Val. 15 per cent

(*I. T. J. 21-10-1961*)

Republic of Togo

Amendment to Some Import Duties

Amendments to the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Togo were published in the Journal Official de la Republique Togolaise of April 1, 1961 and August 16, 1961. Details of the changes, showing new and old rates of import duty are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	New Rate	Old Rate
64-01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber of artificial plastic material	10	20
	Footwear with outer soles of leather or leather substitutes; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64-01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:		
64-02 A	With uppers of leather or leather substitutes ...	10	20
64-02 B	With uppers of rubber or of artificial plastic material ...	10	20
64-02 C	With uppers of fabric of silk or of waste (schappe) or of any brocaded fabrics or felts metal spangled or embroidered ...	10	20
	With uppers of other material		
64-02 D 1	With rubber soles and fabric uppers ...	10	20

(*I. T. J. 21-10-1961*)

Saigon

New Tax Law

A new tax law was passed on the 11th July, 1961, which provided *inter alia* for a 20% increase of the existing production tax on imported articles. The rates of production tax as applicable now are thus 18%, 30% and 42% depending upon the category in which a particular item of import is grouped. The 42% tax group is composed generally of food products, leather goods and upholstery materials.

Similarly the preferential customs duty on imported luxury goods has been raised by 10 points.

(*Official communication*)

Switzerland

Reduction of Import Duty

The Swiss Federal Council has by decree of April 28, 1961, reduced the import duty on a number of items with effect from May, 1, 1961. (In the case of the items marked with an asterisk, the reductions are greater than those required under the EFTA Convention, and the new rates of duty are therefore applicable to imports from both EFTA and non-EFTA countries until such time as the periodic EFTA reductions of the basic duty (*i.e.* the duty as it was on January 1, 1960) on each of these reduces it to below the level of the duty imposed by this decree).

Details of the items affected and of the reduced rates of duty are given below:

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rates of duty w.e.f. May 1, 1961, in Swiss Francs per 100 kgs.
4204	Articles of leather or composition leather	
26	Suit case handles	50*

(*I. T. J. 7-10-1961*)

Saudi Arabia

Rates of Customs Duties

The following imposed duties are to be collected on all articles upon importation from any foreign country:

	Specification	Unit	Rate of Duties
112.	Shining leathers ...	Ad. Val.	20%
113.	Other leathers ...	do.	15%
114.	Shoes made of shining leathers ...	do.	25%
115.	Shoes made of Rubber ...	do.	10%
116.	All other kinds of shoes, boots and leather goods ...	do.	20%
139.	All other kinds of materials which are not listed in the tariff ...	do.	25%

For Customs purposes One Saudi Rial contains 10 Girshes 95 Saudi Rials are equal to 100 Indian Rupees.

Sub-Duties collected on imported goods

The local Customs department also collects a sub dues of 10% of the Customs duties on imported goods. The amount collected thus goes to:

(*a*) 6% to the municipalities.
(*b*) 3% for the maintenance of platforms.
(*c*) 1% special subsidy to Falah Schools.

(*Official communication*)

U. S. A.

U. S. Import Policy

The U. S. Tariff rates applicable to some of the Indian export commodities are listed below:

Commodity Description	Rate of duty: 1930 Tariff Act (except as noted).	Rate of duty: Effective trade agreement rate (*Gatt* except as noted).	U. S. Tariff Paragraph
Buffalo hides (include dried or dry-salted and wet-salted) ...	10%	12/53 4%	1530 (a)
Calf hides (include dried or dry-salted & wet-salted) ...	10%	12/53 4%	1530 (a)
Goat and kid (cabretta skins) dry and dry-salted ...	Free	Free (B) Arg.	1765
Green or pickled ...	Free	Free (B) Arg.	1765
Hides and skins (include elk, buck and doe) ...	Free	Free (B) Arg.	1765
Goat and kid (including glaced) ...	10%	(10% B)	
Bristles, sorted bunched or prepared ...	3 lb.	2·4 lb. (B) Cuba *Gatt* 12/50	1507
Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched or prepared ...	Free	Free (B) Iran	1637

(*Official communication*)

Zanzibar

Import Duties

The Government of Zanzibar have announced on the 28th July, 1961, increased import duties on certain commodities. The articles affected by the above changes in import duties under each category are as follows:

(*a*) **Increase from 20 per cent to 22½ per cent**

S. No.	*Brief Description*
15.	Leather dressed and manufactures thereof.

(*Official communication*)

(*d*) **GENERAL**

Afganistan

The Leather and Shoe Factory

The Leather and Shoe Factory produces 5000 feet of leather per day. The full capacity of the factory is reported to be 18,000 ft. of leather per day. The factory has started with an initial of Afs. 14 million.

(*Official communication*)

Canada

Canvas Shoes (Rubber Soles)

Canada imported 772,322 pairs of canvas shoes (rubber soles) during the month of April 1961. Total number of pairs imported for the period January-April 1961 stood at 3,288,458 compared to 2,805, 293 pairs for the same period in 1960. Comparative figures for the same period in 1960 and 1961 for the main competing countries are given below:

	January April 1961	January April 1960
	Pairs	Pairs
India ...	178,990	353,353
Japan ...	1,823,062	1,414,190
Hong Kong ...	947,456	972,729
Czechoslovakia ...	301,908	35,520
Total all countries...	3,288,458	2,805,293

The demand for canvas shoes (rubber soles) has increased in Canada. There is scope for India to improve her exports provided prices are competitive.

(*Official communication*)

India

(*a*) **Indo-Italian Trade Trends**

The Trade figures of the first six months of 1961 are encouraging. Indian Exports to Italy have improved to Lit. 6322 million, registering an increase of 18 per cent over the same period of 1960. Indian imports from Italy have, at the same time, contracted further to Lit. 13434 million, registering a decline of over 16 per cent from the figures for the same period of 1960. Commoditywise, the improvement is due largely to the import of crude iron and steel by Italy—an entirely new commodity—as well as to increased off-take of semi-tanned skins etc.

The phenomenal prosperity of the Italian shoemaking industry which exported over $ 6 million worth of shoes to foreign countries in the first six months of the year alone, provides an opportunity to Indian shippers of skins for augmenting their exports. However, scope in this line is confined to the supply of shoe linings because the shoe uppers of calf leather, chrome tanned, are not obtained from India. Linings made from our semi-tanned goat skins after further processing in Italy, are popular not only in the shoe industry but also among bag-makers glove-makers and manufacturers of leather jackets.

(*b*) **Leather Board Factory**

At Madras, on the 3rd December 1961, a Commercial scale production Unit for the manufacture of leather board or reconstituted leather was inaugurated by Shri Manubhai Shah,TheUnion Minister for Industries, Government of India. This industry has been set up by Sri A. Nagappa Chettiar, Managing Director, Messrs. India Leather Corporation (P) Ltd., Madras. Sri Chettiar is the Vice-Chairman of the *Leather Export Promotion Council.*

The Leather Boards will find a wide use in the footwear industry as insoles, toe-puffs, heel-lifts etc. and in the leather goods industry as linings. They can also be used for many other purposes.

Saudi Arabia

Prospects of Indian Commodities

Shoes.—Quite substantial quantities of Shoes are imported in Saudi Arabia from various foreign countries. High quality shoes are imported here from Italy, U. K. and Germany and low and medium quality shoes are imported here from U. A. R. and Japan.

Apart from the attractiveness of design, importers desire that considering the local popular taste the shoes should preferably be in pointed toe style and should have flexible soles. Fancy ladies footwear in moderate price range could also find a good market.

The customs duty levied on shoes is 25% ad valorem. On studying the local market, it has been observed that the C.I.F. Jeddah prices for shoes should range between 15 shillings and 25 shillings per pair. (*Official communication*)

Yugoslavia

New Arrangements for Import of Consumer Goods in Yugoslavia

It has been reported that new arrangements governing the import of personal consumer goods have been announced by the Yugoslav authorities.

In future, import enterprises will use trade fairs as the normal means of inviting tenders for the import of consumer goods. Foreign suppliers wishing to sell their goods in Yugoslavia will have to exhibit them in Yugoslavia usually at trade fairs. Goods on exhibition will be examined by users and importers, and tenders will then be invited. The official announcement states that all the goods actually exhibited at a trade fair may be purchased there.

(*I.T.J. 21-10-1961*)

Trade Agreements

Trade Agreement between the Government of the United Arab Republic and the Government of India.

A Trade agreement between the Government of the United Arab Republic and the Government of India has been signed on the 18th October 1961. It will remain in force for a period of one year.

Under this agreement from our country dyeing and tanning substances can be exported. Likewise India can import from United Arab Republic hides raw, fresh or dried.

Leather Export Promotion Council

Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters 1961

In order to develop further confidence among foreign importers about Indian goods and build up healthy and lasting trading relationships between Indian exporters and foreign importers, the Government of India have introduced a Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters of various commodities by specified agencies.

In Appendix 23 of the Import Trade Control Policy for the period October 1961—March 1962, it is provided that exporters, desiring to avail of the facilities under Export Promotion Scheme likely to be given by the Government, should enrol themselves with the Enrolling Authority before 31-3-1962.

Manufacturers/exporters of leathers, leather goods and allied items in our country may contact the Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council, "Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3, for application forms and other particulars relating to Enrolment as Exporters.

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters may please contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms listed below :—

1. M/s. T. Morris Shoe Co. 580 King Street West, TORONTO 2b, ONTARIO, CANADA.	Footwear (all kinds) luggage handbags, belts etc.
2. M/s. Commercial Agencies, P. B. No. 569, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.	Are desirous of representing Indian manufacturers/exporters of leather goods on commission basis.
3. M/s. Nazaraly Mohamedaly, P. B. No. 241, Mogadishu, Somalia.	Canvas shoes with Rubber soles.
4. Mr. Lefton, 55 Faywood Blvd. Suite 110, Downsview, P. O. TORONTO, CANADA.	Are desirous of acting as Agents for leathers and leather goods.
5. M/s. Wm. Looser, 64, Wellington Street West, TORONTO-1, CANADA.	Are desirous of representing Indian tanners in Canada on an exclusive basis for Box Calf, Kid & Suede leathers.
6. M/s. G.K. Ramanuj, P.O. Box 294 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	Interested in pushing up the sales of rubber beach Sandals and Leather Suit cases.

7. **Trade enquiry from 6th International Somalia Fair, Mogadiscio, 1961**

i. M/s. Hussain Mohammad Ali, P. O. Box 241, Mogadiscio, SOMALIA.	Rubber and Leather shoes and Boots.
ii. M/s. Jaffarali A. M. Okera, P.O. Box 510, Mogadiscio, SOMALIA.	Canvas, Rubber and Leather Shoes.
iii. M/s. Hussain Haji Jaffar, P.O. Box No. 257, Mogadiscio, SOMALIA.	Leather items.
iv. M/s. Kassamali H. Kaimji, P.O. Box No. 212, Mogadiscio, SOMALIA.	Ladies' Sandals and Rubber shoes for children.
v. M/s. Moosa Haji Ali Muraj Importer & Exporter, Merchant and Commission Agents, Mogadiscio, SOMALIA.	Leather shoes and Chappals for Gents, Ladies and Children.

The firms listed under Serial No. 7 are also interested to act as Agents for the said goods.

Statement showing the total exports of tanned hides and skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of November 1961 *i.e.* 1-11-1961 to 30-11-1961.

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-11-1961	201	3,39,909	12	33,104	5	8,565	32	61,792	68	3,20,048	24	1,53,850
2-11-1961	110	1,88,185	7	20,916	—	—	3	3,285	38	2,14,628	54	4,02,448
3-11-1961	99	1,75,111	25	63,877	—	—	10	23,704	90	5,32,492	26	1,52,655
4-11-1961	45	74,864	4	7,650	9	12,555	—	—	52	2,69,699	37	3,31,308
6-11-1961	94	1,64,023	23	55,147	5	8,230	9	17,654	22	88,682	50	2,83,766
9-11-1961	93	1,52,233	14	35,891	—	—	20	37,551	44	2,28,217	22	2,07,992
10-11-1961	28	40,971	9	21,140	—	—	—	—	62	3,33,491	29	1,65,967
13-11-1961	63	1,02,421	—	—	5	6,788	2	3,110	27	1,65,105	19	1,41,746
14-11-1961	296	4,96,770	38	1,05,732	10	16,860	31	59,104	65	3,53,415	82	4,11,259
15-11-1961	169	2,65,710	18	48,102	40	56,226	31	66,343	60	3,17,672	31	1,93,059
16-11-1961	5	6,183	12	23,011	25	39,498	47	74,583	61	3,04,142	21	1,00,729
17-11-1961	55	1,04,006	25	77,871	20	29,700	20	37,191	155	6,78,928	27	1,82,229
18-11-1961	80	1,28,871	7	17,646	—	—	26	46,761	129	6,14,190	81	5,71,642
20-11-1961	202	3,23,137	24	63,208	5	8,430	11	20,970	43	2,28,182	64	4,03,356
21-11-1961	115	1,80,594	24	50,570	—	—	5	9,238	47	2,19,384	44	2,21,956
22-11-1961	30	52,289	11	27,771	—	—	—	—	7	47,236	13	1,30,975
23-11-1961	148	2,49,770	27	66,972	10	16,801	13	27,423	157	5,45,729	45	2,98,011
24-11-1961	124	1,86,443	4	9,258	—	—	—	—	27	1,27,853	5	30,325
25-11-1961	142	2,38,441	8	22,922	25	35,966	5	8,830	208	10,18,251	25	1,33,497
27-11-1961	145	2,29,664	26	63,345	17	21,506	40	76,493	96	3,84,762	25	1,42,884
28-11-1961	147	2.31,735	13	34,864	—	—	10	16,746	55	2,44,229	37	2,40,064
29-11-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	2,33,141	32	2,60,451
30-11-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,85,664	55	2,41,491
Total ...	2,391	39,31,330	331	8,48,997	176	2,61,125	315	5,90,778	1,616	76,55,140	848	54,01,660
Less Goods short shipped	1	1,810	6	16,513	—	—	2	3,491	3	16,664	42	2,55,210
Grand Total ...	2,390	39,29,520	325	8,32,484	176	2,61,125	313	5,87,287	1,613	76,38,476	806	51,46,450

During the month under review the export of E. I. tanned hides and skins to Calcutta were 280 bales valued at Rs. 5,26,131 (Rs. 5·26 lakhs).

Statement showing the total exports of Tanned Hides and Skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of December 1961 *i.e.* 1-12-1961 to 31-12-1961

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-12-1961	8	11,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	75,063	15	1,23,085
2-12-1961	28	51,301	12	33,746	—	—	3	6,706	30	1,54,635	35	3,04,616
4-12-1961	205	3,66,088	41	1,03,235	—	—	48	1,12,212	78	3,81,682	28	1,39,438
5-12-1961	187	2,79,864	35	91,462	5	7,460	11	21,928	96	4,87,181	38	2,14,244
7-12-1961	24	37,217	—	—	—	—	1	1,998	8	34,438	6	35,091
8-12-1961	59	93,787	21	45,769	3	4,185	—	—	42	1,87,979	40	2.70,903
11-12-1961	92	1,45,516	14	36,937	8	12,421	15	30,642	48	2,43,458	84	4,78,429
12-12-1961	109	1,64,073	5	11,054	—	—	—	—	82	4,24,775	63	3,72,229
13-12-1961	46	81,425	23	74,244	—	—	9	17,765	62	3,04,305	8	62,319
14-12-1961	149	2,33,767	3	15,294	30	41,794	37	72,768	106	5,99,179	69	4.12,819
15-12-1961	180	3,17,787	21	48,881	15	22,270	72	1,18,634	126	5,80,832	68	2,80,590
16-12-1961	86	1,49,020	10	22,282	60	95,230	45	87,395	91	3,34,383	3	19,151
19-12-1961	55	85,924	—	—	—	—	10	26,536	48	2,24.110	20	1,43,115
20-12-1961	99	1,55,673	2	3,744	—	—	25	57,615	135	6,85,275	39	2,77,208
21-12-1961	145	2,49,211	3	9,344	—	—	39	94,206	43	2,22,722	11	56,638
22-12-1961	70	1,15,314	10	29,064	—	—	24	59,285	34	1,59,360	9	49,415
23-12-1961	15	23,796	6	13,848	—	—	10	19,637	34	1,61,166	2	7,950
26-12-1961	62	93,112	12	26,792	35	50,490	26	65,202	108	5,44,029	72	4,14,621
27-12-1961	70	1,16,135	—	—	—	—	28	60.799	82	3,64,496	30	2.00,068
28-12-1961	61	1,06,918	2	5,485	10	14,040	46	93,266	134	6,23,245	81	4.73,465
29-12-1961	97	1,45,711	2	4,785	—	—	35	74,181	112	5,06,632	46	2,33,689
Total ...	1,847	30,23,347	232	5,75,966	166	2,47,890	484	10,20,775	1,512	72,98,945	767	45,69,083
Less Goods short-shipped	19	32,219	2	4,237	2	3,427	—	—	18	96,091	51	2,66,803
Grand Total ...	1,828	29,91,128	230	5,71,729	164	2,44,463	484	10,20,775	1,494	72,02,854	716	43,02,280

During the month under review the export of E. I. Tanned Leathers to Calcutta were 254 bales valued at Rs. 4,69,900 (Rs. 4·7 lakhs).

EXPORT OF EAST INDIA TANNED LEATHERS AT A GLANCE

Serial No	Name of the Commodity	Period of Export		Nos. of Bales	Value Rs.
1.	**Cow Hides:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	29,469	4,87,80,487
		(b) December 1961	...	1,828	29,91,128
		Total	...	31,297	5,17,71,615
2.	**Cow Calf Skins:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	3,193	83,10,668
		(b) December 1961	...	230	5,71,729
		Total	...	3,423	88,82,397
3.	**Buff Hides:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	1,551	22,35,897
		(b) December 1961	...	164	2,44,463
		Total	...	1,715	24,80,360
4.	**Buff Calf Skins:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	5,551	1,06,89,974
		(b) December 1961	...	484	10,20,775
		Total	...	6,035	1,17,10,749
5.	**Goat Skins:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	16,910	8,54,97,493
		(b) December 1961	...	1,494	72,02,854
		Total	...	18,404	9,27,00,347
6.	**Sheep Skins:**				
		(a) January to November 1961	...	10,058	6,41,31,018
		(b) December 1961	...	716	43,02,280
		Total	...	10,774	6,84,33,298

Abstract (Upto December 1961)

			No. of Bales	Value Rs.
7.	(a) Tanned Hides including Calf Skins	...	42,470	7,48,45,121
	(b) Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins	...	29,178	16,11,33,645
	Total	...	71,648	23,59,78,766

EAST INDIA VEGETABLE TANNED LEATHERS

Market Report—C. I. F. Prices per lb. in Sterling: Week ending 23-12-1961

Average weight per doz. in lbs.	Run I II III IV 10 20 35 35	V	Inf. V
Tanned Goat Skins			
Extra Superfine:	Sh. d.	Sh. d.	Sh. d.
5½/6	16/3 to 16/6	14/3 to 14/6	11/6 to 12/-
8/9	18/6 to 18/9	15/6 to 16/-	12/- to 12/6
11/12	17/- to 17/3	13/9 to 14/3	11/6
Superfine:			
5½/6	16/-	14/-	11/3 to 11/6
8/9	18/-	15/3 to 15/6	11/3 to 11/6
11/12	16/6 to 16.9	13/6 to 13/9	11/3
Primes:			
5½/6	15/6 to 15/9	13/6	10/6 to 11/-
8/9	17/- to 17-3	15/-	10/9 to 11/-
11/12	16/-	13/3 to 13/6	10/6 to 10/9
Middle Class:			
5½/6	15/-	12/-	10/- to 10/3
8/9	15/- to 15,6	12/- to 12/3	10/6
11/12	14/6 to 15/-	12/- to 12/3	9/6- to 10/-
Market Quality:			
8/9	12/-	9/9	8/6
11/12	11/6	8/6	7/6
13/14	11/-	8/-	7/-
Tanned Sheep Skins			
Extra Superfine:			
6/7	33/- to 35/-	21/- to 22/-	18/- to 18/6
Superfine:			
6/7	30/- to 32/-	20/- to 20/6	17/- to 17/6
Primes:			
6/7	23/- to 25/-	16/- to 17/6	13/- to 13/6
Semi-Primes:			
6/7	18/- to 20/-	15/- to 15/6	12/-
Better Middle Class:			
6/7	14/-	11/-	10/-
Middle Class:			
5½/6	12/6	9/9 to 10/-	8/9 to 9/-
6/7	12/-	9/- to 9/3	8/3
7/8	11/6	8/6 to 8/9	7/6

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run II III IV / 20 60 20 or 25 50 25	IV	V	Inf. V

Tanned Cow Hides

	d.	d.	d.	d.
Superfine :				
4/4½	80/90	78/80	63/64	—
5/5½	78/78½	68 /68½	58/59	49/49½
8/8½	60/61	53/54	45/46	44
10/12	48	45/46	42/43	38½/39
Primes :				
5/5½	75/76	65/66	56/57	48/48½
8/8½	57/58	52/52½	44/45	—
10/12	46	43	40½.41	38/39
Middle Class :				
5/5½	70	60	51	47/47½
8/8½	52	45	43½/43¾	40
10/12	43	41	38½	37
Commons :				
5/5½	68	58	49	45/46
8/8½	51/52	44½	42/43	39
10/12	41/42	39/40	38/38½	36½/37

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run II III IV / 20 40 40	IV	Inf. IV
Superfine :			
1½/2	107/108	82	61/62
2/2½	105/106	79/80	60
Primes :			
¾/1	107/112	82/83	—
1/1¼	106/110	80/81	66/67
1¼/1½	105/106	77	62/63
1½/2	104/105	75	60/61
2/2½	98/100	73/74	—
Commons :			
1½/2	92/94	71/72	57/58

Tanned Buff Calf, Skins

	Run II III / 50 50	III	Inf. III
Superfine :			
1½/2	88	66/67	46
2/2½	75/76	62/63	43/44
Primes :			
1½/2	82/83	62/63	43
2/2½	72/73	60/61	40
Commons :			
1½/2	[illegible]	51/52	38/39
2/2½	[illegible]	41/42	38/39

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

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Vol. III FEBRUARY 1962 No. 2

Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

★

EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL
SEAL OF QUALITY

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LEATHERS

Vol. III FEBRUARY 1962 No. 2

Extracts from the Report of Work done in France

BY

Sri M. A. GANI,

Senior Scientific Officer, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

UNDER THE INDO-FRENCH TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT.

(Continued from January issue)

Mineral Tanning Agents

The most widely used mineral tanning agent are chromosal A & B Chromium salts. Est. Kulhmann supplies the two types of chrome extracts having basicities 33% & 45% as certain firms also use other chrome extracts imported from Germany. Large concerns like Tanneries de France and other make their own extracts especially for the types of leather they make. In the chrome retan leathers a preferential use of sugar reduced chrome liquors by certain manufacturers are made use of but in orders the SO_2 reduced extract is itself used by making proper adjustments in the process. The two types of solid extracts are considered essential as to avoid troubles of adjusting the basicities of liquors specially in leathers like box calf and suede before tanning.

2. Other mineral tanning agents though principally used as auxiliary agents are Alum and Zirconium. The use of Alum in various processes and Zirconium in combination with Vegetable for special properties is widely practicised.

Other Tanning Agents

After chrome tanning and vegetable tanning with chestnut and sumac in respect of importance are the syntans. The principal manufacturers are of course Est. Kulhmann and Society Progil. The latter having a preference over the former as they have their alliance and control for vegetable tanning materials but the latter specialise in mineral tanning agents like chrome extracts. Perhaps it is not possible to give the amount of syntan used in France but the various Albatans and Synektans which are available in possibly all possible combinations and blends are available to the consumer. The suppliers keep in constant touch with the users, by not only supplying them with products but try to give them the various techniques and know how, not only for the use of their product but as to how it would affect the subsequent operations.

A large percentage of syntans are based on phenols and Nepthalene generally coming in the category of suphonic acid condensates, sulfones etc. In view of the various uses great attention is paid to the light fastness characteristics, dye uptake after syntan treatment and dye levelling effect. It is customary to use the same product with various quantities of different organic acids and salts to suit the taste and demand of the consumer.

Fish oil and aldehyde are the other tanning agents. Cod oil used for the purpose is generally imported from the various Norwegian countries or by coastal fishing. The oils supply is generally controlled by the suppliers of fat liquors who supply to the tanneries the different graded oils. The oil manufacturers also supply graded oils. After chamois tannage the pressed oil known as sod oil is extracted which is used for stuffing or as admixtures in the fat-liquors. Formaldehyde too is available as it is being manufactured in the country.

Sulphochlorinated oil is not used at all in the country. This was used to a limited extent during the last war. This was manufactured by Kulhmann in alliance with the German industry.

Neutralising Agents For Chrome Tanned Leathers

Based on the theoretical knowledge of the use of organic salts for neutralising of chrome tanned leathers effective use is made of the various neutralising agent compositions marketed by Kulhmann establishment of products like Neutraktan similar to products marketed by competitive firms in Germany and Switzerland. Besides the organic salt acids the products probably also contain other resins which impart a greater fullness to leathers at the time of neutralisation. The use of these neutralising agents prior to retannage with vegetable as in case of leathers like corrected grain retan leathers use of these agents imparts additional advantage that it reduced the activity of chrome to vegetable and helps the greater penetration of the tanning materials. The other advantageous use is in the preparation of nubuck leathers where this gives lighter colour and helps in the bleaching with syntans.

Fatliquors.—Fatliquoring known as nourishment of leather is an important and great strides have been made in the field. The bulk production of the fatliquors is done by establishments Houghton and Cie. a subsidiary of an American Company having overseas factories in Spain, Germany and France. This establishment controls a very large amount of fatliquor supply to the leather trade. This firm deals in different types of lubricants for other trades also like metal and Engineering industries, textiles, etc. The second firm coming in order of prcedence of Soprosoie and Cie at Lyon.

The oils invariably used in the manufacture of leathers are neatsfoot, cod oil, seal oil, castor oil, olive oil, etc. Although these two firms supply the bulk of the fatliquors, to the trade, there are other smaller establishments also like Chenver Bailey and Cie. etc. The essential factors, the controls in the production of the materials was studied. Use of mineral oils in the fatliquors is not much appreciated as other oils give much better nourishment to leather. Hence use of mineral oils give much better nourishment to leather. Hence use of mineral oils in fatliquors is made only to the barest minimum. Like other fields the tanneries use "ready to use" blended oils fatliquors. Once a fatliquor has been standardised it is extremely essential that the selection of raw materials, the process control and final check up of the material is adhered to with strict control.

Sulfation of oils is generally carried out batchwise in lead lined vessels with strict

control in sulfation, washing and neutralisation, ageing etc. the various stages in the manufacture and finally blending if necessary.

The blending of the fatliquors is carried out after the preparation of sulfated oils or even earlier by blending the oils before sulfation/sulfonation depending on the different fatliquors.

So far as the economics of production and other details are concerned, that for this purpose like other leather auxiliaries the amount of fatliquors used in leather industry are of limited amount, this item of manufacture is always done in association with other similar auxiliaries of textile, paper, rayon and other synthetic fibre industry.

Extensive use is made of seal oil which behaves similar to fish oil in some of its application and gives good lubrication. In case of T. R. O. which is used extensively in blends, wide use is made of the oil residues left in processing of castor oil for the processing of Castoramide fibres used for clothing industry. Another newer product widely used in the country is Soromine 111 prepared by the sulfation of nonionic product used specially for the garment, glove leathers and retan leathers. Fatty alcohol sulfates/sulfonates play a great role in the fatliquoring and wetting back of leathers. Extensive use is made of products like sulfated tallow, stegrin or as well as of wool grease in the fatliquoring process when these products act midway between fatliquoring and stuffing improving the quality of the leathers.

The most recent development in the techniques of manufacture of fatliquor in France is the introduction of continuous sulphation of oils, practiced by one of the manufacturers.

Dyeing of Leathers

The ordinary acid and basis dyes for dying normally used in India are of past only. It was surprising how the developments in dye manufacture has progressed with newer dyes having taken the place. Dyes in France are manufactured by FRANCOLOR & Cie. which is working in collaboration with Kulhmann establishment and except for some special types of dyes used in foam leather all the different dyes manufactured by German and Swiss firms are also produced in France. The premordented and mordantable dyes known as Derma chrome and chromatable dyes are the most widely used for all types of leathers. The premetallised dyes are used for both vegetable and chrome leathers while the chromatable are most suitable for chrome tanned leathers. For suede leather dyeing extensive use is made of diazo type of leathers in which case the dyes are fixed on the leather by diazolisation. Even very poor quality leathers after proper dyeing and fatliquoring are upgraded.

Invariably due to the colour appeal created by the dye house fashion moulders who decide on the fashion cards years in advance by extensive research trials and experiments are continuously in progress to study the newer combinations of the mixes their effects and properties as compared to the products of other competitive firms is always in progress. But the main lines of work are from the consumers point of view. The dye house is always willing to make experiments and suggest a suitable dye for the product provided that they are assured of the demand. The same to the case with this French Company.

Finishing.—Although there are various small scale leather finishes manufacturers in the country but the most important are "FRANCOLOR" an auxiliary of Kulhmann & Cie. Probably with the exception of protinuous matters used in the manufacture of finishes all the components including the ready mixed finishes for different types of leathers are used. During my stay at the application's laboratory at St. Villars, Mr. Alabonvette made special arrangements for me to assay all the auxiliaries and the officers there gave me all the facilities to do all the finishing of different types of leathers according to French techniques. The finishes manufactured by this firm like all the other auxiliaries are of a higher order. The synthetic resins similar to bedacryls and Fast coating bottoms as they are called in England and Germany are also being manufactured by this firm known as Ford Novapal series along with other auxiliary synthetic resins used in finishing and also available at competitive rates. Generally all the leathers are finished in the so called aniline finishes. The basis necessary is, therefore, that the grain must be very clear, *i.e.* the beauty of the grain pattern be enhanced by using such optically clear pigments in finishing, and there should not be filling up of the grain pattern elevations and depressions, but these should be enhanced by the use of optically clear pigmented finishes. For this purpose the choosing a proper dye for dying the leather or surface must be used.

Other auxiliary products

The other auxiliary materials required and the manufacture use and operation of which was observed were:

(*a*) Impregnating materials for leather.

(*b*) Adhesives, finishes, polishes, etc. for the leather goods industry. While the former is manufactured in the various concerns along with other auxiliaries, for the latter there are only a few establishments dealing in them. "Boston Chemicals" which is an auxiliary of the American Boston Chemicals Company and which has its allied factory in England is the largest organization of its kind and supplies the major portion of the requirements of leather goods industry. While this organisation gave every possible help in studying the manufacture and allied problems another purely French Company also in the suburbs of Paris did not allow me even to go round the factory inspite of the requests of A. S. T. E. F.

Other Essential points studied in the Leather Industry

Garment and glove leathers.—Ageing after picking plays an important role in the leather. A higher amount of chrome is used followed by syntans for brighter and pastel shades. Acrylic resin based finishes have so far proved the best to withstand the wear and tear.

Reptile skins.—Raised grain reptiles which are the speciality of France is a much perfected and guarded process. From the tanneries visited, it is quite apparent that this is only a shrinking process of the finishing using moist heat at control temperature on special rounded types of radiators. Tannage plays a great role and generally this effect is obtained best in case of chrome tanned moisened lightly. Use of proper fatliquors is an additional factor. Stretching of leathers is to be avoided. This effect is obtained also in other types of tannages.

Chrome Suede.—In the basic shades the use of Diazo type of dyes are used extensively as this gives the best result. The same is used for velvet, garment and glove leathers use of Darma Chrome and coriacid types of dyes.

Chrome retan leathers (light retannage).—Use of masked liquors for tanning and retanning with modified chestnut alone or in continuation of with other types of tanning agents also use of special tanning extracts mentioned earlier.

Complete retannage.—Besides the normal methods used, fatliquoring of leather with fatliquor generally based on non-ionic (Ethylene oxide based) products in fatliquoring, before retannage.

Shrunken grain leather.—Generally the dry tannage using highly astringent liquor obtained by syntans alone or in combination with chestnut followed by high basicity chrome liquor. For fatliquoring a higher percentage of sulphated oils so that the leather dries out soft and only a light staking is required.

Nubuck type of leathers.—Different processes based on the different types of chrome liquor, with syntan are used.

Leather Board Manufacture

1. Salpa Francaise Paris
2. Hetiers Freres—Jura
3. Tanneries de France Strassbourg.

The above organisations were visited to study the manufacture of leather boards. At Salpa the entire manufacture is more or less automatic and the leather board is used for a variety of purposes. All the leather board is made from chrome shavings. At Hetiers usine both vegetable shavings and chrome shavings are used and the factory is semi-mechanised. At Strassbourg the manufacture is done only in a part Pilot Plant attached to the tannery. Rubber latex is the main binding agent used in the manufacture and is imported from East. The leather boards besides finding use in the manufacture of shoes as linings, heal lifts-stiffners in ladies shoes finds extensive use in the manufacture of children's School bags, hat linings, cheap travelling boxes like those made from paper and fibre boards. This softer type of leather boards finished with plastic finishes are used in place of plastics as this has a better tear strength as compared to plastics. Another use is for bases of artificial felts. Besides, these, the use is increasing every day. A comparison of the boards manufactured in the different countries will definitely show the higher standard of manufacture. At present leather boards made in France are exported to all most all the western countries and the rest of the world where their consumption is the highest.

—Concluded.

Indian Footwear Industry

BY

Mr. J. VYORAL,

Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta.

Although still carried on largely as a cottage industry, the footwear industry of India has made remarkable progress ever since the manufacture of footwear on a mass scale by modern methods was started as an organised industry some 30 years ago. Within this short period, and entirely due to private initiative and effort, the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear on a large scale has—in spite of initial handicaps and difficulties—been rapidly developed and has succeeded in establishing itself as one of the most progressive and best organised of India's national industries. The large-scale manufacturing sector of the footwear industry plays an important role in India's economy. It provides fruitful employment to thousands of people of different classes and communities, gives direct and indirect support to other allied and ancillary industries and contributes substantially to the Exchequer by way of different taxes and excise duty. Furthermore, it earns valuable foreign exchange by exporting its products.

Of the 5 million pairs of footwear exported by India in 1960, the share of the large-scale manufacturing sector was almost 100 per cent. Today Indian leather and rubber footwear have a worldwide market. They are exported to such countries as the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, north, east and west Africa, Cyprus, Jordan, Saudi Arabia in the Middle and Near East, Malaya, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Ceylon in the Far East; the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and several other countries of Europe; the West Indies and other islands in the Pacific; and even to Canada and U.S.A.

Annual Output

Of the present annual output of about 146 million pairs of footwear by the industry as a whole, the large-scale manufacturing sector produces over 53 million pairs of leather and rubber footwear in several modern plants established in different parts of the country. Highly organized and run on the most up-to-date lines, some of the plants are comparable to similar plants in the most advanced countries of the world. The plant in Batanagar in West Bengal is the biggest and most modern of its kind in the whole of Asia. It has several large factories for manufacturing leather and rubber footwear, a fully equipped modern tannery and many auxiliary departments which include sections engaged in lace-making, manufacture of shoemaking machinery and research. In this plant, footwear of innumerable types and designs are manufactured on a vast scale on the latest assembly-line system. The larger plants keep themselves constantly abreast of the latest manufacturing techniques and other development in the shoe industries of Europe and the U.S.A. and avail themselves of these to the maximum extent possible in order to keep their own production methods and manufacturing processes thoroughly

upto-date. Special stress is also laid on research to enable them to meet the demand for new and better products at competitive prices, and scientific quality control at every stage of production is carried out to maintain and improve the workmanship and the standard of quality of the wide variety of footwear of many types and designs which are manufactured in these plants.

In the large-scale manufacturing sector of the industry, many highly qualified Indian experts and technicians and several thousands of trained workers are employed. They are skilled in the operation of the various modern equipment and machines used in the fabrication and manufacture of leather and rubber footwear. Great importance is attached and efforts are made in this sector to promote the legitimate interests and the welfare of workers and to earn their loyalty and goodwill. Congenial working conditions, adequate opportunities for advancement, fair and adequate rates of pay, bonus, provident fund and retiring benefits, paid holidays and other leave facilities, housing and medical facilities, educational and recreational facilities, encouragement and support of social and cultural activities are some of the many features of the enlightened and progressive labour welfare policy pursued by employers in this sector.

Joint Consultative Bodies

Through recognised employees' unions, workers are provided with the fullest opportunities for collective bargaining and direct negotiations with the management for settling industrial disputes. Moreover, there are joint consultative bodies such as works committees and production advisory committees made up of an equal number of representatives of employees and management to deal with day-to-day matters of common interest and concern. The code of behaviour and the rights and privileges of workers are embodied in a collective agreement between employees and managements and the standing order and rules of the different plants define working conditions, leave and holidays, scales of salaries and wages, complaints and remedies, grievance procedure, etcetera.

The progress achieved by the large-scale sector has not been confined exclusively to improving and enlarging its productive capacity and resources. On the distribution side, too, a highly efficient and elaborately planned selling and distribution system has been built up within the country. The wide network of retail stores established by one leading manufacturing concern selling directly to the public are now a familiar sight in every city and town in India. These stores are operated and staffed by men trained in the latest methods and techniques of merchandising and selling. Moreover, with its wholesale and agency outlets the distribution system of this concern covers every part of the country, making its products readily and regularly available everywhere.

The Age-old Stigma

This then is a brief survey of the progress made so far by the large-scale manufacturing sector of the footwear industry of India. Shoemaking in a modern factory in India is now a calling as decent congenial, remunerative and honourable as that in any other industry. There is no denying that the establishment of modern shoe factories in this country has helped to remove the age-old stigma attached to shoe-making and raise it from a much despised craft to a dignified profession. It is attracting educated young men from the best of families and from all communities who are coming forward in increasing numbers to take up a career in shoemaking. Again, it is largely due to the efforts and activities of the large-scale sector that the common people have been made increasingly conscious of the benefits to be derived from wearing shoes and have been systematically encouraged to develop the habit of wearing shoes.

At a time when the Central and State Governments are directing their efforts towards developing the nation's industrial capacity and raising the economic conditions and living standards of the people through the five year plans, one may be curious to know the future prospects for the footwear manufacturing industry in India and the part it will play to contribute to her future economic progress.

With her vast area and teeming population, India is potentially one of the largest markets for footwear in the world. When one considers the fact that even to-day barely 15 per cent of India's population of over 400 million people wear any kind of footwear at all, compared with the average of three pairs worn annually by each person in Britain and U. S. A., it is easy to imagine the tremendous task which lies ahead of the industry in India as more and more of the barefooted millions take to wearing shoes. This they must inevitably do as their purchasing power increases and material prosperity and social progress change their outlook, ideas, and habits. Already there are unmistakable signs of the awakened desire of even the simplest villagers in the remotest corner to live a better and healthier life and to enjoy more material comforts. In the not-too-distant future, this desire is sure to develop into an insistent demand which will have to be adequately met.

(To be concluded)

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Export Target Plan for 1960-61

At the request made by the Directorate of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, this Council had suggested country wise export targets for the year 1960-61 in respect of commodities such as leathers, footwear, leather manufactures and animal hair etc. These were duly approved by the Ministry.

A statement showing details of items in respect of which export targets were fixed and the results achieved by the leather industry and trade is given below.

From the statement it may be seen that the aggregate 12 months (1960-61) export targets amount to Rs. 2788·50 lakhs, whereas the actual exports made during the said period amount to Rs. 2805·11 lakhs. Thus the exports during the year 1960-61 exceeded the targeted figure by Rs. 16·61 lakhs.

It may be appreciated that the tanning industry and the leather trade have earned for our country valuable foreign exchange of Rs. 28·05 crores in the year 1960-61.

Statement showing the commodities for which Export Targets for 1960-61 were fixed and the Results Achieved

Serial No.	ITEMS	Export targets fixed by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, for 1960-61 (in lakhs of Rs.)	Target achieved during 1960-61 (in lakhs of Rs.)	REMARKS (Rupees in lakhs)	
1	Buffalo Hides Tanned ...	24·40	22·25	Less by	2·15
2	Cow Hides Tanned ...	601·40	511·63	Less by	89·77
3	Buff Calf Skins Tanned ...	107·00	101·74	Less by	5·26
4	Cow Calf Skins Tanned ...	107·20	86·16	Less by	21·04
5	Kips Tanned ...	13·00	17·98	Increased by	4·98
6	Goat Skins Tanned ...	669·70	811·59	Increased by	141·89
7	Sheep Skins Tanned ...	651·30	739·07	Increased by	87·77
8	Reptile Skins Tanned ...	12·00	9·38	Less by	2·62
9	Finished Leathers ...	214·00	184·78	Less by	29·22
10	Boots and Shoes (Leather) ...	270·00	263·94	Less by	6·06
11	Other Leather Manufactures ...	18·50	15·08	Less by	3·42
12	Goat Hair ...	100·00	41·51	Less by	58·49
	Total ...	2,788·50	2,805·11	Export exceeds by Rs. 16·61 Lakhs.	

News and Notes

(a) IMPORT TRADE

Brazil

Exchange and Trade Control

A further major reform in the country's foreign exchange system was announced at the beginning of July. Sumoc's instruction No. 208 of 27th June, 1961, abolishes the special Exchange Market for imports. As a result, all Brazilian imports are now negotiated at the free market rate of exchange; for imports of Special Category goods a licence certificate must, however, still be purchased at auction before exchange may be closed in the free market.

The bid prices for convertible currencies at the Special Category auctions were 662·60 Cruzeiros per U. S. dollar on the 1st August and 674 Cruzeiros on the 8th August.

(*Official communication*)

Chile

Modification to import list

The following list shows the latest modifications to Chilean Import Lists of May 15, 1959. As a result of these changes only sixteen items remain subject to the lodgment of a prior deposit. These are all in the 1,500 per cent category and are in Group 60 of the Import List "Machinery, apparatus, implements and tools for agriculture". Otherwise all items (unless free of tax) are now subject to the payment of an Additional Tax at percentages ranging from 0·1 percent to 200 percent of the C. I. F. value.

Page	Item	Percentage additional tax surcharge
5	Horse, sheep and goat hides (untanned) ...	2
64	Leather straps for wrist watches ...	50

(*I.T.J. 30-12-1961*)

Denmark

Import liberalisation

Information has been received from the Director of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi that the import of the following types of footwear into Denmark has been liberalised from 1-7-1961.

Footwear with outer soles of leather of composition leather, footwear (other than footwear falling under heading 64·01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material.

(*a*) Footwear with uppers of leathers or composition leather,

(*b*) Other footwear, except footwear with rubber soles fixed by vulcanization.

(*Official communication*)

France

Simplification of Import Procedure announced

The French Journal Official dated November 25, 1961, published a notice to importers announcing the introduction of a

revised import procedure on January 1, 1962. From that date the documentation and other formalities with which the importer must comply will be considerably reduced.

The modification include :

(1) The abolition of Import certificates and automatic import licences for liberalized goods not requiring a technical visa.

(2) The abolition of the dossier de domicilliation for import not exceeding a value of 10,000 new francs at the French frontier, providing that there are no financial operations before the arrival of the goods.

(3) The unification of exchange control formalities for imports. In future the French bank will only require invoices certified by the Customs for imports not exceeding a value of 10,000 new francs. Otherwise a copy of the Customs declaration or a special document containing the relevant financial details will be required.

(*I.T.J. 30-12-1961*)

Japan

Import liberalisation

It was reported that the Japanese Government have decided to liberalise imports of about 90 per cent commodities by September 1962. The Government have now announced outlines of the proposed measure. The liberalisation programme is as follows :

Items to be liberalised by October 1, 1962

Leather products for industrial use.

(*I.T.J. 16-12-1961*)

Pakistan

It has been reported by the First Secretary (Commercial) Indian High Commission, Karachi, that import of the following items are not allowed into Pakistan :

1. Leather manufactures.
2. Footwear of all types.
3. Tanned leathers except unwrought leather (patent, gold, silver and glace kid).
4. Leather scrap—bark—tanned split.
5. Rubber heels and soles.

(*Official communication*)

(b) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Australia

Import Procedure and Practice

Effective February 23, 1960, 90 per cent of total imports were exempted from control; 10 percent of imports were subject to quota restrictions.

Import Control Regulations

The Department of Trade is responsible for the overall administration of import licensing controls, while the Department of Customs and Excise undertakes the actual issue of licences.

Where an importer's entitlement to a licence has not been established, applications for licences are made through the Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, 52, William Street, Sydney. In cases where importer's licensing entitlements have previously been established under the variotus licensing categories (refer to section on Structure of Import Licensing Controls below) an approach direct to Collectors of Customs at the various ports of the Commonwealth is made for licences.

Licences are of one year validity.

Structure of Import Licensing Controls

The various categories under which controlled items are licensed are set out below :—

Administrative (Adm.) — Applications for licences are considered on a "case-by-case" basis by the Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade 52, William Street, Sydney.

'A' Category.—In general quotas for each item in the category are granted to individual importers on the basis of a percentage of imports made by them in the year 1950/51. These quotas as established with Collectors of Customs and importers are able to apply direct to the Collectors for licences up to the value of their quota for every four monthly licensing period. Quotas for individual items are not interchangeable.

'B' Category.—Quotas for 'B' category goods are established with the Collectors of Customs at a percentage of each firm's imports in 1959 of all goods included in the Category. For 'B' Category full interchangeability of quotas is permitted, that is importers may use their quotas to import any of the goods covered by this category.

Replacement.—Under the replacement method of licensing any importers may take out further licences from the Collector of Customs to "replace" those used previously in importing the goods concerned.

Z (*i.e.* No Quota Restriction)—Import licences for goods in this category are issued freely to applicants, on approach to Collectors of Customs.

Category 'B' quotas and quotas for most items licensed under Category 'A' were increased when the relaxations were made on February 23, 1960.

Prohibited Imports

Particulars of goods the importation of which is prohibited are contained in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations.

Import Duties

There are three columns of duties in the Australian Tariff: British preferential rates, most-favoured-nation rates and general rates.

Australia applies British perferential rates of duty to goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and to certain goods, the produce and manufacture of Canada, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Fiji, Singapore and a few other countries. For most other countries including India, the most-favoured-nation rates are applied. The highest rates of duty, the general rates, apply to those countries not eligible for British preferential or most-favoured-nation tariff treatment.

Primage duty, in addition to Customs duty, also applies on some goods imported into AUSTRALIA. These duties are also in three columns. British preferential, most-favoured-nation, and general rates. The rates of primage duty vary from item to item, and may be either free (exempt), 5 per cent or 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Rates of duty on traditional items of Indian exports to Australia under the most-favoured-nation column as on July, 1, 1960 are given in Schedule A. Similarly, rates of duty for a few selected items (selected on the basis of enquiries received from Indian exporters) are given in Schedule 'B'. These should only be taken as an indication of the rates which may be imposed as the classification of goods and the rates could only be finally determined at the time of entry of the goods.

Procedure for Clearance of Goods from Customs Control

All goods imported into AUSTRALIA, irrespective of the means of importation (*e.g.* by post, air, or by ship) are subject to the control of Customs. The genuine invoice in the prescribed form must be produced to the Collector with appropriate form when entry of the goods is made. After payment of duty and subject to compliance with any other associated requirements, the goods are released. Goods may be examined before release to the importer. Facilities exist whereby entries, documents and invoices may be processed in advance of arrival of goods so that on arrival and after payment of any duties due, authorities for release of goods are sent to Wharf offices.

All goods may be entered either for home consumption, warehousing or transhipment. Customs agents are licensed by the Department of Customs and Excise at all ports and may be authorised by importers to enter goods on their behalf with the Department.

Quarantine Requirements

Regarding animal products, some are prohibited, some are permitted entry under certain conditions, whilst others may be imported without restriction. Animal products such as wool, hides and skins and animal hair are imported regularly from India under certain prescribed conditions (*i.e.* scouring, fumigation etc.)·

SCHEDULE—A

Rates of Duty under the Most-favoured-Nation Column for Traditional Items of Export to Australia

Tariff Item	Description	M.F.N. Rate
323 (A)	Raw sheep skins - raw or pickled goat skins ...	Free
324 (B)	Crust and rough tanned goat skins, persian sheep skins and skivers hog skins ...	Free
324 (C) (4)	Leather n. e. i. ...	22½% per lb.
325 (A)	Leather manufactures, n. e. i. ...	40%
Unspecified	Tanning extract - natural origin, other than wattle bark extract ...	Free
	Other tanning substances - nat. origin, including myrobolons etc. ...	Free

(*Contd. on page 16*)

Indian Industries Fair 1961-62

NEW DELHI

The Leather Export Promotion Council participated in the Indian Industries Fair held at New Delhi during November 1961 to January 1962 by setting up its stall inside the Export Products Pavillion, Permanent Exhibition Unit, Directorate of Exhibitions.

World famous East India vegetable tanned hides and skins, finished leathers, leather goods including footwear, Industrial leathers and tanning materials etc., produced in India were kept on display.

The stall attracted quite a large number of visitors, amongst whom representatives of many foreign countries were included.

Important visitors to our stall from foreign countries were Hon'ble Shri Brezenov, President of U.S.S.R., Hon'ble Shri U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma and Mr. N. Tivtcher, Representative of Messrs. Bulet, State Economic Enterprise, Bulgaria, in India. It is understood they appreciated the quality of the goods produced in our country.

Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and Hon'ble Shri Statish Chandra, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, were kind to pay a visit.

During the Fair, many trade enquiries both local and foreign, were received which have been attended to by us.

We have been informed by Messrs. Bulet, State Economic Enterprise, Sofia, Bulgaria, that they have placed substantial orders with Indian exporters for the supply of tanned leathers. This is really a happy development as it has helped us to diversify the trade.

Our sincere thanks are due to the following who have been kind to make a free supply of exhibits for being displayed in the Council's stall.

1. Messrs. F. K. Haseeb & Co., Madras-3.
2. Messrs. Sreenivas & Co., Madras-3.
3. Messrs. Chrome Leather Co. (P) Ltd., Chrompet, Madras.
4. Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Pallavaram, Madras.
5. Messrs. British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.
6. Messrs. Kapurthala Northern India Tanneries Ltd., Kapurthala, Punjab.
7. Messrs. Perambur Chrome Tannery, Madras-12.
8. Messrs. The Madhya Pradesh Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi.
9. The Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras-20.

We sincerely thank the Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and others for their valuable assistance and kind co-operation.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR, NEW DELHI, 1961-62

Janab M. J. Jamal Moideen Sahib, M.L.A., Chairman, Leather Export Promotion Council, receives Hon'ble Shri Brezenov, President of the U. S. S. R.

Hon'ble Shri Brezenov, President of U.S.S.R. evinces keen interest in some of the leather exhibits.

Front view of Council's Stall in the Indian Industries Fair, New Delhi.

Hon'ble Shri U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma is signing in the Visitors Book at Council's Stall.

Shri Satish Chandra, Dy. Minister for Commerce & Industry, Government of India, examines Industrial Leathers on display.

Leathers

(*Contd. from page 13*)

SCHEDULE—B

Rates of Duties for Some Selected items

Tariff Items	Description	British Preferential	Most favoured nation	General	Special
325 (A)	Leather manufactures n.e.i. leather cut into shape, shape, not covered by item 329(D) (4)(a) harness n.e.i. razor straps; whips, including handles, keepers thongs and lashes ...	17½%	40%	45%	

(*J. of I. & T. Sept. 1961*)

Brazil

Conversion Rate for Import Duties*

It is reported that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 310·77 Cruzeiros per United States dollar during December. The previous rate was 285·96 to the dollar.

(*See Leathers - November-December 1961 Page 17).

(*I.T.J. 30-12-1961*)

Iran

Customs duty and commercial tax charges on hide and leather

Information has been received from the Director General, Tehran Chamber of Commerce, Tehran, Iran that the following customs duty and commercial tax charges are levied on leathers in Iran. These rates may fluctuate from time to time.

Tariff No.	Description	Rials Customs duty	Rials Commercial tax
348	Raw, Fresh, salted dried hide:		
	(*a*) Leather (cow, bull calf) ...	6 per kg.	
	(*b*) Leather (Sheep & Goat) ...	7 ,,	7 per kg.
	(*c*) Boar, pig and other leathers ...	10 ,,	
349	Leather for shoe sole and transmission belt ...	30 ,,	50 ,,
350	Leather (cow, bull and other large animals, other than those under No. 349) ...	30 ,,	250 ,,
351	Calf leather (Shoe uppers) ...	40 ,,	250 ,,
352	Sheep and goat leather ...	150 ,,	150 ,,

(*Official communication*)

Malta

Customs Tariff Changes

The Import Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Ordinance, 1961, which is effective from November 17, 1961, provides for the following additions and amendments to the Malta Customs Tariff.

FIRST SCHEDULE—TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES

ARTICLE	Empire Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Amendment:		
Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Slippers and clogs made entirely of Skin or Leather, as well as those with uppers made entirely or partly of Skin or Leather, and soles of some other material or with uppers made of any material and with leather soles:		
(*ii*) Low Boots, *i.e.* Boots not more than 18 Centimeters in height, Shoes, Sandals and Slippers.		
(*a*) More than 24 centimetres in length (*per pair*) ...	£ 0. 7s. 6d. or 30 per cent ad val. whichever is the higher.	£ 0. 10s. 0d. or 40 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.
(*b*) 24 centimetres or less but not less than 20 centimetres in length (*per pair*) ...	£ 0. 5s. 0d. or 30 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.	£ 0. 6s. 8d. or 40 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.
(*c*) Less than 20 centimetres in length (per pair) ...	£ 0. 1s. 6d. or 15 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.	£ 0. 1s. 6d. or 15 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.
(*iii*) Clogs:		
(*a*) Not less than 24 centimetres in length (per pair) ...	£ 0. 3s. 6d. or 15 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher.	£ 0. 4s. 7d. or 25 per cent ad. val. whichever is the higher: Provided that when duty is charged at 25 per cent ad. val. the amount of duty payable shall not exceed an amount of 1s. 1d. greater than the duty which would be payable on a similar article under the Empire Preferential tariff.

(*I.T.J. 16-12-1961*)

Mozambique

List of Prohibited Imports

The Board of Foreign Trade, Government of Mozambique, in a notification has listed certain categories of articles, the imports of which into any part of the Portuguese East Africa will be permitted only when local or national production is not able to meet satisfactorily the needs of the market. The list of the said articles is given below for general information.

List of Articles.

Shoes,

Canvas and Rubber Shoes.

(*I. T. J. 23-12-1961*)

Netherlands

Turnover Tax Surcharge on Imported Goods

Certain changes in rates of surcharge were announced in a decree, dated October 12, 1961 and together with minor changes in text announced in earlier decrees are reproduced below:

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decrees of May 12, June 21 and Oct. 12, '61
64–05	Parts of footwear (including uppers, in soles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal.			
	B. Other than assemblies:			
	II. Other than insoles and other removable accessories.			
	a. Of leather or artificial leather ...	5	6	+ 2 (Simply cut out) + 3 (Otherwise worked)

Note:—The Turnover tax surcharge is additional to the Basic Turnover Tax. This Surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in the Netherlands.

(*I. T. J. 2-12-1961*),

Tunisia

Deposits on Imports of Certain Commodities

The Tunisian Journal Official of November, 7, 1961, announced the institution of a system of deposits to be made on certain imports. The new law gives the Banque Centrale de Tunisie authority to demand from importers a deposit equal to part or the whole of the value of the goods to be imported.

The Journal Official of November 17, 1961, gives details of the commodities affected and the percentage deposits involved; these are reproduced below; It is understood that the duration of deposit has been fixed by the Central Bank at two months.

Tariff Heading	Description of goods	Percentage Deposits
Chapter 42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND THE LIKE: ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT (Other than silk worn gut).	
42–02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suit cases, hat-boxes, travelling bags, haversacks, knapsacks, rucksacks, kitbags), handbags, wallets, purses, satchels, brief-cases, collar boxes, dressing cases, pouches, toilet-bags, tool cases, and similar containers, of leather or of leather substitutes, of vulcanized fibres, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paper board of textile fabric ...	50
42–03 (in total)	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather or of leather substitutes ...	50
42-05	Other Articles of leather or of leather substitutes ...	15
Chapter 43 (in total)	Fur skins and artificial fur; manufacturers thereof ...	100
Chapter 64 (in total)	Footwear, Gaiters and the like, parts of such articles ...	50

(*I.T.J. 6-1-1962*)

(*c*) GENERAL

Ethiopia

Trade with Ethiopia

Exporters in India are advised to ship goods to intended importers in Ethiopia direct from Bombay to Djibouti (in French Somaliland) or to Assab or to Massawa (Assab and Massawa are ports of Ethiopia). Djibouti is connected by rail with Addis Ababa. Massawa and Assab are connected by road with Addis Ababa. In no case should goods be shipped direct to Aden for catching a subsequent steamer for Djibouti or Assab or Massawa.

It has been noticed that some exporters in India show in the invoice (1) selling price to importer in Ethiopia and (2) current domestic value or selling price in India. It is requested that current domestic value or selling price in India should not be shown in the invoice as its mention creates difficulty with the Imperial Ethiopian Government's Customs authorities. This is particularly the case when the domestic value or selling price in India is higher than the selling price to an importer in Ethiopia. In the circumstances, only the selling price to the importer in Ethiopia need be shown in the invoices.

On confirmation of the business, an exporter must send, by air mail, 4 copies of proforma invoices in order to enable the importer to obtain licence from the State Bank of Ethiopia.

The Customs authorities require seven copies of each invoice typed in English, but without any correction. Moreover the price shown in the invoice should be only the sale price to the importer. Manufactures' invoice also should accompany the exporters' invoice. All these invoices should be certified by the Chamber of Commerce.

The shipping documents may be forwarded by the exporter in India to the importer here through the State Bank of Ethiopia for collecting dues. One additional copy of the invoice may also be sent by the exporter by air mail and in advance direct to the importer.

All the packages containing goods should bear marks and numbers in indelible ink to facilitate identification.

Samples and miscellaneous articles not imported as merchandise and of no commercial value may be imported free. The authority to decide whether samples are or are not of commercial value is the Director of Customs.

The procedure for clearance of samples accompanying representatives of Indian exporters coming to Ethiopia is as follows :—

The representative is required to deposit the value of the samples with the Customs authorities on arrival and to show them again to the authorities at the time of taking them out of Ethiopia in order to recover the deposit. Advertising material sent in bulk is chargeable to duty.

(*J. of I. & T. October 1961*)

Hong Kong

Rubber Footwear

Hong Kong has between 80 and 90 factories producing rubber footwear with a labour force of about 7,500. Only a handful are big enterprises—the others being 'family' units engaged in merely assembling ready-made parts bought from larger factories. The colony's annual output is about 3,000,000 pairs of sports shoes, boots, sandals and other types of rubber footwear. The capacity is likely to go up to 6,000,000 pairs a year in the near future.

(*Official communication*)

India

(*a*) Visit to Jinja, Uganda

Information has been received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, that

according to the Indian Merchants Chamber, P.O.B. No. 259, Jinja (Uganda), Jinja is an important industrial centre in Uganda. Commercial representatives of Indian firms visiting East Africa on business trips are therefore advised to visit Jinja also.

(*I.T.J. 9-12-1961*)

(*b*) India's Trade Prospects with Zanzibar

Indian rubber and canvas shoes, particularly Agra shoes, and Indian chappals, are in good demand. However, business could further be improved in case Indian exporters pay particular attention to packing and also to the creation of new attractive designs. Plastic shoes from Japan are reported to have made rapid inroads into the market in recent months.

Hints to Exporters

Zanzibar is a small market with a population of about 3 lakhs only. India's exports to this country now stand around Rs. 40 lakhs. Total imports into Zanzibar from all sources are about Rs. 7 crores, of which food used to absorb about 40 per cent. India's share works out to about 10 per cent of the total (leaving out of account food imports). If vigorous steps are taken by way of large scale publicity, exports could be stepped up by about 50 percent from the present level.

It must also be noted that Zanzibar is a competitive market being accessible to all. Indian exporters who work on the basis that Africa is an under-developed country and that even sub-standard goods could be readily sold in that market are under a grave mistaken impression. At present Africans are inclined to be more discriminative in their buying habits. They are not satisfied with traditional things. They desire to be modern in their style and habits. Hence Indian exporters should pay close attention to quality and method of selling. The African buyers have a marked preference for branded products. Further, good packing is necessary in view of the fact that the buyers are generally attracted to such goods having a nice packing. Indian exporters should not therefore attempt to sell sub-standard goods in foreign markets but display greater initiative and establish good business precedents.

(*J. of I. & T. Nov. '61*)

(*c*) Indian Sheep and Goatskins and the Common Market

The Common External Tariff (C. E. T.) of the Six, due to come into full operation by 1969 at the earliest is still being revised and adopted to meet the changing needs of industry inside the Community. The executive Commission has just put forward a series of alterations to the original C. E. T. which will have to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Proposed clarification of the way the C. E. T. is to be applied to imports of Indian sheep and goat skins, for instance, will be of considerable importance to the tanning industries of the Six. The skins are in list F of the Rome Treaty - duties fixed by mutual agreement and not worked out as an average of the Six's former duties.

Originally list F provided that tanned Indian sheep and goat skins should be duty free - but the Council of Ministers last year decided that this exemption would only apply to skins tanned with vegetable products. The Commission's new proposals now make it clear that products tanned by other processes come into a group carrying 6 and 7 percent duties. This will be widely welcomed by tanners inside the Six who finish a large number of imported skins tanned with vegetable products.

(L. T. R. 29 Nov. 1961)

(*d*) **Points/suggestions made by the Counsellor (Commercial) Commission for India, Singapore in connection with Indian Exhibitions held at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore during April-June 1961**

The Counsellor (Commercial) has stated usually locally recruited Stall-attendants give an explanation about the goods exhibited to visitors but not always very satisfactorily because the technical uses, names and qualities of individual items are sometimes not known to them. It is suggested by him that it would be beneficial if the manufacturers prepare instructive charts in respect of each article exhibited so that the utility value of each article could be explained properly by the Stall Attendants.

It is also worthwhile remembering that the Singapore market is such that where it is possible for any to order individual items like a pair of shoes or a couple of bottles of shampoo in Britain and the order is met and the manufacturer in India should also be able to execute individual orders.

It is also suggested by him to study the consumer taste in colour, packing, labelling etc. which is vitally important. Lables must be of adequate quality, brightness and artistic value, to satisfy or rather to excise the consumer. The brochures and pamphlets must be attractively printed by using good quality paper and with get up to the standard required in a foreign market.

Manufacturers participating in such exhibitions may make it a point to read the available literature on the country where the exhibition is to be held.

(Official communication)

Kenya

New Shoe Factory in Kenya

A New Shoe Factory which would produce 6,000 pairs of shoes a day has been opened in Nairobi during the month of August 1961.

The factory which has cost £125,000 would be manufacturing rubber, leather, vinyl and plastic injected and moulded rubber shoes and sandals. At present ontput was limited to rubber soled canvas shoes but production of leather footwear was due to start soon. After meeting the internal demand of all the three territories, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the company intends to export its products to the neighbouring territories.

The machinery installed in the factory is stated to be most modern and has been imported from the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany and Denmark. With the import of special manufacturing plant from the United Kingdom the company would also start manufacturing a well known shoe polish.

(Official communication)

Kuwait

Latest Regulations by the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce, Kuwait

Information has been received that the activities of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce have recently expanded and that most of the Kuwaiti merchants are turning to the Chamber for information and advice.

It is reported that the Chamber has advised the Kuwait merchants to note the following points:—

1. To avoid opening of a Letter of Credit until the foreign Chamber of Commerce confirms that the company is well known in the market and has a good reputation.

2. To place orders for the import of goods directly from the factory or from the official agents appointed for sales on behalf of the factory and not to import through the middleman or Commission Agents.

3. To mention details such as duration, kind of goods, size weight and packing in the letter of Credit and to enter a condition if the exporter should not ship the goods before its examination by a company of internationally recognised surveyors.

The Chamber has been helpful to Indian traders in publishing trade enquiries from India and in assisting Indian business much.

Indian manufacturers/exporters of Leathers, leather goods etc. if they so desire may contact the said Chamber for further information.

(Official communication)

Norway

Footwear ;

	Imports 1959	Domestic Production 1958
	Mill. kr.	Mill. kr.
Footwear ...	28	164

The gradual elimination of import restrictions in recent years has caused Norway's imports of clothing and footwear to climb sharply. In 1949 clothing imports amount to 46 mill. kr. and footwear came to 6·5 million as opposed to 194 and 28 mill. kr., respectively in 1959.

The two Western European trade blocs supply the bulk of these goods to Norway, too. Forty-three percent of the total deliveries to Norway in 1959 came from the EEC, while the other EFTA nations followed closely with 37%. Only 19% were sent from other countries.

Once again it is Western Germany which supplies the lion's share of shipment to Norway - 65% of the EEC's deliveries in this case and 24% of all imports. Denmark, Great Britain and Sweden top the EFTA suppliers.

Norway's own manufacture of clothes and footwear is considerably larger than what she buys abroad, as demonstrated by the table given above.

The total value of the clothing and footwear sold on the Norwegian market exceeds 1000 million kroner a year.

The bulk of the import goods which fall into this category are subject to high tariffs, varying from 17 to 30%. It must therefore be presumed that as tariffs are lowered, the competition will be considerably intensified, especially between exporters in the other EFTA countries and Norwegian producers of clothing and footwear.

(Official communication)

Thailand

Packing of Goods Exported from India

It has been reported by the Embassy of India, Thailand, that the importers in Thailand complain that the Indian goods are in most cases, not packed properly. The goods are very often loosely packed with flimsy and cheap material and with handwritten labels and prices. The Thai people prefer shiny articles with neat packing. When the local merchants compare the packings of Indian goods with those of other foreign goods the result is generally not favourable to Indian goods.

As packing and presentation play an important part in marketing a product, Indian exporters/manufacturers are advised to use packing materials conforming to international standards.

(I.T.J. 9-12-1961)

U. S. A.

Export of Goatskins

U. S. imports of goatskins in the three major categories, *viz.* dry/dry salted, green pickled and vegetable tanned, during the first eight months of 1961 declined by almost 19 per cent in terms of quantity and almost 36 per cent in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Imports from India until August of this year have, however, increased by about 16 per cent in quantity but declined by about 1 per cent in value over those for the same months of last year. The following figures will illustrate the position :

Particulars	January August '60		January August '61	
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
	(in thousands)			
Total U. S. imports of dry/dry salted green pickled and vegetable tanned goat skins.	21·8	16·5	17·4	11·5
of which from India ...	4·5	3·8	5.4	3·4

U. S. imports of goat skins from principal supplying countries during August 1961 were as shown below :

Names		Dry/Dry Salted		Green Pickled		Vegetable Tanned	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
		(in thousands)					
Brazil	...	250	200	—	—	—	—
India	...	534	294	154	77	14	23
Pakistan	...	653	388	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	...	312	227	—	—	—	—
Iran	...	—	—	127	55	—	—

Goatskins Prices (per doz. pieces)

Names	Dec. 1961	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	Year Ago
Amritsars (40-42s)	$ 15-15½	$ 14½-15½	$ 14-14½	$ 15.25	$ 15·00
Amritsars (42-44s)	$ 19·00	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	$ 15½-16·00
Amritsars (45s & up)	$ 21·00	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	$ 15¾-17½

(Official communication)

Trade Agreements

Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon

A trade agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon has been signed in New Delhi on the 28th October, 1961.

This agreement will remain in force until it is modified or terminated by either contracting party on giving 3 months notice to the other party.

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters may please contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms listed below :

1. M/s. Pacifica Trading Co. 26, Stamford Brook Road, LONDON-W. 6. ... Are desirous of acting as agents for finished leatheres such as chrome leather, suede leather, calf leather, white nubuck leather, pigment coloured buffalo calf leather, bark tanned sheep skins for textile and lining purpose, full oil chamois leather and sole leather bark tanned - all grades and substances and leather goods including footwear such as leather pouches, leather handbags, leather key case, purses, leather belts, leather chappals and shoes for ladies and gents etc.

2. M/s. Nazaire Fortier Inc., 231, Est. Rue-st-vallier, Quebec P. Q. CANADA. ... Small spread chrome tanned cow hide unfinished leather (This may be either kips, small hole hides or hides corrected or full grain and either full weight or split.

3. M/s. M. Dipaolo Importazione Esportazione, Pellami, *via* Ignazio, Persico, 6, Rome, ITALY. ... Chamois leather.

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Publications

1. INDIAN EXPORT DIRECTORY

(Fourth Edition)

Information has been received that the publishers of "The Indian Export Trade Journal", Sayajiganj, Baroda are bringing out the Fourth Edition of "The Indian Export Directory" which contains 400/500 pages approximately. In the classified section, Tanneries, Leather goods, Hides and Skins are included.

Further details regarding advertisement rates price etc. can be obtained from the Publishers.

2. INDIAN STANDARDS' PUBLICATION

The following Indian Standards' for leather and leather products have been published by the Indian Standards Institution :—

IS :	583—1954	Ammunition Boots, General purposes ...	1=00
IS :	1017—1957	Chamois Leather ...	1=50
IS :	584—1954	Chaplis, Frontier Pattern, General Purposes ...	1=50
IS :	575—1956	Chrome Belt Lace Leather ...	1=00
IS :	578—1954	Chrome Tanned Box and Willow Kips and Sides for Shoe Uppers ...	1=00
IS :	1636—1960	Chrome Waxed Sole Leather ...	1=50
IS :	1637—1960	Cycle Saddle Leather ...	1=50
IS :	1639—1960	East India Tanned Kips and Skins ...	1=50
IS :	576—1954	Glazed Kid for Shoe Uppers ...	1=00
IS :	580—1954	Harness Leather ...	1=00
IS :	1273—1958	Leather Pump Buckets made from Chrome Tanned Leather ...	1=50
IS :	1015—1956	Oil Tanned Leather, methods of Sampling and Test for ...	1=50
IS :	622—1956	Russet Leather ...	1=00
IS :	1746—1960	Shoe Polish ...	2=50
IS :	1638—1960	Sizes and Fittings of Footwear ...	1=00
IS :	579—1954	Sole Leather ...	1=00
IS :	577—1954	Upholstery Leather ...	1=00
IS :	582—1954	Vegetable and Chrome Tanned Leather Method of Sampling and Test ...	3=00
IS :	581—1954	Vegetable tanned Hydraulic Leather ...	1=00

Copies can be had from Indian Standards Institution, Madras Branch Office, 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1.

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Statement showing the total exports of Tanned Hides and Skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of January, 1962 *i.e.* 1-1-1962 to 31-1-1962

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-1-1962	88	1,39,612	7	14,654	—	—	30	74,689	30	1,38,961	92	4,97,921
2-1-1962	—	—	—	—	10	14,840	5	9,723	15	85,059	14	88,499
3-1-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	98,783	3	25,057
4-1-1962	—	—	—	—	5	10,915	—	—	19	93,781	14	53,774
5-1-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,547	26	1,04,052	16	92,596
6-1-1962	40	51,724	6	20,419	—	—	96	1,70,193	113	5,66,577	23	1,67,941
8-1-1962	153	2,41,690	9	21,875	—	—	38	90,109	149	6,64,103	71	4,55,183
9-1-1962	165	2,69,111	15	43,460	—	—	82	1,80,519	57	2,15,273	31	1,40,066
10-1-1962	79	1,33,908	30	80,954	—	—	56	1,18,351	34	1,64,303	15	75,923
11-1-1962	74	1,18,550	6	14,896	—	—	30	67,544	41	2,03,530	20	1,16,062
12-1-1962	32	56,914	4	12,435	—	—	13	31,636	34	1,47,848	14	95,160
15-1-1962	56	78,130	4	8,443	—	—	72	1,57,839	23	1,04,774	3	12,601
16-1-1962	15	26,096	2	6,640	—	—	10	26,878	10	56,833	14	1,19,318
17-1-1962	37	73,683	26	59,984	22	31,323	81	1,62,611	100	4,53,380	43	1,97,036
18-1-1962	170	2,70,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	6,46,743	75	3,16,205
19-1-1962	90	1,47,376	2	4,139	—	—	13	32,511	19	1,06,688	20	1,09,944
20-1-1962	37	58,326	15	43,559	—	—	71	1,66,933	90	3,94,306	32	2,00,530
22-1-1962	179	2,98,529	17	46,396	—	—	50	1,08,623	127	5,83,887	92	4,42,345
23-1-1962	128	2,11,053	2	4,279	—	—	1	1,396	41	1,81,724	52	3,02,078
24-1-1962	12	20,388	11	26,515	—	—	18	42,209	20	1,00,733	30	1,60,861
25-1-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27,330	2	12,850
27-1-1962	—	—	44	99,922	—	—	—	—	2	12,614	2	14,440
29-1-1962	12	17,706	14	40,302	24	34,587	15	35,880	67	3,59,045	17	1,04,368
30-1-1962	153	2,71,332	8	17,939	—	—	48	1,18,439	136	6,14,679	68	4,24,366
31-1-1962	167	2,77,101	27	78,561	—	—	75	1,71,621	58	2,88,178	31	1,86,371
Total ...	1,687	27,61,254	249	6,45,372	61	90,265	799	17,71,251	1,372	64,13,184	794	44,12,765
Less Goods short-shipped	3	7,268	4	9,488	—	—	5	10,986	21	95,182	36	1,47,682
Grand Total ...	1,684	27,53,986	245	6,35,884	61	90,265	794	17,60,265	1,351	63,18,002	758	42,65,083

During the month under review the export of E. I. Tanned Hides and Skins to Calcutta were 330 bales valued at Rs. 6·79 lakhs.

EXPORT OF EAST INDIA TANNED LEATHERS AT A GLANCE

Abstract—January 1962

Serial No.	Name of the Commodity	Period of Export	Nos. of Bales	Value in Rs.
1.	(a) Tanned Hides including Calf Skins ...	January	2,784	52,40,400
	(b) Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins ...	January	2,109	1,05,83,085
		Total ...	4,893	1,58,23,485

Leather Export Promotion Council

Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters 1961

In order to develop further confidence among foreign importers about Indian goods and build up healthy and lasting trading relationships between Indian exporters and foreign importers, the Government of India have introduced a Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters of various commodities by specified agencies.

In Appendix 23 of the Import Trade Control Policy for the period October 1961—March 1962, it is provided that exporters, desiring to avail of the facilities under Export Promotion Scheme likely to be given by the Government, should enrol themselves with the Enrolling Authority before 31-3-1962.

Manufacturers/exporters of leathers, leather goods and allied items in our country may contact the Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council, "Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3, for application forms and other particulars relating to Enrolment as Exporters.

EAST INDIA VEGETABLE TANNED LEATHERS

Market Report—C. I. F. Prices per lb. in Sterling: Week ending 27-1-1962

Average weight per doz. in lbs.	Run I II III IV 10 20 35 35	V	Inf. V
Tanned Goat Skins			
Extra Superfine:	Sh. d.	Sh. d.	Sh. d.
5½/6	16/3 to 16/9	13/9 to 14/6	11/-
8/9	18/3 to 18/6	14/9 to 15/6	12/- to 12/6
11/12	17/- to 17/6	13/9 to 14/3	11/3 to 11/9
Superfine:			
5½/6	16/-	13/6 to 13/9	10/6 to 10/9
8/9	18/-	14/6 to 15/-	11/3 to 11/6
11/12	16/6 to 16/9	13/6 to 13/9	11/-
Primes:			
5½/6	15/6 to 15/9	13/3 to 13/6	10/- to 10/6
8/9	17/- to 17/3	14/3 to 14/6	10/6 to 11/-
11/12	16/-	13/3 to 13/6	10/6 to 10/9
Middle Class:			
5½/6	15/-	12/- to 12/3	10/- to 10/3
8/9	15/- to 15/6	12/3 to 12/6	10/3 to 10/6
11/12	15/- to 15/3	12/3	10/- to 10/3
Market Quality:			
8/9	12/-	9/-	8/6
11/12	11/6	8/6	7/6
13/14	11/-	8/-	7/-
Tanned Sheep Skins			
Extra Superfine:			
6/7	32/- to 33/-	21/- to 22/-	17/6 to 18/-
Superfine:			
6/7	28/- to 30/-	18/- to 20/-	16/- to 17/-
Primes:			
6/7	23/- to 25/-	16/- to 17/-	12/- to 13/-
Semi-Primes:			
6/7	18/- to 20/-	14/- to 14/6	10/- to 11/-
Better Middle Class:			
6/7	13/6 to 14/-	11/-	10/-
Middle Class:			
5½/6	13/-	10/6	9/3 to 9/9
6/7	12/6	9/3 to 9/6	8/3
7/8	12/-	8/9 to 9/9	7/9 to 8/-

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run II III IV 20 60 20 / 25 50 25 or IV	V	Inf. V

Tanned Cow Hides

	d.	d.	d.	d.
Superfine :				
4/4½	86/87	76/77	64/65	—
5/5½	78	68	58/60	50/51
8/8½	60/61	53/54	45/46	42
10/12	47/48	44/45	41/42	38½/39
Primes :				
5/5½	76	66/67	57/59	49½/50
8/8½	57/58	52/52½	44/45	—
10/12	46	43	40½/41	38
Middle Class :				
5/5½	70	60	52/53½	48
8/8½	54	47	44	40
10/12	43	41	38½	37
Commons :				
5/5½	68	58	50	47
8/8½	48/50	44½/45	43½	39
10/12	41/42	39/40	38/38½	36½/37

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run II III IV 20 40 40	IV	Inf. IV
Superfine :			
1½/2	106/108	81/82	61/62
2/2½	104/105	76/77	60
Primes :			
¾/1	107/112	82/83	—
1/1¼	106/110	80/81	66/67
1¼/1½	105/106	77	62/63
1½/2	100/104	75	60/61
2/2½	96/98	73/74	—
Commons :			
1½/2	92/94	71/72	57/58

Tanned Buff Calf Skins

	Run II III 50 50	III	Inf. III
Superfine :			
1½/2	87/88	67/68	46
2/2½	75/76	62/63	42/43
Primes :			
1½/2	82/84	62/64	44/45
2/2½	72/73	60/61	41/42
Commons :			
1½/2	[illegible]/62	52	40/41
2/2½	[illegible]	42/45	38/39

[redacted]

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

SEAL OF QUALITY

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Vol. III MARCH 1962 No. 3

Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

★

EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY

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CONTENTS

LEATHERS

Vol. III MARCH 1962 No. 3

Indian Footwear Industry

BY

J. VYORAL

Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta

(Continued from February Issue)

Developing Cottage Sector

The large rise in production which will be needed in the future even to meet the minimum requirement of one pair of shoes a year a head of the entire population will not only provide an extensive and widening scope to the small scale and cottage industry in footwear to develop and prosper, but will also necessitate the setting up of many more large and modern manufacturing plants and lead to a considerable expansion of those already in existence. As far as the cottage footwear industry is concerned, it is still largely primitive and unorganised. It is, therefore, understandable that the Central and State Governments should be anxious to render all possible help to improve the industry in order to provide maximum employment to people traditionally engaged in it. It is in itself a tremendous task demanding elaborate and meticulous planning and organisation and the expenditure of huge sums of money to cover the traditional leather workers all over the country who will have to be weaned away from their out of date and crude methods of production and progressively be induced to take to more modern methods and techniques in keeping with modern requirements if they are effectively to play their part in meeting the growing and more exacting demands for footwear in the future. Great stress has been laid by the Government of India on the development of the small scale and cottage industry sector in its five year plans. During the second five year plan period, which has just ended, a number of technical training institutes have been set up in different States to give specialised training to local shoe-makers in the production of footwear by modern methods. Better credit, purchasing and marketing facilities on co-operative lines have been made available to this sector through Government channels. Moreover, the export of footwear made by the cottage industry sector is also being undertaken by the Government through the State Trading Corporation.

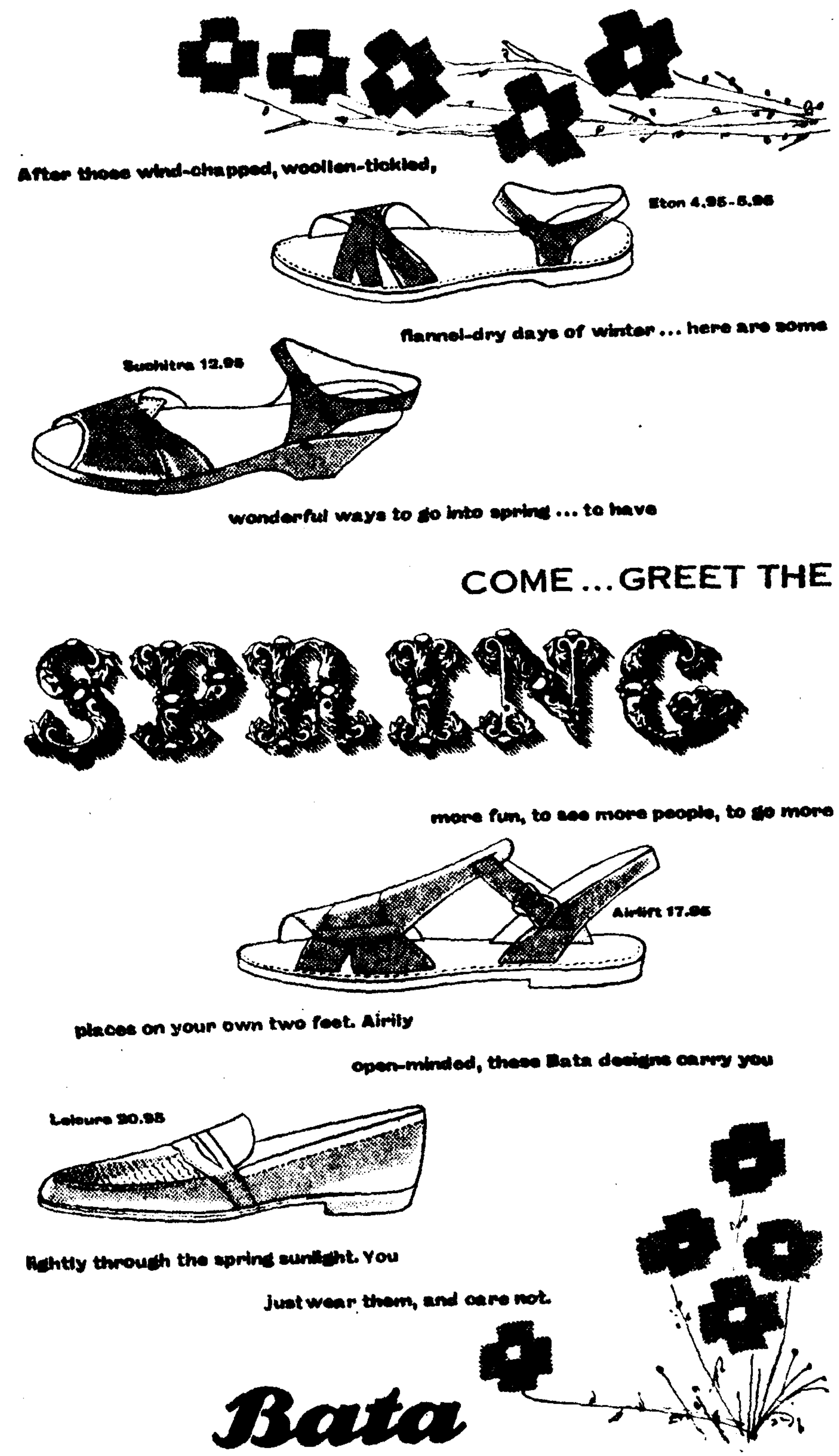
Problems and Difficulties

The development of the cottage industry sector is one of the main items in the programme of work of the Development Council for the Leather and Leather Goods and Pickers Industries set up by the Government of India. The Council is at present engaged—among other things—in studying the problems and difficulties of the small and cottage industry units and in recommending to the Government suitable measures for the standardisation and improvement of the quality of their products, making raw materials and suitable equipment and machine available to them and to render them technical and other assistance to enable them to develop on modern and organised lines. This process of organised and practical assistance to the cottage industry will continue on a wider and more ambitious scale under the third five year plan. While one fully appreciates and wholly welcomes this concern, the determination and effort on the part of the Government to do everything possible for the progress of the small scale and cottage industry sector of the footwear industry of this country, one cannot but cherish the earnest expectation and hope that it will continue to be equally concerned and provide adequate facilities for the development of the large-scale manufacturing sector, in view of the significant contribution that the latter is making towards the development of the footwear industry as a whole and in the interests of the country's advancement.

Growing Collaboration

A heartening feature in recent years has been the growing collaboration within the industry between the larger manufacturing concerns and cottage industry units. Apart from giving direct and practical support to small units by regularly purchasing large quantities of footwear made by these units to supplement its own production, the manufacturing sector has voluntarily rendered aid to these units in the form of technical and other assistance so that they might produce goods according to acceptable standards of quality and has offered practical advice on new developments in footwear styles and designs. The two sectors of the industry are thus becoming more and more inter-dependent. It is clear that one sector cannot be allowed to thrive at the expense of the other without doing damage to the industry as a whole. The balanced development of both is essential for the future progress of the industry. Any undue restriction on the legitimate activities and continued development of the large-scale sector—if this were to be imposed in pursuance of too doctrinaire a policy for the development of the cottage industry sector—will surely result in stagnation and grave setbacks for the industry.

The large-scale sector has its own difficulties and problems. The rising costs of labour and of raw materials and the scarcity of some items particularly of suitable leathers for the manufacture of leather footwear, the difficulty of importing essential machinery and equipment due to restricted foreign exchange, rising distribution costs, etcetera, are some of the main problems which this sector is now having to contend with. It is unlikely that these difficulties will be easily solved in the near future. As for the urgent need to earn as much foreign exchange as possible by increasing the volume of exports, the large-scale sector of the footwear industry is making serious efforts to sell more of its products abroad including the hard currency countries. This could well be more effective and yield the desired results if industry were to be formulated and pursued



by the Government of India and the industry provided with such incentives as would help offset the factors acting as curbs on exports under the changing and difficult conditions. Given the needed encouragement and facilities there is no reason why exports of Indian footwear could not be substantially increased and brought up to the level of exports of such leading shoe exporting countries as Britain and Italy.

Far-Reaching Development

Recent trends in the footwear industry in the west European countries and in Canada and the U.S.A. point to the far-reaching developments which are taking place in those countries in the manufacturing processes and techniques and in the use of synthetic materials for manufacturing shoes. Threads, tacks, nails and pegs which have carried mass-production methods so far are now giving ground to the application of adhesives, pressing, vulcanising and injection moulding. A constant search is also in progress for new materials which will make the manufacture of footwear easier and help reduce manufacturing costs. Already there is a remarkable increase in the use of synthetic rubber in the manufacture of soles and heels, and millions of pairs of shoes are now being produced with uppers made from plastic materials. All plastic shoes made by a simple and efficient process and leather shoes with plastic injected soles are other new features which are proving commercially successful and are being readily accepted in the world markets. In the overseas markets, footwear made with new synthetic materials are seriously competing with shoes exported from India. This competition is likely to become more acute as the quality of the synthetic materials is further improved and their manufacturing costs are lowered.

Synthetic Materials

The revolution in materials for shoes has thus begun and is sure to gain momentum in the future. While leather will perhaps never go out of demand as a natural material for shoe-making, eventually the industry is likely to have various synthetic materials with all the good qualities of leather and few of its disadvantages. These materials will come from the textile, chemical and plastic industries and will be developed by scientists, research workers and chemists who will be playing a decisive role in shaping the future course of the shoe-making industry all over the world. The manufacturing Sector of the footwear industry in India is fully aware of the importance of these new developments and realise the urgent need to prepare and equip itself to enter the new era which is opening up as a result of the developments in the sphere of mass production of shoes. It is necessary, therefore, that the Indian Industry should be encouraged by the Government to keep pace with these developments and take full advantage of them in order that it can march forward to further progress and face the future with confidence. It should also strengthen its ability and resources to maintain and improve its competitive position in the world markets.

Footwear Exports From India

Year		*Total pairs*
1955	...	4,029
1956	...	4,446
1957	...	4,717
1958	...	3,856
1959	...	4,800
1960	...	5,162

Footwear Production in India

Year		*Total pairs*
1955	...	110,000
1956	...	112,000
1957	...	114,000
1958	...	119,000
1959	...	130,000
1960	...	146,746

Percentage of Shoe Wearers in Different Parts of India

State		*Percentage of shoe-wearers*
West Bengal	...	22·6
Assam	...	20
Bihar	...	21
Uttar Pradesh	...	10·5
Madhya Pradesh	...	23·3
Gujarat / Maharastra	...	33·4
Madras	...	22·2
Orissa	...	20·7
Punjab (I)	...	39

(*Concluded*)

Visit of Prof. Otto. Th. Schmidt

Heidelberg University, Germany to Madras

Prof. Otto Theodore Schmidt was born on December 24, 1894, in Karlsruhe (Baden) Germany. He had his early education in the Humanistic Gymnasium of Karlsruhe and then started studying chemistry at Karlsruhe and Munich. In 1924, he was promoted as the pupil of Prof. R. Wilstatter at Munich. In 1925, under the guidance of Prof. K. Freudenberg, he accomplished the reduction of syanidin to catechin. He then accompanied Prof. Freudenberg to the Heidelberg University, where he got his Assistant Professorship in 1931, Titular Professorship in 1936, Associate Professorship in 1939 and full fledged Professorship in 1948 and became the Dean of Science Department. Prof. Schmidt is a member of the Heidelberg Academic der Wiseenchaft. His chief contributions have been in the chemistry of sugars, carbohydrate and natural tannins. Prof. Schmidt's work has culminated in the elucidation of the structure and configuration of hammemelose and digitallose. In view of his great interest in the chemistry of sugars, Prof. Schmidt has devoted himself more to the study of ellagitannins wherein the sugars also figure. The remarkable contributions of the Heidelberg School of chemists, with Dr. Schmidt at its helm, to the chemistry of ellagitannins, particularly those of myrobalan, a tanning material of vital interest to this country, are very well known. Currently Prof. Schmidt is engaged in work on natural dyes, specifically on betanin obtained from red beet. Isolation of some degradation products therefrom has been effected and the Professor hopes to achieve complete success soon.

Dr. Walter Mayer, and Dr. Karl Barmauer are amongst his illustrious students.

Prof. Schmidt and Frau Marlies Schmidt have two sons. The elder of his sons Herr D. M. Schmidt has collaborated with Prof. Schmidt in his investigations and figures in 3 papers. Another son had been in India for nearly two years.

Prof. Schmidt has seen service in both the World Wars.

Apart from his scientific avocation, Prof. Schmidt likes Chamber Music and reading.

Prof. Schmidt has come to India as a visiting Professor for a period of six weeks to the Central Leather Research Institute at the invitation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. He also participated in the seminar on Vegetable Tannins inaugurated on Sunday, the 21st January 1962.

News and Notes

(*a*) EXPORT TRADE

India

Drawback of Duty on Manufactured Goods Exported—Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

1. *Short title.*—These Rules may be called the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

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

(*a*) "excisable materials" means materials produced for manufactured in India or in 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 notified under sub-section (1) of section 43 B of the Sea Customs Act 1878 or specified 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 Excises 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 or rates determined in accordance with rules 4 or rule 5, as the case may be, 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. *Rate 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 of 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.*—The rate of

drawback admissible under these rules in respect of any quantity of a particular 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 such quantity of such variety or brand of the goods.

(6) *Effective date for application of rate of drawback.*—The provisions of section 38 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall apply to the rate of drawback applicable to any goods exported as they apply to the rate of duty and tariff-valuation (if any) applicable to such goods.

(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 rate of drawback for such goods has been specified or determined in the manner herein before prescribed.

(10) *Certain conditions to govern drawbacks.*—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.

"The First Schedule"

S. No.	Description of the goods	Rate of drawback
40	Zip Fasteners ...	Three rupees and twenty-eight naye paise per metre provided that— (*a*) the drawback shall be allowed to exporters who register themselves with the Customs Authorities at the ports of export; (*b*) such registered exporters shall arrange to have details of their imports entered in a register, maintained, at the concerned Custom House, indicating the sizes of Zip Fasteners imported, the number of pieces of each size and the marks if any; (*c*) at the time of export the set off shall be made size for size *i.e.* drawback on the export of three articles containing six inch piece of Zip Fastener in each shall be allowed only if the exporter has imported three pieces of six inch Zip Fasteners in the past, and not on the basis of "set off" against any eighteen inches of Zip Fasteners imported; and (*d*) at the initial stage, when details of past import of Zip Fasteners have not been recorded by the Customs Authorities, the drawback shall be allowed by reference to the details available from relevent bills of entry and import invoices".

"Second Schedule"

S. No.	Description of the goods.
21	Chrome leather washers
26	Footwear
34	Shoe uppers
97	Zip Fasteners

(*Official communication*)

(*b*) IMPORT TRADE

Burma

New Measures introduced regarding Channeling of Import Trade

Information has been received that according to an announcement of the Union of Burma Government all imports into Burma are to be canalised through Burmese national firms with effect from 1st October 1961. The exemption given to the manufacturers' branches and representatives to import directly from their principals has also been withdrawn. Indian exporters and manufacturers are advised to appoint Burmese firms as their agents in Burma.

(*I.T.J. 20-1-1962*)

Ceylon

Sheep and Goats

By an order under Section 4 (10) of the Food Control Act, No. 25 of 1950 (*vide* Gazette Extraordinary No. 12,687 of 4-10-1961), the Government has prohibited the importation of sheep or goat by any person except under license issued by the Food Controller.

(*Official communication*)

Syria

Authorization for Importation without Foreign Currency

The Foreign Trade Department issued Communique No. 6428/5/4 on November 21, 1961 which authorizes the importation of the following goods, provided that foreign exchange is not required. This measure aims at encouraging Syrian nationals who have funds abroad to repatriate them under the form of commodities and equipment that are in short supply.

The following are the materials and products for which importation is authorized.

Horse-hair, and other animal hair, manufactures of leather.

(*I.T.J. 20-1-1962*)

(*c*) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Austria

Import Quota in Austria

The Commissioner General for economic Affairs in Europe held discussions with the Austrian authorities in Vienna, in November 1961, on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries with particular reference to the provision of facilities for the importation of Indian products into Austria, and as a result of these discussions the Government of Austria have extended facilities for the import of certain Indian products into Austria, which are still subject to restrictions in that country, for the period ending December 31, 1962. A list of such items is given below. Interested Indian exporters are advised to establish contacts direct with the importers concerned in Austria. A list of importers of the items in question is also detailed below. The Indian Embassy in Vienna (Address, Openring 1, Vienna I) will also assist exporters in establishing contacts with importers in Austria, and in furnishing necessary status reports in respect of the importers concerned.

Most of the importers in Austria have very little idea of Indian goods and would like to have samples with C.I.F. price quotations in Austrian shillings (one Indian rupee is equivalent to 5·42 Austrian shillings). If at all possible, it is worthwhile for representatives of manufactures/exporters to go to Austria with samples so that the Austrians can get a better idea of the types of goods that India is in a position to export. The Indian Embassy in Vienna will furnish necessary introduction, advise on local conditions, and generally help in achieving the purpose of the visit.

The correspondence with the Austrian importers should mention specifically that the items offered from India can be imported into Austria and necessary import licences will be available.

It is important, that, since the types of goods for which special facilities have been obtained will be entering the Austrian market for the first time, it is ensured that the importers are satisfied in every respect in respect of Indian exports, particularly in regard to quality, price, delivery schedules etc.

The opportunity offered for our exports should be fully utilised with a view to earning the valuable foreign exchange. The exporters may be reminded that the quotas will lapse on December 31, 1962.

It is expected that sports goods of all types (made of wood, or steel) will also be liberalised during 1962.

IMPORT QUOTAS

Quotas for import of Indian goods into Austria for the period ending December 31, 1962.

S. No.	Tariff No.	Description.
9	ex 97·06	Sports goods including saddles and harness (other than those made of steel or wood which are to be liberalised in 1962 or those which are already liberalised).
10	ex 42·02	Toilet cases and travel bags made of leather.

Austrian Importers—Leather

Karoline Aichinger	...	Wien XXVIII, Schwechat, Winnerstr. 16
Dr. Paul Asriel	...	Wien III, Arenberggasse 1
Fritz Bellack	...	Wien VII, Schottenfeldgasse 85
Hetmann Dimінger	...	Wien XIV, Flachgasse 24
Einkaufs-u. Produktionsaes ost. Schuhfabriken m.b.H.	...	Wien VII, Kaiserstrasse 41
Gustav Friedrich	...	Wien I, Backerstrasse 4
Carl Geltner's Nachf. Rud. Pesek	...	Wien I, Wollzeile 11

Importers of Handicraft Goods, Carvings, Engravings, Goods made of Metal or Precious Metal, Fine Leather Goods, Handwoven Textiles etc.

Andre Ferdinand	...	Vienna VII, Lindengasse 25
Feistner Arnold	...	Vienna VII, Neubaugasse 11
Fernau Reinhard	...	Vienna IV, Operngasse 30
Thalhammer Josef	...	Gmunden, Rinnholzplaty 2
Leitner Egon	...	Linz, Landstrassee 46
Gschnitzers Naohflg. H. Gessels	...	Salzburg, Sinnhubstrasse 10 (3/4)
Bretschneider Ing. Karl	...	Salzburg, Alpenstrasse Haus D (5)
" Kunststuberl " Aichgerger	...	Innsbruck, Rissengasse 5
Steinter Leo	...	Innsbruck, M. Theresienstr 38
Bonner Heinrich	...	Blundenz, Werdenbergerstrasse 21 (5)
Kob Walter	...	Feldkirch, Churertor (4)
Lang Edmund	...	Bregenz, Kirchstrasse (4)
Bregenzer Herbert	...	Frastanz, Hofnerfeldweg 14 (3)
Kern Walter	...	Klagenfurt, Kramergasse 7 (6)
Moraus Emmerich	...	Villach, Warmbaderstrasse 11 (2)
Durchner Leopold	...	Mauthen 23 (2)
" Zur Grossen Brieftasche "	...	Graz, Annestrasee 25 (5)
Wiesbauer Maria	...	Graz, Herrengasse 19 (5)
Leder Walzer	...	Graz, Maxiahilferstrasse 6 (5)

British East Africa

Import Duties on Handicrafts

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, has forwarded a list of handicraft articles showing the rates of Customs duties leviable thereon when imported into British East Africa. The list is reproduced below for general information.

Articles		Rate of duty (percent advalorem)
Leather goods	...	25
Horn	...	25

(*I. T. J. 3-2-1962*)

Italy

Customs tariff on vegetable tanned sheep skins and goat skins

Under presidential Decree No. 1339 of 21st December 1961, the Government of Italy have published a new Table of Customs tariff which has come into force from January 1, 1962. The Customs Tariff shows separately the duties payable on products originating from E.E.C. countries and from Third countries. The Italian Government have, under this Decree, abolished the duty on vegetable tanned, sheep skins and goat skins of Indian origin, but have introduced a new sub-classification the effect of which is that such skins, even if they are vegetable tanned, will be subject to a duty of 3·50% if they are evidently utilisable for manufacture of leather goods in the same condition.

(*Official communication*)

Malaya

In the Federation of Malaya duty is levied on a number of items. Rates of duties on articles which India is exporting to Malaya regularly or likely to export are given below. Penang in the Federation of Malaya is a free port and as such duty is charged only on intoxicating liquors, petroleum products and tobacco products. All other goods enter free.

Particulars.		Full rate.	Preferential.
Leather dressed	...	10% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Manufactures of leather	...	25% do	15% do
Tanned hides and skins	...	25% do	10% do
Leather undressed	...	25% do	15% do

(*J. of Industry and Trade, December 1961*)

Paraguay

Reductions in Prior Deposits

The Central Bank of Paraguay is understood to have issued Resolution No. 2 of Act No. 160 on December 7, 1961, which abolishes the prior deposits on all goods previously subject to 100 per cent or less and reduces to 100 per cent the prior deposits on goods previously subject to 110 per cent or 200 per cent.

(*I. T. J. 20-1-1962*)

Sarawak

New Customs Tariff

The Sarawak Government Gazette Extraordinary of November 27, 1961, contains a copy of the Customs (Import and Export) Duties order, 1961, which revokes the earlier Customs (Import and Export) Duties Order and all subsequent amendments to it. The First Schedule to the Order, which lists the dutiable goods and the General and Preferential Tariff rates applicable to them, is reproduced in full below:

IMPORT DUTIES

Item No.	Article		Unit	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff
42	(h) Footwear				
	(*i*) Slippers	...	per pair	40	40
	(*ii*) Boots, shoes and sandals of which the soles are made of rubber and the uppers of				
	(*a*) Leather	...	,,	1·00	1·00
	(*b*) Canvas	...	,,	·24	·24
	(*c*) Other textile materials including coated canvas	...	,,	·40	·40
	(*iii*) Wooden clogs	...	,,	·10	·10
	(*iv*) Made of leather n.e.s.	...	,,	1·50	1·50
	(*v*) Others	...	,,	·40	·40

(*I. T. J. 10-2-1962*)

Turkey

Some of the commodities of interest to India which can be imported in Turkey are indicated below:

Tariff and Serial No.	Description of goods		
42·04	Articles of natural or composition leather for technical use	...	ICA

(*J. of Industry & Trade, December 1961*)

(*d*) GENERAL

Ceylon

Tanning Industry

The D.I. Leather Products Corporation and the Ceylon Tanneries Association have not yet fixed the purchase price of raw cow hides for the fourth quarter of 1961. The price for the third quarter of 1961 was 47 cents per lb.

(*Official communication*)

India

(*a*) Working of Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., India

The following note has been issued by the Organiser (Madras Branch), The Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., Madras.

The Export Risks Insurance Corporation closed its fourth Accounting period on 31st December 1961. The Directors' Report to the shareholders was finalised and the Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet were signed by the Directors on 22nd January, 1962, *i.e.* within one month of the close of the year.

In the fourth year of its working, the Corporation issued 426 policies with a Maximum Liability of Rs. 13·02 crores against 324 policies with a Maximum Liability of Rs. 8·14 crores in the previous year.

Policies in force on December 31, 1961, were 418 and the aggregate of the Maximum Liability of these Policies was Rs. 12·91 crores. In addition, the Corporation had liability of Rs. 56 lakhs under Policies which are no longer current but under which claims might arise. The Maximum Liability of the Corporation on 31st December, 1961, therefore, was Rs. 13·47 crores as against Rs. 8·42 crores at the end of the previous year. During the period under review, the Policyholders declared contracts and shipments of Rs. 16·84 crores as against Rs. 10·16 crores in the previous year. Out of the contracts and shipments declared, those on credit terms were for Rs. 11·47 crores as against Rs. 6·96 crores in the previous year. In addition, pre-shipment advances insured with the Corporation amounted to Rs. 54·42 lakhs.

Policies issued by the Corporation are generally treated as additional security by the banks. Ninety six of the Policyholders obtained finance facilities in respect of 3096 shipments of the value of Rs. 2·94 crores. These figures do not include instances of exporters insured with the Corporation to whom banks may have afforded finance facilities without either the assignment of the Policies or transfer of the rights under the Policies in respect of individual shipments. In addition, Banks and other financiers gave pre-shipment advances of Rs. 54 lakhs against the Packing Credit Policies.

The premium income was Rs. 3,48,338 as against Rs. 2,36,448 in the previous year. This works to an average of about 29 nP.% as against 34 nP.% in the previous year. This reduction in the average rate may be explained to the overall revision of rates towards the middle of the year.

The corporation paid claims of the value of Rs. 4,31,788 in respect of 48 shipments as against Rs. 3,76,395 in respect of 27 shipments last year.

(*b*) Research Bears Fruit - Practical Demonstration

Information has been received from Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras-20, that various processes on different leather items are demonstrated in their Institute for the benefit of the trade. The detailed future programme of this demonstration is given below :—

Future Programme

16- 4-1962	White Hockey Ball and Footbal Cover Leather.
20- 6-1962	Hydraulic Leather.
20- 8-1962	Cycle Saddle Leather.
8-10-1962	Buffalo Shrunken Grain and Split Upholstery and Screen Printed Leathers.
3-12-1962	Semi Chrome Grain Gloving Leather.

Firms interested in this process may contact the Director of the said Institute.

(*Official communication*)

(*c*) World Cattle Estimate

The world cattle and buffalo population in 1961 is estimated at 1,011,000,000 head, 5,000,000 more than the previous year and 100,000,000 over the 1951-1955 average. This represents an increase of about 11 per cent during an 8 year period and is slightly more than the U.S. total.

Despite this general increase, numbers decreased 1% in North America, as well as in Asia. The slight decrease in North America is generally attributed to a sharp decline in numbers in Cuba where, it is reported, there have been widespread changes in farm ownership ... large ranches having been taken over by collective organisations.

Numbers increased, however, by 3 per cent in South America and Oceania, 2% in Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and the U.S.S.R. and 1% in Africa.

Cattle numbers continue to rise sharply in South America, particularly in Argentina. Five countries - United States, India, U.S.S.R. Brazil, Communist China - each have 60,000,000 or more head of cattle. Argentina is sixth largest with 46,000,000 head. Pakistan, Mexico, Ethiopia (including Eritrea) and France have numbers ranging from 30,000,000 to 19,000,000. Ireland was the only major country in Western Europe where cattle numbers decreased in 1960 after increasing steadily for several years. The slight drop in numbers in Ireland was due to the vigorous tuberculosis eradication programme and large export of beef and cattle.

(*Bulletin of C.L.R.I. December, 1961*)

(*d*) Leopard and Tiger Skins in U.S.A.

In connection with a recent inquiry, local importers of furs and skins were consulted in regard to the market for leopard and tiger skins. Yellow leopard skins are imported from Africa, and preferred to snow leopard skins of the Himalayan type. Their usual price here (raw, 7' size) is roughly $ 35·00, though quality is stressed much above price. One importer suggested that the snow leopard skins should have very small spots, not too yellow and not too red. Manchirian tiger skins, with longer fur and a size of 10½' (not mounted), purchased for between $ 60·00-$ 80·00, are preferred to the Bengal tiger skins with shorter fur (¼" in length)—Here again prices do not matter as much as quality. Undamaged good skins are required, without bugs and wholes, etc. They also import zebra skins from Central Africa and the Siberian polar or grizzle bear skin *via* London. Due to previous prejudices local importers are inclined to inspect Skins without any commitments, preferably on a C.O.D. basis, subject to inspection and liable to return at supplier's cost if not satisfactory. It was mentioned that it was more convenient and cheaper to obtain their requirements from the brokers at New York. Exporters would be well advised to stick to raw furs which have little duty on them, in preference to tanned fur, which has heavy duty on it. Rather than sending skins at the Indian firm's expenses and risk for inspection by importing firms, it may be advisable to display them at the Government of India Trade Centre at New York, and through them contact the appropriate brokers in New York. However, far more important, is the follow-up action, of prompt delivery strictly according to specifications.

(*E. P. Bulletin, Calcutta 16-1-1962*)

Rome

New Romanian Leathers

The Romanian Leather Industry has introduced new types of leather to satisfy home demand and for the manufacture of shoes for export. The new products include imitation buckskin and Russian leather made from pigskin. Buckskin imitations are to be used for a wide range of leather goods including handbags and fancy goods.

(*L. T. R. 20-12-1961*)

Sudan

New Leather Plant

A new Leather Plant, biggest of its kind in the country, has been opened in the Sudan for trial production. Situated in Kartoum, the unit was constructed by Yugoslav interests. This plant is an addition to the State tannery and six other private tanneries, states our West Germany Correspondent.

(*L. T. R. 20-12-1961*)

U. S. A.

Goat Skins

U. S. official statistics of imports of goatskins during the month of September 1961, have not yet been published. However, according to the Tanner's Council of America, imports of goatskins during September and October 1961 and the first ten months of the year were as follows:

Description		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	Oct. 1960	Jan-Oct. 1961	Jan-Oct. 1960
				(in thousand pieces)		
Goatskins Dry	...	975	972	1,168	11,536	15,652
Goatskins Wet	...	140	110	119	1,086	1,198

It will appear from the above figures that imports either in October 1961 or the period January-October 1961 of both the varieties of goatskins were much smaller than those in the corresponding month(s) of the preceding year.

A part of the decline in imports of goatskins can be attributed to the fact that production of boots and shoes (other than rubber) during January-October 1961 was lower than that in 1960. The decline in production varied from 16·7 percent in case of athletic boots and shoes to 2·8 for women's regular type. The overall decline for all types was, however, only 1·3 per cent. The popularity of sneakers (canvas sports shoes) is said to be responsible for reduced output of leather footwear.

A development that might interest firms in India was the display at the Allied Store Products Show in New York of a two tone aniline leather, made from East India goatskins and imported from the U. K. by Paulk K. Frankford, Inc. The leather was heavily chromed to make it supplied and suitable for men's as well as women's shoes.

During the month, the Yew York market for the Indian goatskins was generally firm and the prices of special heavy weight amritsar types ruled high. U. S. Tanners did not disply much interest in regular standard skins from India.

Goatskins prices as at December 29, 1961 in New York were as follows:

Per dozen pieces c. i. f. NEW YORK

Amritsars	Dec. 29,'61	Month Ago	3 Mon. Ago	6 Mon. Ago	Year Ago
40–42	14·75–15–25	15–15·50	13·75–15·50	14·75–15·25	14·50
42–44	Nominal	19·00	Nominal	Nominal	15·25–17·50
45 and up	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

(*Official communication*)

Exhibitions

35th Brussel International Fair, 1962

Information has been received from the Consul General for Belgium, 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26, that the "35th Brussels International Fair" will be held from 28th April to the 9th May 1962 at Brussels. The total area of this fair is said to be 125,000 square metres.

Persons desirous of visiting the above Fair may contact the Consul General or the General Management of the Brussels International Fair, Palais due Centenaire, Brussels-2, Belgium, for details.

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters may please contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms listed below :—

Name of the Firms	*Articles intended to be imported*
1. Mr. J. V. Mallett Manufacturers representative, Import-Export, 106, Went Worth, St., Randwick, Sydney, (AUSTRALIA). ...	Leather ladies handbags, Travellings bags, Leather pouffes & Wallets etc.
2. M/s. Kama Sko, Kong Georgsvej 21, Copenhagan, F. DENMARK. ..	Hides and Skins and Footwear.
3. M/s. Les Tanneries Du, Loiret, Orleans, FRANCE. ...	Raw and Tanned skins and hides.
4. M/s Calesco Limited, 1, St. Margaret's Grove, LONDON, S.E. 18. ...	Leather handbags (plain or decorated with hand tooled designs), Wallets, Magazine covers, Writing Cases, Brief Cases, Cigarette cases, Change purses, Belts, Dog Collars and Leashes.

Name of the Firms	*Representation*
1. M/s. George Hellwig, Offenbach am Main, FRANKFURTERSTRASSE 70, W. GERMANY. ...	Are desirous of representing Indian manufacturers/exporters of leathers in Germany.
2. M/s. A. R. Frederick Devero & Co. 62, Charlotte Street, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD. ...	Are desirous of acting as exclusive agents for finished leathers such as White Nubuck, Black glace kid, Fancy Upper leathers and all kinds of materials for the Boots and Shoes making industry.

Name of the Firms	*Articles intended to be exported*
1. M/s. Thong Chai Lee Ltd., Partnership, Dhonbur, THAILAND. ...	Exporters of dry Arsenicated and wet salted buffalo hides.

Statement showing the total exports of tanned hides and skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of February 1962 *i.e.*, 1-2-1962 to 28-2-1962.

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-2-1962	84	1,36,130	16	52,116	30	40,051	92	1,93,877	163	6,89,961	27	1,32,095
2-2-1962	102	1,51,865	3	8,966	—	—	10	19,848	68	3,50,949	40	1,99,232
3-2-1962	62	1,14,950	7	17,992	—	—	17	39,944	13	49,772	18	64,228
5-2-1962	76	1,38,370	32	80,539	—	—	40	79,236	72	3,88,042	12	73,002
6-2-1962	80	1,17,563	15	48,169	—	—	46	1,09,000	41	1,98,897	11	95,220
7-2-1962	73	1,24,613	—	—	—	—	42	93,223	31	1,48,725	62	3,06,036
8-2-1962	72	1,27,865	9	27,694	—	—	35	89,157	47	1,95,656	41	2,56,436
9-2-1962	169	2,80,771	21	52,493	—	—	28	57,878	49	2,55,370	36	2,11,933
12-2-1962	31	58,591	15	36,445	—	—	7	14,856	29	1,16,181	6	30,872
13-2-1962	11	17,043	—	—	10	13,700	72	1,42,254	103	4,96,395	44	2,13,634
14-2-1962	98	1,71,341	8	22,847	20	27,177	89	2,03,779	186	8,27,871	70	3,68,886
15-2-1962	71	1,09,964	9	25,774	—	—	39	83,788	159	6,77,394	11	45,630
16-2-1962	104	1,68,941	8	24,637	5	7,385	69	1,57,772	117	5,41,086	30	1,87,590
17-2-1962	47	90,544	9	22,528	—	—	20	51,155	66	3,13,451	45	2,24,169
19-2-1962	83	1,33,666	2	5,801	—	—	35	84,857	25	1,17,080	11	76,798
20-2-1962	69	1,18,734	13	35,807	—	—	42	1,01,868	185	5,05,048	6	32,464
21-2-1962	105	1,44,620	—	—	—	—	5	13,210	80	4,94,190	45	1,87,358
22-2-1962	—	—	3	7,924	—	—	25	59,802	21	1,13,182	48	2,32,136
23-2-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	57,589	44	2,30,805	41	2,34,654
26-2-1962	—	—	—	—	28	38,399	36	62,232	19	93,807	21	92,716
27-2-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,37,281	102	4,41,770	—	—
28-2-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9,122	37	2,11,288	—	—
Total ...	1,337	22,05,571	170	4,69,732	93	1,26,712	842	18,61,728	1,657	74,56,920	625	32,65,089
Less Goods short shipped	7	11,570	2	6,380	—	—	21	39,122	18	83,460	9	77,873
Grand Total ...	1,330	21,94,001	168	4,63,352	93	1,26,712	821	18,22,606	1,639	73,73,460	616	31,87,216

During the month under review the export of E. I. tanned hides and skins to Calcutta were 315 bales valued at Rs. 6,14,825 (Rs. 6·15 lakhs).

EXPORT OF EAST INDIA TANNED LEATHERS AT A GLANCE

Serial No	Name of the Commodity	Period of Export		No. of Bales	Value in Rs.
1.	**Cow Hides:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	1,684	27,53,986
		(b) February 1962	...	1,330	21,94,001
		Total	...	3,014	49,47,987
2.	**Cow Calf Skins:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	245	6,35,884
		(b) February 1962	...	168	4,63,352
		Total	...	413	10,99,236
3.	**Buff Hides:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	61	90,265
		(b) February 1962	...	93	1,26,712
		Total	...	154	2,16,977
4	**Buff Calf Skins:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	794	17,60,265
		(b) February 1962	...	821	18,22,606
		Total	...	1,615	35,82,871
5.	**Goat Skins:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	1,351	63,18,002
		(b) February 1962	...	1,639	73,73,460
		Total	...	2,990	1,36,91,462
6.	**Sheep Skins:**				
		(a) January 1962	...	758	42,65,083
		(b) February 1962	...	616	31,87,216
		Total	...	1,374	74,52,299

Abstract (Upto February 1962)

			No. of Bales	Value Rs.
7.	(a) Tanned Hides including Calf Skins	...	5,196	98,47,071
	(b) Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins	...	4,364	2,11,43,761
	Total	...	9,560	3,09,90,832

EAST INDIA VEGETABLE TANNED LEATHERS

Market Report—C. I. F. Prices — Week ending 3-3-1962

Average weight per doz. in lbs.	Run I II III IV 10 20 35 35	V	Inf. V
Tanned Goat Skins			
Extra Superfine :	Sh. d.	Sh. d.	Sh. d.
5½/6	17/-	14/6 to 14/9	11/3 to 11/6
8/9	19/-	15/6	12/- to 12/6
11/12	18/-	14/9 to 15/-	11/6 to 12/-
Superfine :			
5½/6	16/- to 16/3	13/6 to 13/9	10/6 to 10/9
8/9	18/- to 18/6	14/9 to 15/-	11/3 to 11/6
11/12	17/- to 17/6	14/2 to 14/6	11/6
Primes :			
5½/6	15/6 to 15/9	13/3 to 13/6	10/- to 10/6
8/9	17/- to 17/3	14/3 to 14/6	10/6 to 11/-
11/12	16/- to 16/6	13/- to 13/6	10/6 to 10/9
Middle Class :			
5½/6	15/-	12/3 to 12/6	10/3
8/9	15/6 to 15/9	12/6 to 12/9	10/3 to 10/6
11/12	15/- to 15/3	12/3 to 12/6	10/- to 10/3
Market Quality :			
8/9	12/- to 12/3	9/6	8/6
11/12	11/6	9/-	8/-
13/14	11/-	8/-6	7/6
Tanned Sheep Skins			
Extra Superfine :			
6/7	32/- to 34/-	21/- to 22/-	17/6 to 18/-
Superfine :			
6/7	27/- to 29/-	18/- to 19/-	16/- to 16/6
Primes :			
6/7	22/- to 24/-	16/- to 16/6	12/6 to 13/6
Semi-Primes :			
6/7	18/- to 19/-	13/6 to 14/-	10/6 to 11/6
Better Middle Class :			
6/7	14/6 to 15/-	11/6 to 12/-	10/-
Middle Class :			
5½/6	13/-	10/6	9/9
6/7	12/-	9/6	8/3 to 8/6
7/8	11/6	8/9 to 9/-	8/- to 8/3

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run II III IV 20 60 20 25 50 25 or	IV	V	Inf. V
Tanned Cow Hides				
Superfine :	d.	d.	d.	d.
4/4½	86/87	76/77	66/67	—
5/5½	76	66	59	51/52
8/8½	60	54	45	41½/42
10/12	47/48	44/45	41/42	39/39½
Primes :				
5/5½	74	64	57/58	49½/50
8/8½	57½	52/52½	44½/45	—
10/12	46	43	40½/41	37½/38
Middle Class :				
5/5½	69	59	53/54	49
8/8½	50/51	46	44	41½
10/12	43/44	41/42	38½	37½/38
Commons :				
5/5½	68	58	52/53	49
8/8½	48/49	45	44	41
10/12	41	39/40	38	37½

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run II III IV 20 40 40	IV	Inf. IV
Superfine :			
1½/2	108/110	82/83	62/63
2/2½	106/108	77/80	60
Primes :			
¾/1	107/112	83/84	70
1/1¼	104/108	80/83	66/69
1¼/1½	102/106	77/81	62/68
1½/2	100/104	75/77	60/61
2/2½	96/98	73/75	—
Commons :			
1½/2	92/94	71/72	57/58

Tanned Buff Calf Skins

	Run II III 50 50	III	Inf. III
Superfine :			
1½/2	88	66	46½/47
2/2½	75	62/63	44/45
Primes :			
1½/2	82/84	62/64	44/45
2/2½	72/73	60/62	41/42
Commons :			
1½/2	62	52	41
2/2½	52	42	39

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper (LEATHERS).

FORM IV—(See Rule 8)

1. Place of Publication	...	"Marble Hall" 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3.
2. Periodicity of its publication	...	Monthly, 1st or 2nd week of every month.
3. Printer's Name	...	R. Ravaimanickam.
Nationality	...	Indian.
Address	...	Ravai & Sons (Ravai Press), 148, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras-5.
4. Publisher's Name	...	B. Ali Khan.
Nationality	...	Indian.
Address	...	Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council, "Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3.
5. Editor's Name	...	B. Ali Khan.
Nationality	...	Indian.
Address	...	Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council, "Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3.
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders, holding more than one per cent of the total capital.	...	Leather Export Promotion Council.

I, B. Ali Khan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Sd.) **B. ALI KHAN,**
Signature of Publisher.

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

SEAL OF QUALITY

Edited and Published by Mr. B. Ali Khan, Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council
"Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-7
and Printed by Mr. R. Ravaimanickam at Ravai & Sons' Ravai Press, 148, Big Street, Madras