

1/18-31-3. Vol:1.

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
1.....
2.....
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4.....
5.....
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Central Registry indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other officers an opportunity of using it.
3. Central Registry must be notified whenever a file is passed directly between one official and another.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Central Registry.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
11. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

Document disclosed
Document divulgué en


to Information
accès à l'info

FLAGS

001820

FLAGS

001821



To enable this file to be made available to researchers it has been
necessary for IAND officials to exclude some material in accordance
with Cabinet Directive No. 46 of 7 June 1973.

001822

Regional Director - Southern Ontario

33/18-31 (PM)

1/18-31-3 (Sec. 7)

Head of the Secretariate

August 27, 1965.

Duty Charges.

I refer to your memorandum of August 19 concerning payment of duty by Mrs. Julia Millett on a casket imported from the United States. I am returning herewith the letter to you from Mrs. Millett.

We are not aware of any "new law" regarding custom duties on goods imported by Indians from the United States. It is our understanding that the Indians are required to pay the same custom duties as other citizens. It would appear that more stringent application of the Customs Regulation at the port of entry has resulted in payment of duties in this particular case.

If Mrs. Millett wants further information on the matter, you might suggest that she write direct to the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Divisions.

S.D.D.
C. I. Fairholm.

APW/la
afw

MEMORANDUM



TO
A

See 1
Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa

1/18-31-3
CLASSIFICATION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 33/18-31 (PM)
Notre dossier

FROM Regional Director of Indian Affairs,
De Southern Ontario

DATE August 19, 1965

FOLD

SUBJECT Duty Charges
Sujet

We attach letter dated August 11 received from Mrs. Julia Millett. Julia was formerly a David on Cornwall Island and is now apparently residing at the home of Joseph David, a member of the St. Regis Band.

It is to be noted that we used to make caskets on the Island but apparently this enterprise has closed and the Indians obtain them from outside sources. In the enclosed letter you will note there is reference to a new law and we would appreciate hearing from you with respect to customs duty on caskets imported on to the St. Regis Indian Reserve.


T. L. Bonmah

vl.
Att.
c.c. Superintendent, St. Regis Agency

051310

THE REGISTRY

AUG 20 11 45 AM '65

TELETYPE

33/12031

August 11, 1965
Cornwall Island
Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of the Indians on Cornwall Island Reserve. They would like to know why Indians have to pay a duty on coffins for a deceased Indian. I know this for a fact because it happened right in our own family.

My uncle died early this month & his three boys & a daughter have to pay \$35.00 for the coffin that their father was buried in. I talked to the head of the Customs & he told me that this

II

is a new law but I call
him a liar because I
know for a fact that they
just started this. I don't
think it's fair to have a
customs law like this just
for the Indian on Cornwall
Island. I am sure you
will agree this is silly
& uncalled for. I talked
to the Indian Agent in
St. Regis Mr. Paine about
this & he told me in
so many words that it was
none of his business. I
thought Indians were
his business. I would
appreciate it very much
if you could look into
this matter as early as

III

possible. I even went so far as to ask the Council to bring it up at their next meeting but I guess it doesn't do any good to talk to them either.

I hope this letter does some good for the Indians on Cornwall Island because I can't see this unfair treatment go on & on. Thank you for reading my letter and I hope I hear from you.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Julia David Miller
c/o Mrs. Joseph David

1118-31-3



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

durant

TO
A Indian Affairs, Ottawa

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

Adm 1

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier 81/14-1 (RS)

FROM
De Regional Supervisor, North Bay

DATE

March 17, 1964

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet Fossil Collection - Handicraft

Mr. Arthur Solomon, a member of the Nickel Belt Indian Club, Sudbury, Ontario, has informed me that he plans to collect fossils from the Sudbury area and mount them in a manner which will make them attractive to tourists. He expects to sell the mounted fossils, particularly to tourists from the United States of America, and he wishes to know if there are any customs restrictions which would prevent the mounted fossils from being taken out of Canada.

G. S. Lapp

G. S. Lapp

:MG

30-8-63



NOTE: This slip to be used for passing correspondence when the main file is charged out or is not required, and must not be removed but will be attached to the main file as soon as possible.

FALSE DOCKET SLIP

FILE NO.

dormant

117 30-8-63

DISPOSAL

[illegible]

NOTE: If action cannot be taken without the file, please make statement to that effect and return paper to Central Registry.

001830


Regional Supervisor - North Bay

PA 1/18-31-3 (Adm.1B)

Senior Administrative Officer

March 26, 1964.

Fossil Collection - Handicraft

This refers to your memorandum of March 17 on the above-noted subject.

We have enquired as to any Canadian Customs restriction on the export of fossils and are informed that there is none.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
C. I. FAIRHOLM

C. I. Fairholm.

WGD/sa

222

22-10-63

Taxation Div. called J. Darling
about

Info. license of a sawmill
operated on an Indian reserve.

Anchorage, he thinks.

We discussed position at present
re. handicraft production,
which he will not mention.

He will ask for a letter from Tax. Div.

HSR

P.A. on file 1/18-31-3



FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

802
51.1.0

FILE.....

Canadian Trade Commissioner,
Canadian Consulate General,
607 Boylston Street,
Boston 16, Massachusetts.

August 22, 1963.

Mr. Hugh Conn,
Economic and Development Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship and
Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Conn:

I had hoped to hear from you by now following our conversation last week about the interest of W.H. Brine Company in establishing a plant in Canada to manufacture lacrosse sticks. As mentioned, Brines are prepared to buy the necessary equipment and raw materials and bring a man from near Ogdensburg, New York, who can train the indians to make the sticks. I can appreciate the problem of finding the desired type of wood species, however, hope that your research into the possibility of using maple will be successful.

With the rapidly expanding interest in lacrosse here, W.H. Brine is not particularly interested in the location of the proposed Canadian operation, or the type of wood used. Rather, they are concerned that this business, which they project to a \$100,000 per year figure, will slip by. The only Canadian supplier at present - Chisholm, is in a very much preferred position but is unable to meet market demand and has a rather sketchy coverage of the market.

We spoke briefly about pack baskets, and since speaking with you, I have spoken with two large and reputable firms of manufacturer's representatives, that say a worthwhile volume in this item could be obtained. With ten or a dozen samples before the season, prospective accounts could be canvassed, and orders placed for quantities that would be of interest to the indians. If the indians could then be financed through the production period and prior to payment by the American accounts, it would appear that interesting business would result. Apparently, one of the sporting goods distributors in northern Maine has some indians in the area making pack baskets for them, but not nearly enough to meet the demand. There may still be hope for this dying art, and we shall look forward to receiving further information from you as to the possibilities at the production end.

In the absence of the Consul and Trade Commissioner, M.R.M. Dale, on tour in Canada,

Yours faithfully,

Lorne D.R. Dyke,
Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner.

P.S. - Your letter of Aug. 20, File 88/14-1(D7) just received. We are sending copy to Brine.

001833

P.A. on file 1/18-31-3



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Indian Affairs Branch

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

88/14-1 (D7b)

D7b

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

88/14-1-1 (RS2)
88/14-1

FROM
De

Maritime Regional Office

DATE Sept. 10th/63

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Eskasoni Lacrosse Sticks Factory.

This will acknowledge with thanks your memo of September 3rd, dealing with the proposed manufacturing of lacrosse sticks at Eskasoni.

I am particularly interested in the comments in the third paragraph of Mr. Dyke's letter with regard to pack baskets. Some months ago, a very attractive market could have been developed for those pack baskets, and we had correspondence with the Department of Trade and Commerce at Halifax. Mr. Anthony Francis of Big Cove was very much interested, but unfortunately a tariff fee of 38% at the border priced these pack baskets out of the U.S. market. At the time, we paid a visit to the Houlton border crossing to see if there was any category in which these baskets could be classified where the tariff duties would not be quite as great. We were told they could only fall in a category of wooden baskets, and unless the tariff rates were changed through negotiations with the United States, the Indian production for the U.S. market would be taxed at the high rate of 38%.

We didn't think at the time to argue that this basket was only a partly finished product in that its value of approximately \$3.50 represented only a small portion of the expected retail price of somewhere around \$15.00 a piece. After delivery to the buyer, the basket has to be harnessed and this, I understand, increases the value of the finished product. The basket itself produced by the Indians is then only a part of a pack basket. Is there any possibility at all that in view of this the tariff could be reduced to allow the Indians in New Brunswick to enter the market competitively?

/em

c.c. Eskasoni Indian Agency

F. B. McKinnon
F. B. McKinnon
Regional Supervisor

BF 39-63 21

D7
also BF 4 54/14-1

Superintendent, St. John River Indian Agency

54/18-31

1/18-31-3 (D7)
c.c. 54/14-1

Chief, Economic Development Division

July 8, 1963.

U.S. Customs Duty on potato baskets -
Tobique Reserve.

The request of Councillor Mark Francis, as outlined in your memorandum of June 25th, has been discussed with an official of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It was learned that tariff negotiations with the United States are scheduled for 1964, and that conceivably the U.S. tariff on baskets could be included in these negotiations, in the event that it is not possible to do anything about the situation before that time.

The official questioned the rate of duty of 42½%. He was under the impression that the U.S. duty on a basket made of wood would be 38%. The rate is largely governed by terminology and interpretation.

We were also told that articles whose chief use in the United States is for farm purposes are ordinarily admitted to the United States duty-free, if the item is not listed in a dutiable section of the U.S. tariff. From this, it appears that if the potato baskets were described by some name other than "basket", there is just a possibility that they could be treated as a duty-free agricultural item. This would be a matter for decision by U.S. authorities.

It is not possible to say whether a good case can be made for a reclassification of the articles produced by Councillor Francis, but the Department of Trade and Commerce is prepared to look into the matter. It is suggested, therefore, that Councillor Francis send a sample of the article to the United States Division, International Trade Relations Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

We should also write to the same address, stating the exact purpose for which the article is used in the United States. If the article is sometimes known by a name other than "basket", this should be specified. If possible, the classification under which a U.S. duty of 42½% is currently charged should be stated. It is suggested that the covering letter also mention the conversation on July 5th between the Economic Development Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the U.S. Division of the I.T.R. Branch of Trade and Commerce.

-2-

On receipt of the sample article and the supporting information, Trade and Commerce will take up Mr. Francis' request with U.S. Customs authorities.

It would be appreciated if a copy of Mr. Francis' letter could be sent to this Division, in case Trade and Commerce calls us. You may also wish to keep us in the picture by telling us what action Mr. Francis takes.



Jules D'Astous.

c.c. Regional Supervisor,
Maritimes.

SGS/snc



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

FILE

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

1/18-31-3 (D7)
DATE c.c. 54/14-1

FROM
De

H.G. Sprott

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

U.S. Customs Duty on Baskets and Handicraft

The information for the current letter to St. John River Agency about the U.S. customs duty on baskets was from C. J. Kelly, who was filling in for Mr. J.R. Downs (local 2-5176) Chief, U.S. Division, International Trade Relations Branch, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Kelly stated definitely that tariffs are not negotiated on a reciprocal basis i.e. if a reduction is sought on a U.S. article this does not mean that there must be a change in the same article of Canadian manufacture.

In the 1954 tariff negotiations, EEC has told the United States that non-tariff barriers should be negotiated, and they are looking for a levelling of tariffs.

Mr. Kelly stated that the U.S. duty on handicraft articles of yarn, cloth, or textile is $42\frac{1}{2}\%$ if the article is ornamented or embroidered. Without the ornamentation or embroidering, the rate might be as low as 20%, for example.

The U.S. rate on miniature canoes, regarded as toys, is 30%. On a manufacture of wood, it is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$. A full sized canoe of wood (or bark) would be $8\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Mocassin slippers, defined as having no line of demarcation between the soles and the uppers carry a U.S. rate of 10%. He thought the rate on leather jackets was 8%, but did not check this.

Mr. Kelly will be glad to discuss tariffs on Indian handicraft with us at any time.

H.G.
H.G. Sprott.

001837

FILE

1/18-31-3 (D7)
c.c. 54/14-1

H.G. Sprott

U.S. Customs Duty on Baskets and Handicraft

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Mr. Kelly will be glad to discuss tariffs on Indian handicraft with us at any time.

HGS
H.G. Sprott.

001838



TO
A

Indian Affairs Branch

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 54/18-31
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Saint John River Indian Agency

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

United States Customs Duty on
Potato Baskets - Tobique Reserve.

COPY

DATE 25 June 1963.

PLACED ON

File 54/14-1

Councillor Mark Francis of the Tobique Band has requested us to write your office to ascertain if anything may be done to lower the U. S. Customs Duty on potato baskets sold in the State of Maine by the Tobique Indians.

Mr. Francis informs us that the U. S. Customs now charge a duty of 42½ per cent of the value of one dozen potato baskets. The baskets are valued at \$9.00 per dozen and the duty would amount to \$3.83. Mr. Francis explains that it costs the Indians approximately \$4.50 to manufacture one dozen baskets and the cost of the Customs duty tends to narrow the margin of profit.


The baskets are sold mostly to U. S. potato farmers and they have already been sold before they are transported across the border. There are many Indian families on the Tobique Reserve who derive considerable income from the sale of baskets. There is little or no market on the Canadian side of the boundary for the sale of their baskets and they are obliged to sell all the baskets they produce in the State of Maine.

Mr. Francis further states that he believes this duty to be very unfair because potato barrel manufacturers in New Brunswick sell their barrels in the State of Maine but pay no duty whatsoever.

...2


- 2 -

It would be greatly appreciated if this matter could be taken up with the appropriate authorities to determine if arrangements could be made to either exempt Indians from this duty or to at least lower the rate of duty.


B. G. Clench,
Superintendent.

GR/mh

A-7
Please try to
do something,
this has been
a thorn in the
flesh for many
years in that
area.

 6.6.63

008022

JUN 20 11 10 AM '63

AFRICAN AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

NOTE: This slip to be used for passing correspondence when the main file is charged out or is not required, and must not be removed but will be attached to the main file as soon as possible.

FALSE DOCKET SLIP

SLIP NO. _____ FILE NO. 1/31-3 1/18-31-3

SUBJECT OF FILE _____

MAIN FILE ON CHARGE TO K1 27-6

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
REFERRED TO	BY	REMARKS	DATE	PA OF BF	BY	DATE	FOR C.R. USE
<u>Adm</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>008022</u>	<u>28-6-63</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>adm</u>	<u>28/6/63</u>	
<u>D-7</u>	<u>adm</u>	<u>008022</u>	<u>28/6/63</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>D7</u>		

NOTE: If action cannot be taken without the file, please make statement to that effect and return paper to Central Registry.

001842

BF 3-9-63 (2)
D7

Regional Supervisor - Maritime

88/18-31(RS2)

P. A. 88/18-31-3(D7b)

c.c. 88/14-1

Chief, Economic Development Division

November 28, 1962.

Sale of Ash Baskets -
United States Market

This refers to your memorandum of November 13th, in which you requested certain information concerning the U.S. tariff on ash baskets and the possibilities of having it reduced.

A conversation with an official of the United States Division of the International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce confirmed the 38% tariff on wooden baskets entering the United States. It was also learned that tariff negotiations with the United States are scheduled for 1964 and that conceivably the tariff on baskets could be included in those negotiations.

Before a request is made to Trade and Commerce, discussions will be required to determine what effect the reduction of the U.S. tariff might have on the Canadian tariff for other handicraft items. I will keep you advised of any development that may occur with respect to this matter.

TAT/sa
JAB

Jules D'Astous.

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 88/18-31(RS2)
Notre dossier

DATE Nov. 13/62

TO
A

Indian Affairs Branch

FROM
De

Maritime Regional Office

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Sale of Ash Baskets -
United States Market.

COPY
Placed on
File. 88/14-1

Recently a very interesting business proposition was directed to this Region by an American firm anxious to buy pack baskets. The demand was quite large and would have represented considerable employment for the basket weavers. It turned out, however, that the tariff was so high as to price the Indian product out of the market.

These pack baskets are made of ash, and would have been sold to the American firm who would have completed the product by providing and placing the required harness. The weaver's price was \$3.00 per unit and the retail price of the finished product was reported to be \$12.00 to \$15.00.

We inquired at the border point at Houlton, Maine, and a United States Treasury Officer informed us that irrespective of the manufacturing process (hand made as against machine made) the import duty was 38% or \$1.14. This is roughly 64% more than the buyer would be prepared to pay. On the other hand, Chief Francis indicated that \$3.00 was rock bottom price as far as they were concerned.

Subsequently it was learned that Dr. Crowell, N.B. Director of Handicrafts, plans a visit to Ottawa in the near future, at which time he intends to discuss tariffs on handicrafts with the Department of Trade and Commerce. Specifically, he is seeking a

055878

Nov 19 1 53 PM '62

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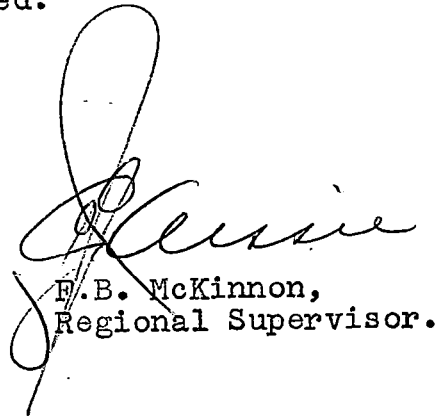
Nov 16 9 21 AM '62

~~055878~~

- 2 -

reduction of duty on hand woven fabrics. He also intends to discuss the rate on wood baskets.

Is there any chance that negotiations with the United States government, through the Department of Trade and Commerce, could result in reduced tariffs for handicrafts and more especially potato, pack, and fancy baskets. The first two varieties are the ones in which we are primarily interested.


F.B. McKinnon,
Regional Supervisor.

What is rate of duty on ^{export} wooden baskets - potato
pack
fancy
- imported in U.S.A.

Foreign Trade Relations
U.S. Division

38%

M. Kelly
28469

- Drawn

1964

Kennedy Round of tariff agreements

1/18-31-3(W5)

23/18-31

June 13, 1956.

R.L. Boulanger, Esq.,
Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies,
P.O. Box 3427,
St. Roch Branch,
Quebec City, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Boulanger:

I wish to refer to your letter of May 3, 1956 and previous correspondence from Mr. A. Courchesne, Pierreville Indian Agency, regarding customs duties paid by Indians taking baskets and other Indian handicraft into the United States.

The matter of United States import duties applicable to baskets of straw, Indian moccasins and wood carvings was referred to the Departmental Legal Adviser for information regarding any preferential tariff that might apply. The Branch is advised that there are no preferential rates of duty on these items nor is it possible under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the United States to grant preferential rates to Canada.

The Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce expect that the rate on straw baskets will be reduced from the present 25% rate of duty to 23% after July 1st. It is not expected that the present 16 2/3% applicable on wood carvings or the 10% duty applicable on moccasins of the Indian handicraft type will be reduced.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by

J. P. B. OSTRANDER

J.P.B. Ostrander,
Superintendent of Welfare.

974
MJ:cb

001847

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Jack, -

Mr. Brennan has not yet prepared the submission changing the positions at Golden Lake & ^{Pesmanille} ~~Pestigouch~~ to Superintendent, Grade 1, but intends to do so shortly.

S.S.
—

ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH
Division



1/18-31-3

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, June 7, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR - J.P.B. OSTRANDER

Superintendent of Welfare,
Indian Affairs Branch

Your file 1/18-31-3

RE: United States tariff on Baskets,
Moccasins and Wood Carvings

With reference to your memorandum herein dated May 28 last I quote for your information the portions of the United States tariff applicable to baskets of straw, Indian moccasins and wood carvings, when imported into the United States:

<u>U.S. Tariff Para.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>U.S. Rate of Duty</u>
411	Bags and baskets nspf, wholly or in chief value of bamboo, osier or willow, or straw....	25%
412	Manufacturers wholly or in chief value of wood or bark, not specially provided for	16-2/3%
1530(e)	Moccasins of the Indian handicraft type, having no line of demarcation between the soles and the uppers 10%

I understand that there are no preferential rates of duty on these items nor is it possible under the GATT for the U.S. to grant preferential rates to Canada.

The Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce expect that the rate on straw baskets will be reduced to 23½% after July 1 by the United States. They do not expect any change in the other two rates.

I trust that the above information will enable you to make an appropriate reply to MR. Boulanger in this matter.

Bar Rogers
for Departmental Legal Adviser.

001849

154761

Registered

JUN 8 4 16 PM '56

INDIAN AFFAIRS

()

RECEIVED

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE

1/18-31-3(W2)

May 28, 1956.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPARTMENTAL LEGAL ADVISER:

Correspondence has been received by the Branch from Mr. R.L. Boulanger, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies for the Province of Quebec, concerning duty paid by a member of the Pierreville Agency for Indian handicraft taken into the United States.

Would you please prepare a draft reply to Mr. Boulanger in this regard.

Branch file 1/18-31-3 is submitted herewith for your perusal.

Original Signed by
J. P. B. OSTRANDER

J.P.B. Ostrander,
Superintendent of Welfare.



KGP:cb

1 2 4 0 0 3



CANADA

23/18-31

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

MAY 4 2 13 PM '56

Quebec, May 3rd, 1956.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

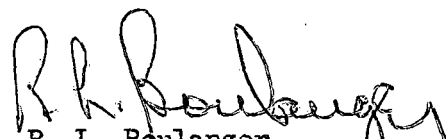
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.Att: Mr. E. Acland:

In reply to your letter of April 29, 1956, the information requested concerning the type of straw baskets, on which duty has to be paid by Albert O'Bomsawin of the Odanak reserve when sold in the United States and the purpose for which they are used, I would like to refer you to Mr. Paterson at Head Office, who is familiar with the handicrafts made in Odanak.

Mr. O'Bomsawin also sells souvenirs such as canoes, tomahawks, tents, axes, etc., all in miniature size. The U.S.A. custom office, where he has to pay duty of these goods, is Champlain, N.Y..

I have been informed that some Indians succeed in selling Indian handicrafts in U.S.A. duty free, although I have no particular reference. Anything you will be able to do to clear up this case will be greatly appreciated and it would also be useful to have a ruling, which we could apply to future request of this nature.

RLB/CLH


R. L. Boulanger,
Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies.

c.c. Mr. A. Courchesne.

1/18-31-3
(Adm.1)

, April 9, 1956.

R. L. Boulanger, Esq.,
Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies,
P. O. Box 3427,
St. Roch Branch,
Quebec City, P.Q.

I would refer to your note of March 26th forwarding a copy of a letter dated March 23 from Superintendent Courchesne with manifest concerning duty paid by A. O'Emsawin of the Odanak Reserve on goods sold in the United States.

Could you let us know what type of straw baskets were involved and the purpose for which they are used. Also the same information is required regarding the item marked "woodcraft N.S.P.F." on the manifest.



GIP/MD

Senior Administrative Officer.

1/18-31-3

Adm 1

COPY

23/14-1

St-François du Lac, Que.
March 23, 1956.

Mr. R.L. Boulanger,
Regional Supervisor,
Quebec.

Dear Mr. Boulanger:

Here in the reserve of Odanak an Indian who is manufacturing, buying and selling baskets in the United States pays very high custom-house duties when entering the United States, as you can see by the attached receipt.

I understand that the Canadian Government cannot prevent the United States from dictating their laws as they see fit, but there are preferential rates and it is probably a question of drawing the attention of the Department on this item.

I submit the whole matter to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) André Courchesne,
Agent.

X.G.R.
4/4/56

COPIE

087359

23/14-1

St. François du Lac, Qué.

23 mars, 1956.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Translata
p. le...*

M. R.L. Boulanger,
Surveillant régional,
Québec.

Cher monsieur Boulanger,

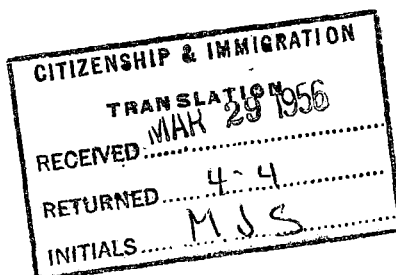
Un Indien de la Réserve d'ici, Odanak, qui fait des paniers, en achète et va les vendre aux Etats-Unis, paie une douane très élevée pour entrer aux Etats-Unis, comme vous pourrez le constater par le reçu que j'attache à la présente.

Je comprends que le Gouvernement Canadien ne peut pas empêcher les Etats-Unis de faire leurs lois de la façon qu'ils l'entendent, mais il existe des tarifs préférentiels et il s'agirait peut-être d'attirer l'attention de notre Département sur cet item.

Je sou mets le tout à votre surveillance.

Votre dévoué,

(signé) André Courchesne,
Agent.



FOR TRANSLATION

NO: 73

SENT: 29/3/56

RETURNED:

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

ROUTE SLIP

PASS TO

adm 1

1. Head Office,
2. Ottawa.
3. _____
4. _____

Date 26 March 1956.

Initials _____

Please inform us if anything can
be done to improve this situation.

R.L.B.
R.L. Boulanger.

001856

(Fasten here)

(Fasten here)

Customs Form 5119
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
5.1, 8.51, C. M.; 5.1, 8.51,
16.12, C. F.
June 1954

N^o 1443112

Form approved.
Budget Bureau
No. 48-R236.3.

QUADRUPLICATE
Receipt

I. T. No.

Port from

Via
(Bonded carrier)

INFORMAL ENTRY, MANIFEST, AND RECEIPT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

G. O. No.

District No. 2 Port of Alburg, Vermont, Aug. 18, 1953

Goods imported by Albert O. Bonner

Address 14 Maple Lane, Montreal

in the 346973 from Canada on 8/18, 1955
(Country)

MARKS AND NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	VALUE	TAR. PAR. AND RATE	DUTY
<i>Par. 411</i>	<i>Straw Panshuts</i> QUANTITY <i>142</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>9 25</i>
<i>Par. 1530</i>	<i>Indian Moccasins</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>1 20</i>
<i>Par. 412</i>	<i>Woodcraft ASPF</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>16 2/3%</i>	<i>2 00</i>



Customs officer will note his action above.

Total, \$ 12 45

Declared to before me and amount of duty and tax shown above received on

I declare that the information above set forth is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief and represents a complete account of all articles brought into the United States by me on the vessel or conveyance named and on the date stated, and that I paid the above-stated amount of duty and tax, or received the merchandise free of duty.

of Customs.

Importer.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Original for collector; duplicate to be sent to Import Statistics Section, Foreign Trade Division of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.; triplicate to be used as permit to release merchandise when required; q to be given to importer as receipt.

001857

Letter from A. Courchesne
to Mr R. H. Boulanger
23/3/56

#089359

FOR TRANSLATION

NO:

73

SENT:

29/3/56

RETURNED:

4/4/56

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

001858

44808

44/18-31-3

Ottawa, December 26, 1952.

fa.
Memorandum to Col. H. M. Jones,
Superintendent - Welfare Service

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Re 50/29-10-208

Revolving Fund Loan - Charles Bernard
Eskasoni Band - N.S.

ORIGINAL ON
50/29-10-208

1. Reference your memorandum of the 16th instant.
2. I should think it a wise move to give notice to Customs as suggested in the second paragraph of your memo. thus closing the border insofar as feasible and preventing the truck title to which is in the Minister, from leaving Canada.
3. Effectively, the role of the R.C.M.P. constable as envisaged would consist in lending moral support and assistance in assuring the maintenance of law and order to the agent. The repossession by the agent is done by him and such in case of danger, distress or emergency.
4. The conclusion to be arrived at is that the normal recourse is repossession and sale following due instructions on order from Ottawa and such under the terms of the loan which provide that the Department may take back its property if the borrower does not meet his payments.

L. A. Couture
Legal Advisor.

Copy sent to Mr. Bonnah for his information

2/2/50
P.A.

CH-12

DORMANT File on ---492-19-3 (R.S.1)

Ottawa, February 21, 1950.

L. H. Taylor, Esq.,
Secretary, Customs Division,
Department of National Revenue,
Room 225, Connaught Building,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Confirming Mr. J. E. Morris' discussion with you on Saturday morning, February 18th, regarding telephone conversation he had with Mr. T.L. Bonnah, Superintendent of the St. Regis Indian Agency, the details are as follows:

The Slipper Corporation of Bombay, New York, is willing to pay Indian women residing on reserves of the St. Regis Indian Agency to do fancy bead work decorations on moccasins at piece work rates. They will supply the tips, beads and the thread, and the Indian women will do the sewing on them in their own homes. Superintendent Bonnah reports that forty women will be engaged immediately and there is a possibility that up to one hundred women may be employed eventually. This will provide work at a time when unemployment would appear to be increasing and will do much to assist these people to maintain themselves without relief assistance.

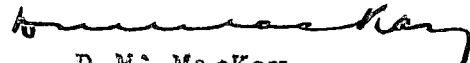
Superintendent Bonnah resides on the Reserve and there is also a Mounted Police Detachment located there. They could make any inspection that your officers deem advisable. Mr. J. E. Morris, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies, visits this Agency regularly and he too could investigate to see that the finished articles are returned and not sold in Canada.

- 2 -

Mr. Bonnah further stated that the American Customs Officers have agreed to permit the finished bead work to be returned to the American side without interference.

In view of the above, will you please advise if the same courtesy will be extended by your Customs Officers?

Yours sincerely,


D.M. MacKay,
Director.

JEM
DMM/BM

FIELD SERVICE



CANADA

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 66/14-2

Your file 492-19-3

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

8188

Secy

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa



Perth, N. B.,
April 25, 1950.

Re: U. S. Tariff on Potato Baskets

Sir:

Enclosed find copies of
correspondence referred to in my letter dated
January 27th., as per your request dated
March 30th.

N. H. MacPhail, Supt.,
Tobique Indian Agency.

NHM/js
Encl: (2)

COPI

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

File 4-U1-4

Ottawa, March 6, 1950.

N. H. MacPhail, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Tobique Indian Superintendency,
Perth, New Brunswick.

Dear Mr. MacPhail: UNITED STATES TARIFF ON
POTATO BASKETS

Referring to my letter of February 1 concerning the United States tariff on potato baskets, we have received the following letter from Mr. J. H. English, our Commercial Counsellor at Washington:

"With reference to your letter dated February 2nd regarding the United States tariff on potato baskets, I have had occasion to visit the Bureau of Customs and while there I discussed this matter informally with them but, as you pointed out to Mr. MacPhail, no article specified by name in the dutiable list is admitted free of duty, under Paragraph 1604, as an agricultural implement, and there is nothing the Bureau of Customs can do about this without an act of Congress to have the duty on this item removed."

Yours faithfully,

G. C. COWPER,

Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Section.

GCC/MM

COPY

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

File 4-U1-4

Ottawa, February 1, 1950.

N. H. MacPhail, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Tobique Indian Superintendency,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Pérth, New Brunswick.

Dear Mr. MacPhail:

Your letter of January 14, addressed to the Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch, concerning the tariff classification of potato baskets as "agricultural implements" under paragraph 1604 of the United States Tariff Act, has been referred to this Division.

First, I might point out that paragraph 1604 of the Tariff Act, which grants duty-free entry of agricultural implements, has a proviso reading:

"That no article specified by name in Title 1 (Dutiable List) shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph."

Baskets of wood are specified by name in paragraph 411 of Title 1, and, on this account, the United States Customs will likely rule that they are excluded from duty-free entry under paragraph 1604, even though the chief use of certain baskets is in agricultural pursuits.

The case of "fruit-picking trays and similar containers" is entirely different. These articles are not specified by name in Title 1 and were formerly classified as "manufactures of wood" under paragraph 412. They were first named in the Geneva trade agreement of 1947.

T.D. 52225(2), which you quote, is a copy of a letter written to our Embassy at Washington in reply to a brief prepared by this Division requesting a ruling that "fruit-picking trays and similar containers" should be classified as

-2-

"agricultural implements" and admitted duty-free under paragraph 1604. It is regrettable that the arguments used on that occasion are not applicable to such containers as "potato basket". From a study of various Customs Courts decisions, and the Tariff Act, we are of the opinion that it would require an Act of Congress to have the duty on items in paragraph 411 removed.

We are, however, asking our Commercial Counsellor at Washington for his opinion and if he considers it advisable to submit the question to the United States Bureau of Customs for a definite ruling.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. COWPER,

Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Section.

GCC/MM

492-19-3
(Secy.)

, March 30, 1950.

N. H. MacPhail, Esq.,
Superintendent, Indian Agency,
Tobique Indian Agency,
Perth, N.B.

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 27th, your file reference 66/14-2, concerning the removal of the duty on potato baskets.

Please forward copies of the correspondence to which you refer in your above-mentioned letter to this Branch.



T. R. L. MacInnes,
Secretary.



OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

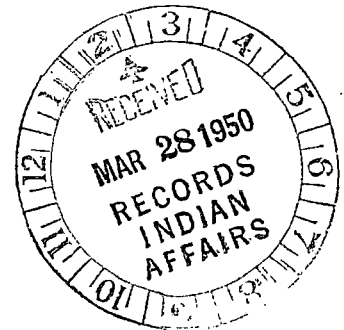
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 66/14-2

20749

Perth, N.B.
March 27, 1950



The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa

Sir:

Re: U.S. Tariff on
Potato Baskets

On January 14th., I wrote regarding removal of the duty on potato baskets. The matter was referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce and I have received two letters from the Foreign Trade Service dated February 1st., and March 6th., under their file No. 4-U1-4.

I would request that you obtain copies of this correspondence and make application through the proper sources for the removal of the duty on baskets as agricultural implements, the same as was done in the case of fruit-picking trays, etc., at the Geneva Trade Agreement in 1947.

I understand that another such meeting is scheduled for this fall at Torquay, England.

N. H. MacPhail, Supt.,
Tobique Indian Agency.

NHM/js

FIELD SERVICE



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE.....33/14-1

P. O. Box 987,
Cornwall, Ontario,
March 17th, 1950.

18703

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

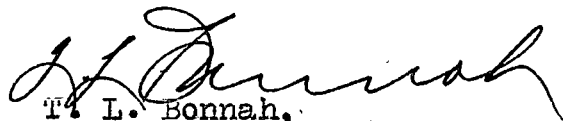
Further to my telephone conversation with Major D. M. MacKay, this date, re importation of moccasin tips for beadwork at St. Regis, you please forward instructions to the local Police officer to the effect that it is in order for Mr. Shields of the Slipper Corporation in Bombay to import moccasin tips or other parts of moccasins into St. Regis so that the Indian women here can do the beadwork necessary.

Following telephone conversation with Mr. Morris on this matter, Mr. Shields has been bringing in a small quantity every odd day since the 6th of March in order to determine whether or not it would be possible for our women to become beadworkers. I might say that these instruction classes have proven very beneficial and the women are, I am given to understand, doing very good work with a few exceptions.



- 2 -

As it would seem that we are now in a position to go ahead on a larger scale, instructions should be issued to the R.C.M. Police officer. Any tips brought in have been accounted for to date and as this work has direct relation to this office, it is suggested, to minimize the amount of book work, that we be permitted to carry on as we are now doing by keeping a record with dates of the number of pieces brought in and the number of pieces to be taken out of St. Regis.


T. L. Bonnah,
Superintendent,
St. Regis Agency.

FIELD SERVICE



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

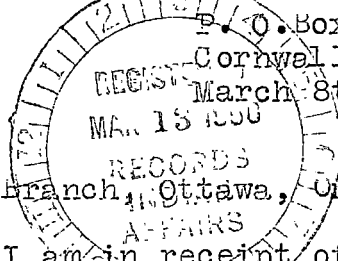
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 33/14-1

16955

Rst
Scry



P.O. Box 987,
Cornwall, Ontario,
March 8th, 1950.

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

I am in receipt of copy of letter dated March 1st, addressed to Mr. MacKay, from Mr. L. H. Taylor, Secretary, Customs Division, re bead work done by St. Regis Indian women.

I note in Mr. Taylor's letter "the department will not object to the importation of the moccasins of United States manufacture....". In order to avoid any misunderstanding, may I state again that only the tips of the moccasins are brought into Canada. When the Indian women have completed their fancy bead work, the tips are returned to the factory and, of course, are made into a complete unit of footwear. On certain types of moccasins, it may be that instead of a tip, a vamp would be decorated with bead work. At no time, however, is a complete moccasin brought in. As the job numbers of tips brought in for bead work correspond with the same numbers for the rest of the moccasin which is in the factory, every single tip must be returned to the United States factory to make the finished product.

T. L. Bonmah
T. L. Bonmah,
Superintendent,
St. Regis Agency.



CANADA

LHT/S

REFER TO FILE 7370-33

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

14733

Ottawa, March 1st, 1950.

copy sent to Mr. Bennett

R.S.1

D. M. MacKay, Esq.,
Office of The Director,
Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration,
Indian Affairs Branch, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Dear Mr. MacKay:

I have your letter of February 21st, your reference 492-19-2 (R.S.1), confirming Mr. J. E. Morris' discussion with me concerning the desire of the Indian Women residing on reserves of the St. Regis Indian Agency to do fancy bead work decorations on moccasins at piece work rates.

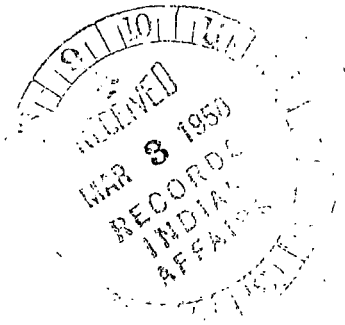
In the special circumstances existant in this matter, the department will not object to the importation of the moccasins of United States manufacture and to the return of such moccasins after they have been decorated by the Indian Women on the reserve, provided the decoration work is performed within the knowledge of your Superintendent and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and on the condition, of course, that all of the imported goods are accounted for by exportation.

Yours truly,

L.H.T.

L. H. Taylor,
Secretary, Customs Division.

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1950
RECORDS
INDIAN
AFFAIRS



2110-5

492-19-3 R.S.1.
Copy for 33/14-1

Ottawa, February 21, 1950.

L. H. Taylor, Esq.,
Secretary, Customs Division,
Department of National Revenue,
Room 225 Connaught Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Confirming Mr. J.E.Morris' discussion with you on Saturday morning, February 18th, regarding telephone conversation he had with Mr. T.L.Bonnah, Superintendent of the St. Regis Indian Agency, the details are as follows:

The Slipper Corporation of Bombay, New York, is willing to pay Indian women residing on reserves of the St. Regis Indian Agency to do fancy bead work decorations on moccasins at piece work rates. They will supply the tips, beads and the thread, and the Indian women will do the sewing on them in their own homes. Superintendent Bonnah reports that forty women will be engaged immediately and there is a possibility that up to one hundred women may be employed eventually. This will provide work at a time when unemployment would appear to be increasing and will do much to assist these people to maintain themselves without relief assistance.

Superintendent Bonnah resides on the Reserve and there is also a Mounted Police Detachment located there. They could make any inspection that your officers deem advisable. Mr. J.E.Morris, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies, visits this Agency regularly and he too could investigate to see that the finished articles are returned and not sold in Canada.

Mr. Bonnah further stated that the American Customs Officers have agreed to permit the finished bead work to be returned to the American side without interference.

In view of the above, will you please advise if the same courtesy will be extended by your Customs Officers?

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. D.M.MacKay,
Director.

JEM
DMM:BM.

DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

4-111-4

PLEASE QUOTE FILE.....

February 1, 1950.
OTTAWA,.....

N. H. MacPhail, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Tobique Indian Superintendency,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Perth, New Brunswick.

Dear Mr. MacPhail:

Your letter of January 14, addressed to the Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch, concerning the tariff classification of potato baskets as "agricultural implements" under paragraph 1604 of the United States Tariff Act, has been referred to this Division.

First, I might point out that paragraph 1604 of the Tariff Act, which grants duty-free entry of agricultural implements, has a proviso reading:

"That no article specified by name in Title 1 (Dutiable List) shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph."

Baskets of wood are specified by name in paragraph 411 of Title 1, and, on this account, the United States Customs will likely rule that they are excluded from duty-free entry under paragraph 1604, even though the chief use of certain baskets is in agricultural pursuits.

The case of "fruit-picking trays and similar containers" is entirely different. These articles are ^{not} specified by name in Title 1 and were formerly classified as "manufactures of wood" under paragraph 412. They were first named in the Geneva trade agreement of 1947.

T.D. 52225(2), which you quote, is a copy of a letter written to our Embassy at Washington in reply to a brief prepared by this Division requesting a ruling that "fruit-picking trays and similar containers" should be classified as "agricultural implements" and admitted duty-free under paragraph 1604. It is regrettable that the arguments used on that occasion are not applicable to such containers as "potato basket". From a study of various Customs Courts decisions, and the Tariff Act, we are of the opinion that it would require an Act of Congress to have the duty on items in paragraph 411 removed.

We are, however, asking our Commercial Counsellor at Washington for his opinion and if he considers it advisable to submit the question to the United States Bureau of Customs for a definite ruling.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. Cowper,
Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Section.

CCC/MM

001874

DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

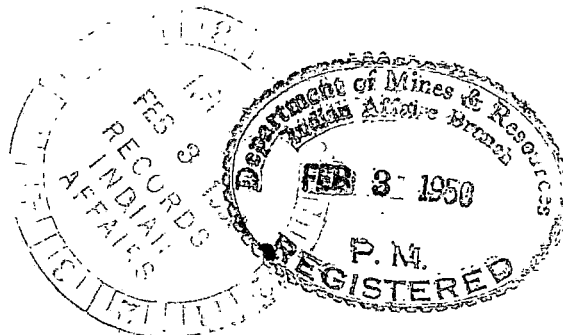
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 4-U1-4

OTTAWA, February 2, 1950.

7810

T. R. L. MacInnes, Esq.,
Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.



Dear Mr. MacInnes:

Mr. W. J. Callaghan, Commissioner of Tariff,
referred to this Division copy of a letter of January 14 which
you received from Mr. N. H. MacPhail, Superintendent, Tobique
Indian Superintendency, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of
Mines and Resources, Perth, N. B., regarding the tariff on
potato baskets entering the United States.

A copy of my letter to Mr. McPhail is attached.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. Cowper,
Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Section.

GCC/MM

encl.

492-19-3 Sec'y.

, 31 January, 1950.

N. H. MacPhail, Esq.,
Superintendent, Indian Agency,
Perth, N.B.

With reference to your letter of the
14th instant concerning the tariff on potato baskets
entering the United States, the matter was referred to
the Commissioner of Tariffs and a copy of his reply is
appended hereto, which is self-explanatory.

CIV:kh
Encl.


T.R.L. MacInnes,
Secretary.

492-19-3

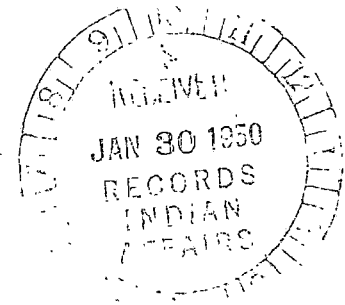


6880

Seery

Room 856 Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, January 27, 1950.

Mr. T.R.L. MacInnes,
Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA,
Ont.



Dear Mr. MacInnes:-

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 25, enclosing a copy of a letter written to you on January 14, by Mr. N. H. MacPhail, Superintendent, Tobique Indian Superintendency, Perth, N. B., concerning the tariff on potato baskets entering the United States.

Matters dealing with the tariff on Canadian products entering the United States comes within the purview of the Department of Trade and Commerce and I am referring your representations to the proper officials of that Department with the request that they reply direct to Mr. MacPhail and forward you a copy of their letter.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Callaghan
Commissioner of Tariff.

492-19-3 Sec'y.

25 January 1950.

W. J. Callaghan, Esq.,
Commissioner of Tariffs,
Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Callaghan:

Appended hereto is copy of a letter dated January 14th from Superintendent N. H. MacPhail, Tobique Indian Agency, Perth, New Brunswick, concerning the application of the American Tariff Act to the importation of wooden baskets for agricultural purposes.

Your comments and advice on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

T.R.L. MacInnes

T.R.L. MacInnes,
Secretary.

Encl.

492-19-3

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

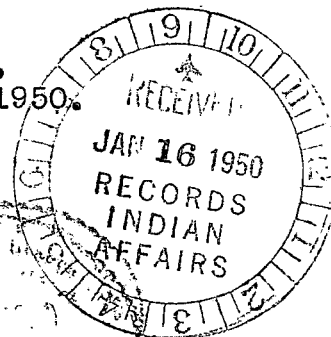
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 66/14-2

Seery

Perth, N. B.,
January 14, 1950.



The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa

Sir:

For the past few weeks I have been in touch with American Customs Officials in this area, regarding duty on potato baskets. It has been brought to my attention that paragraph 412 of the American Tariff Act has been changed to read as follows:-

"TD 52225 (2)

(2) Wooden containers.- Any containers described in the provision of Paragraph 412 of the tariff Act of 1930, as modified, for "Boxes, crates, fruit-picking trays, and similar containers," which are of types chiefly used in the United States for agricultural purposes such as the planting or harvesting of orchard, field, or garden crops, and the shooks for making any such containers are entitled to free entry under paragraph 1604 of the tariff act. Bureau letter to Canadian Embassy, Washington D.C. May 12, 1949. (481.3M1)"

Paragraph 411 contains the item wood baskets. I have been given to understand that if this matter could be brought to the attention of our State Department and a request made through Washington, that the duty on items in paragraph 411 could also be removed.

As potato baskets are used solely for the purpose of planting and harvesting potatoes, they may be classed as agricultural implements.

I would ask that the Department treat this as urgent, as this is the season of the year when the greater portion of the locally made baskets should be exported to the United States."

N. H. MacPhail

N. H. MacPhail, Supt.,
Tobique Indian Superintendency

NHM/js

001879

THE DEPARTMENT OF



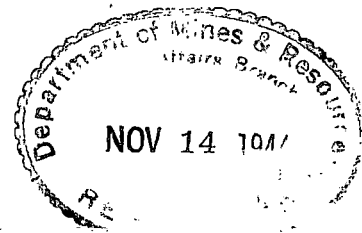
TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

OTTAWA, November 13, 1944.

T.R.L. MacInnes, Esq.,
Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O T T A W A.



Dear Mr. MacInnes:

Indian Goods

I have for acknowledgment your memorandum and enclosures of the 10th instant concerning the above subject.

I want to thank you for your assistance and very prompt reply to my verbal enquiry. The information which you have been good enough to provide is just what is required.

Yours faithfully,

D. R. Annett,
Commercial Relations Division.

DRA/M

November 10, 1944.

Memorandum.

Mr. Douglas Ammett.

Following your verbal inquiry and our conversation of recent date, I have reviewed our records concerning the question of special consideration for trade in what might be termed 'Indian goods' between the United States and Canada.

In 1939 I had several discussions with Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce on this subject. His advice was that the appropriate way in which to deal with the matter would be to endeavour to have an understanding reached between the Governments of the United States and Canada, to be followed by reciprocal legislation for duty exemptions in respect to the items that would be agreed upon. The matter was given consideration by higher authority here, but in so far as I am aware no international correspondence or conversation took place.

I am enclosing herewith a list of the items which we had in mind, and also copy of a letter from Mr. Wilgress concerning the United States duty on leather footwear and its application to mocassins, item No. 7 on our list.

The foregoing represents the only specific information that we have on the subject and I trust that it may be of some use to you.

T.R.L.M.
T.R.L. MacInnes.
Secretary.

*H. J. & Co. Inc.
108 West Block.*

190994-2

Ottawa, July 3, 1941.

Dear Mr. LeBlanc:

On my return to Ottawa I received your letter of June 30th and wish to thank you for allowing the shipment of baskets to proceed to the St. Regis Trading Company at Hogansburg.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board sent us over the Form B which I used in connection with this shipment, not more than a month ago, and I did not think of 'phoning them to see if they had changed the forms again. On May 16, 1940, we received a letter from Mr. Painter, for Canadian Payment Section of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, which reads as follows:

"Re St. Regis Trading Company---

We enclose a special Control Permit---Canadian Payment---which will enable you to export Indian-made Baskets and receive payment in Canadian Dollars by means of their cheque drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, Cornwall, Ont."

The Permit (C.P.S. 2412) states:

"This permission will be valid until further notice."

In view of this special Permit from the Foreign Exchange Control Board, we have not been in the habit of sending each invoice to the bank for individual authorization.

Yours very truly,

J. LeBlanc, Esq.,
Customs & Excise Examiner,
National Revenue, Canada,
Cornwall, Ont.

Km
In Charge
Handicraft Section.

001882



NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA
(CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DIVISIONS)

Port of Cornwall, Ont. June 30th., 1941.

Miss K. Moodie,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Miss Moodie:-

On June 28th., you have Exported by New York Central Freight 5 cartons of Sweet Grass Baskets valued 94.50 to Kenneth McKinnon, St Regis Trading Co. Hogansburg, N.Y.

The Export forms you have used for this shipment are now obsolete. I have allowed the shipment to proceed in order not to delay same, now would you be kind enough to forward me immediately a new set of Export forms as per sample enclosed. If this shipment is being paid in Canadian funds you will have to have the exports authorized by your Bank.

I remain yours truly,

J. LeBlanc
.....
Customs & Excise Examiner.



TO BE PREPARED IN QUINTUPLICATE. BEFORE PREPARING READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

BD PERMIT No.

CONSIGNMENT PERMIT No.

APPLICATION FOR PARTICULAR LICENCE TO EXPORT GOODS, OR DECLARATION OF GOODS EXPORTED UNDER AUTHORITY OF GENERAL LICENCE

To the Collector of Customs and Excise,
At the Customs Frontier Port of Exit
In accordance with the Regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, I/We
Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources
Ottawa, Ontario.

Report No.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS	
COUNTRY	
CLASS	
SERIES	

★ (i) hereby declare the exportation, under the authority of General Licence No. C.P.S. 2412 of the following goods consigned to
Kenneth McKinnon, St. Regis Trading Co., Hogansburg, Via Roosevelttown
U. S. A. New York Central Ry. N. Y., U. S. A.

NOTE: IF THIS FORM (IN QUINTUPLICATE) IS SUBMITTED TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT NO EXPORT ENTRY FORM B-13 WILL BE REQUIRED BY CUSTOMS, BUT IF DECLARATION OF EXPORT UNDER GENERAL LICENCE IS TO BE FILED WITH THE COLLECTOR SUBSEQUENT TO EXPORTATION THEN EXPORT ENTRY FORM B-13 (IN TRIPPLICATE), WITH THE GENERAL LICENCE NO. ENDORSED THEREON, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT.

Reference No. (if any) used by applicant for own records	MARKS AND NUMBERS ON PACKAGES	NO. OF PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS Describe Fully as Canned Pork, Printed Cotton Cloth, Printing Presses, Apples, Oats, Wheat, etc. General Terms such as Meats, Dry Goods, Machinery, Prints, etc., will not be accepted.	QUANTITY State number of pounds, tons, gallons, yards, etc.	ACTUAL AMOUNT RECEIVED OR TO BE RECEIVED IN TERMS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS EXCLUSIVE OF ALL CHARGES	
					Domestic Products	Foreign or Imported Products
	NOTE: If space is insufficient attach statement in this form to the original and duplicate copies.	5 cartons	Sweet grass baskets made by Canadian Indians as per attached invoices		\$ 94.50	
CHARGES ADVANCED AND RECOVERABLE FROM CONSIGNEE						
N.B. Amounts in column (E) must agree with commercial invoice if rendered; otherwise estimate amount to be received.					TOTAL RECEIVED OR TO BE RECEIVED	\$ 94.50

(F) Approximate date on which payment to be received July 20, 1941.

(G) In the case of overseas shipments direct from Canadian ports state or estimate
(i) Amount of inland freight from place of lading to port of exit (\$ Canadian)
(ii) Handling charges to and at port of exit, if not included in (i) (\$ Canadian)

(H) Name and address of applicant's authorized dealer

(K) NOTE: Two of the three following sub-sections must be struck out. IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN DECLARED on Form C to the authorized dealer the applicant must strike out (ii) and (iii) and insert the Reference No. required in (i). IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS TO BE RECEIVED FOR THE EXPORT BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECLARED on Form C the applicant must strike out (i) and (iii), leaving the declaration and undertaking set forth in (ii); and when Form C is taken out subsequently the authorized dealer will insert its Reference No. in the space to the right of (K)(i) on the original of this Form. IF NO FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN OR IS TO BE RECEIVED for the export the applicant must strike out (i) and (ii), insert the Reference No. required in (iii) and exhibit a copy of the relative Form D in accordance with the requirements stated in paragraph 5 of the Instructions on the reverse side of this Form.

(i) Form C, Reference No. has been completed and approved.

(ii) I/We hereby declare that the proceeds of sale of the said goods are to be received in foreign exchange and I/We undertake to offer such foreign exchange for sale to the above mentioned authorized dealer, in accordance with the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order and the Regulations of the Board.

(iii) Form D, Reference No. has been completed and approved.

And I/We hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true and correct.

June 20, 1941. (DATE) K. Moodie - Indian Affairs (SIGNATURE OF EXPORTER) Ottawa

★ (i) I hereby accept declaration under General Licence No. of the exportation of the goods described
★ (ii) I hereby Licence hereon at the time and place above stated
★ I hereby certify that I have inspected Form D, Reference No.

PORT DATING STAMP

(SIGNED) COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ON BEHALF OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For each exportation of goods from Canada, unless exempted by the Foreign Exchange Control Board by Regulation or otherwise, this form must be completed by the exporter for each carload or lesser shipment and presented to the carrier with the relative shipping documents. It will be signed by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Customs frontier port of exit prior to exportation. In the case of an exportation by rail or water under a general licence, this form is to be completed and presented to the said Collector not later than six days after the date of exportation.
2. In column (E) show actual amount received or to be received in terms of Canadian dollars exclusive of any freight, insurance, handling or other charges advanced by the exporter and recoverable from the consignee. Such charges must be entered in the space provided at the bottom of the column, and added in to arrive at the total received or to be received, which must coincide with the total amount payable by the consignee to the exporter. Where amounts are payable in a currency other than Canadian, conversion to Canadian dollars must be made, for the purposes of column (E), as follows:
 - (a) Where the currency has been sold for Canadian dollars, show the actual Canadian dollar proceeds.
 - (b) Where a contract has been made for the sale of the currency for Canadian dollars, show the amount which will be received in Canadian dollars when the contract is completed.
 - (c) In all other cases convert at the rate at which the currency can be sold in Canada for Canadian dollars at the time of preparing the form.
3. This form is to be completed and signed in quintuplicate. The Collector will sign and number each quintuplicate set with the Port Entry Number and will send the original to the authorized dealer (unless the exporter is the holder of a BD permit in which case the original will be sent direct to the Board), retain the duplicate and triplicate, send the quadruplicate direct to the Board and return the quintuplicate to the exporter.
4. In respect of goods shipped from an interior point of lading for export, Form B may be prepared and signed by the exporter in quintuplicate for each carload or lesser shipment and attached to the shipping documents which accompany the goods to the Customs frontier port of exit, there to be presented to the Collector for signature and distribution as provided in the previous paragraph, and in such case no Export Entry Form B-13 will be required; but if a General Licence holder avails himself of the privilege of submitting Form B to the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit subsequent to exportation, then Export Entry Form B-13 (in triplicate), with the General Licence No. endorsed thereon, must accompany the goods or be otherwise submitted to the said Collector at the time of export.
5. In respect of any exportation for which no foreign exchange has been or is to be obtained by the exporter, the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit has no authority to sign this form until the relative Form D, approved by or on behalf of the Board, has been exhibited to him, or to another Collector (e.g. at the point of lading) who has initialled and stamped the relevant clause in the space provided at the bottom of this form for the Collector's certificate. Form D will, however, not be required in the case of goods exported to Newfoundland, (in which case the exporter shall insert in the space provided for the Reference No. of Form D the word "Newfoundland"), nor in the case of goods exported by the holder of a BD permit, nor in the case of goods exported on consignment by the holder of a Consignment Permit.
6. Goods may be exported on consignment without sale prior to exportation only by holders of a BD permit or of a Consignment Permit, the number of which must be shown on the form.
7. When the authorized dealer has received the original Form B referred to in paragraph 3 from the Collector of Customs and Excise, he will proceed as follows:
 - (a) In the case of goods exported for payment in foreign exchange, he will retain the Form B until the relative foreign exchange has been declared to him on Form C and then forward Form B together with the triplicate of Form C direct to the Board.
 - (b) In the case of goods exported for payment in foreign exchange where the relative foreign exchange has already been declared to him on Form C, he will forward Form B direct to the Board.
 - (c) In the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars (other than on consignment or open account), he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D when payment of the Canadian dollars has been made.
 - (d) In the case of goods exported on consignment for payment in Canadian dollars, he will forward Form B direct to the Board without waiting for payment of the Canadian dollars.
 - (e) In the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars on open account, he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D to which must be attached a verified declaration on Form OA.
 - (f) In the case of goods exported for no payment, he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D.

**FOREIGN
EXCHANGE
CONTROL
BOARD
FORM**

B

(TO BE INSERTED BY COLLECTOR)

Report No. _____

**THIS SPACE FOR USE OF
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

COUNTRY

CLASS

SERIES

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines and Resources
(NAME)
Ottawa, Ontario.
(OCCUPATION)
(ADDRESS)

★ (i) hereby apply for a Particular Licence to export
 ★ (ii) hereby declare the exportation, under the authority of General Licence No. C.P.S. 2413 of } the following goods consigned to
Kenneth McKinnon, St. Regis Trading Co., Honesburg, via Roosevelttown
 (NAME) (ADDRESS)
U. S. A. New York Central Ry. N.Y. U.S.A.
 (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION) (AGENCY OF TRANSPORT FROM CANADA)

NOTE: IF THIS FORM (IN QUINTUPPLICATE) IS SUBMITTED TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT NO EXPORT ENTRY FORM B-13 WILL BE REQUIRED BY CUSTOMS, BUT IF DECLARATION OF EXPORT UNDER GENERAL LICENCE IS TO BE FILED WITH THE COLLECTOR SUBSEQUENT TO EXPORTATION THEN EXPORT ENTRY FORM B-13 (IN TRIPPLICATE), WITH THE GENERAL LICENCE NO. ENDORSED THEREON, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
MARKS AND NUMBERS ON PACKAGES	NO. OF PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS Describe Fully as Canned Pork, Printed Cotton Cloth, Printing Presses, Apples, Oats, Wheat, etc. General Terms such as Meats, Dry Goods, Machinery, Prints, etc., will not be accepted.	QUANTITY State number of pounds, tons, gallons, yards, etc.	ACTUAL AMOUNT RECEIVED OR TO BE RECEIVED IN TERMS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS EXCLUSIVE OF ALL CHARGES ●
NOTE: If space is insufficient attach statement in this form to the original and duplicate copies.				
Sweet grass baskets made by Canadian Indians as per attached invoices				94.80
CHARGES ADVANCED AND RECOVERABLE FROM CONSIGNEE				
TOTAL RECEIVED OR TO BE RECEIVED				94.80

Amounts in column (E) must agree with commercial invoice if rendered; otherwise estimate amount to be received.

(F) Approximate date on which payment to be received June 20, 1941

(G) In the case of overseas shipments direct from Canadian ports state or estimate

(i) Amount of inland freight from place of lading to port of exit (\$ Canadian) _____

(ii) Handling charges to and at port of exit, if not included in (i) (\$ Canadian) _____

(H) Name and address of applicant's authorized dealer _____

(K) **NOTE:** Two of the three following sub-sections must be struck out. **IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN DECLARED** on Form C to the authorized dealer the applicant must strike out (ii) and (iii) and insert the Reference No. required in (i). **IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS TO BE RECEIVED FOR THE EXPORT BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECLARED** on Form C the applicant must strike out (i) and (iii), leaving the declaration and undertaking set forth in (ii); and when Form C is taken out subsequently the authorized dealer will insert its Reference No. in the space to the right of (K)(i) on the original of this Form. **IF NO FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN OR IS TO BE RECEIVED** for the export the applicant must strike out (i) and (ii), insert the Reference No. required in (iii) and exhibit a copy of the relative Form D in accordance with the requirements stated in paragraph 5 of the Instructions on the reverse side of this Form.

(i) Form C, Reference No. _____ has been completed and approved.

(ii) I/We hereby declare that the proceeds of sale of the said goods are to be received in foreign exchange and I/We undertake to offer such foreign exchange for sale to the above mentioned authorized dealer, in accordance with the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order and the Regulations of the Board.

(iii) Form D, Reference No. _____ has been completed and approved.

And I/We hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true and correct.

(DATE) _____ (SIGNATURE OF EXPORTER) _____
 ★ (i) I hereby accept declaration under General Licence No. _____ of } the exportation of the goods described
 ★ (ii) I hereby Licence } hereon at the time and place above stated
 ✕ I hereby certify that I have inspected Form D, Reference No. _____

PORT DATING STAMP

(SIGNED) COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ON BEHALF OF THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For each exportation of goods from Canada, unless exempted by the Foreign Exchange Control Board by Regulation or otherwise, this form must be completed by the exporter for each carload or lesser shipment and presented to the carrier with the relative shipping documents. It will be signed by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Customs frontier port of exit prior to exportation. In the case of an exportation by rail or water under a general licence, this form is to be completed and presented to the said Collector not later than six days after the date of exportation.
2. In column (E) show actual amount received or to be received in terms of Canadian dollars exclusive of any freight, insurance, handling or other charges advanced by the exporter and recoverable from the consignee. Such charges must be entered in the space provided at the bottom of the column, and added in to arrive at the total received or to be received, which must coincide with the total amount payable by the consignee to the exporter. Where amounts are payable in a currency other than Canadian, conversion to Canadian dollars must be made, for the purposes of column (E), as follows:
 - (a) Where the currency has been sold for Canadian dollars, show the actual Canadian dollar proceeds.
 - (b) Where a contract has been made for the sale of the currency for Canadian dollars, show the amount which will be received in Canadian dollars when the contract is completed.
 - (c) In all other cases convert at the rate at which the currency can be sold in Canada for Canadian dollars at the time of preparing the form.
3. This form is to be completed and signed in quintuplicate. The Collector will sign and number each quintuplicate set with the Port Entry Number and will send the original to the authorized dealer (unless the exporter is the holder of a BD permit in which case the original will be sent direct to the Board), retain the duplicate and triplicate, send the quadruplicate direct to the Board and return the quintuplicate to the exporter.
4. In respect of goods shipped from an interior point of lading for export, Form B may be prepared and signed by the exporter in quintuplicate for each carload or lesser shipment and attached to the shipping documents which accompany the goods to the Customs frontier port of exit, there to be presented to the Collector for signature and distribution as provided in the previous paragraph, and in such case no Export Entry Form B-13 will be required; but if a General Licence holder avails himself of the privilege of submitting Form B to the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit subsequent to exportation, then Export Entry Form B-13 (in triplicate), with the General Licence No. endorsed thereon, must accompany the goods or be otherwise submitted to the said Collector at the time of export.
5. In respect of any exportation for which no foreign exchange has been or is to be obtained by the exporter, the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit has no authority to sign this form until the relative Form D, approved by or on behalf of the Board, has been exhibited to him, or to another Collector (e.g. at the point of lading) who has initialled and stamped the relevant clause in the space provided at the bottom of this form for the Collector's certificate. Form D will, however, not be required in the case of goods exported to Newfoundland, (in which case the exporter shall insert in the space provided for the Reference No. of Form D the word "Newfoundland"), nor in the case of goods exported by the holder of a BD permit, nor in the case of goods exported on consignment by the holder of a Consignment Permit.
6. Goods may be exported on consignment without sale prior to exportation only by holders of a BD permit or of a Consignment Permit, the number of which must be shown on the form.
7. When the authorized dealer has received the original Form B referred to in paragraph 3 from the Collector of Customs and Excise, he will proceed as follows:
 - (a) In the case of goods exported for payment in foreign exchange, he will retain the Form B until the relative foreign exchange has been declared to him on Form C and then forward Form B together with the triplicate of Form C direct to the Board.
 - (b) In the case of goods exported for payment in foreign exchange where the relative foreign exchange has already been declared to him on Form C, he will forward Form B direct to the Board.
 - (c) In the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars (other than on consignment or open account), he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D when payment of the Canadian dollars has been made.
 - (d) In the case of goods exported on consignment for payment in Canadian dollars, he will forward Form B direct to the Board without waiting for payment of the Canadian dollars.
 - (e) In the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars on open account, he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D to which must be attached a verified declaration on Form OA.
 - (f) In the case of goods exported for no payment, he will forward Form B direct to the Board together with the original of the relative Form D.

FOREIGN
EXCHANGE
CONTROL
BOARD
FORM

D

TO BE PREPARED IN QUADRUPPLICATE
BEFORE PREPARING READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

Reference No.

300 875
(TO BE INSERTED BY AUTHORIZED DEALER)

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO EXPORT GOODS IN CONNECTION
WITH WHICH NO FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS TO BECOME AVAILABLE
TO THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, OTTAWA:**

I/We Department of Indian Affairs
(NAME) Ottawa, Ontario
(ADDRESS) (OCCUPATION)

hereby apply for permission to export the following goods through the Customs port of exit of

Cornwall Ontario
(CITY) (PROVINCE)
consigned to St. Regis Indian Trading Company
(NAME)
Hogansburg, New York U. S. A.
(ADDRESS) (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

without receiving payment therefor in foreign exchange:

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

APPROXIMATE DATE
OF EXPORT

QUANTITY IN
UNITS OF SALE

VALUE AT TIME AND
PLACE OF SHIPMENT—
if by Sea or Air at Port
of Export, if by Land at
Point of Lading.

PRICE PER UNIT
OF SALE

**Canadian Indian Handicraft
as per attached Invoices**

EXD.
G

(CHARGES ADVANCED BY SHIPPER AND RECOVERABLE FROM CONSIGNEE SHALL BE ITEMIZED
AT BOTTOM OF COLUMN (D) AND ADDED IN TO ARRIVE AT TOTAL WHICH SHOULD COINCIDE
WITH THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE BY THE CONSIGNEE TO THE EXPORTER.)

TOTAL

(f) State character of business relationship, if any, of consignee to exporter

Commercial relation

(g) Name and address of applicant's authorized dealer

Bank of Canada

★(h) If goods sold or to be sold for payment from (the account of) the consignee in Canadian dollars state:

(i) Amount paid or to be paid by consignee \$353.25

(ii) Approximate date of payment August 26, 1940

(iii) Form and manner of payment Cheque drawn on Royal Bank of Canada

Cornwall, Ontario

(iv) Reason for sale in terms of Canadian currency To assist in marketing basketry
made by Canadian Indians

OR

★(i) If no payment received or to be received, state reasons for exportation

I/We hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true and correct.

July 26

(DATED)

1940

Ernest E. Paterson, Jr. Dept of Indian Affairs
(SIGNATURE OF EXPORTER)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD
FOR BANK OF CANADA
OTTAWA, ONT.

JUL 25 1940

(DATED)

19

[Signature]
(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

★I hereby certify that Canadian dollars have been transferred, in the amount and manner described in (h) above,
from (the account of) a non-resident to (the account of) the applicant.

19

(DATED)

(SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED DEALER)

★Strike out if not applicable.

(2ND PRINTING)

001888

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form must be completed, and approved by or on behalf of the Board, in advance of any exportation of goods for which no foreign exchange is to be obtained by the exporter, unless under the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order or the Regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board no licence is required in respect of such exportation.
2. This form is to be completed in quadruplicate and delivered to the applicant's authorized dealer, who will deal with the application or refer it to the Board in accordance with the Regulations and Instructions to Authorized Dealers.
3. If the authorized dealer approves the application, or receives it back from the Board after approval by the Board, he shall deliver the duplicate to the applicant, send the triplicate direct to the Board (unless it has been retained by the Board) and keep the quadruplicate for his own files. The original will be disposed of as provided in paragraph 5.
4. The applicant will exhibit his copy to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Customs port of exit at the time of applying for the relative Particular Licence to Export, or making the Declaration of Export under a General Licence.
5. When the authorized dealer has received the relative Form B, he will proceed as follows:
 - (a) in the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars, he will assure himself that a transfer of Canadian funds has been made by a non-resident to the applicant in payment for the goods exported and will certify thereto in the space provided on the form, and will then forward the original referred to in paragraph 3, together with the relative Form B, direct to the Board.
 - (b) in the case of goods exported without payment, he will forward the original referred to in paragraph 3, together with the relative Form B, direct to the Board.
6. All exporters should make themselves familiar with the Instructions to Exporters issued by the Board and obtainable from the Board or from any Collector of Customs and Excise.

FOREIGN
EXCHANGE
CONTROL
BOARD
FORM

B

TO BE PREPARED IN QUINTUPLICATE
BEFORE PREPARING READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

(TO BE INSERTED BY COLLECTOR)

APPLICATION FOR PARTICULAR LICENCE TO EXPORT GOODS, OR DECLARATION
OF GOODS EXPORTED UNDER AUTHORITY OF GENERAL LICENCE

TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
AT THE CUSTOMS FRONTIER PORT OF EXIT

Report No. _____

of Cornwall Ontario
(CITY) (PROVINCE)

In accordance with the Regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, I/We
Department of Indian Affairs
(NAME)

(OCCUPATION)

Ottawa, Ontario
(ADDRESS)

Entry No. _____

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
COUNTRY
CLASS
SERIES

- ★ (i) hereby apply for a Particular Licence to export
★ (ii) hereby declare the exportation, under the authority of General Licence No. _____ of } the following goods through the above mentioned port
consigned to St. Regis Indian Trading Company
(NAME)

Hogansburg, New York
(ADDRESS)

U. S. A.
(COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

NOTE: IF THIS FORM (IN QUINTUPLICATE) IS SUBMITTED TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT NO EXPORT
ENTRY FORM B-13 WILL BE REQUIRED BY CUSTOMS, BUT IF DECLARATION OF EXPORT UNDER GENERAL LICENCE IS TO BE FILED
WITH THE COLLECTOR SUBSEQUENT TO EXPORTATION THEN EXPORT ENTRY FORM B-13 (IN DUPLICATE), WITH THE GENERAL
LICENCE NO. ENDORSED THEREON, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE COLLECTOR AT THE TIME OF EXPORT.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

MARKS AND
NUMBERS
ON
PACKAGES

NO. OF
PACKAGES

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
Describe Fully as Canned Pork, Printed Cotton Cloth,
Printing Presses, Apples, Oats, Wheat, etc. General
Terms such as Meats, Dry Goods, Machinery,
Prints, etc., will not be accepted.

QUANTITY IN UNITS
OF SALE

VALUE AT TIME AND
PLACE OF SHIPMENT—
if by sea or by air, at
port of export, if by
land, at point of lading.

PRICE PER UNIT
OF SALE

NOTE: Indicate by the letter "F" in column (E) which, if any, of the goods described hereon are of foreign origin.
If space is insufficient attach detailed invoice or statement in this form to the original and duplicate copies.

N.B. Charges advanced by shipper and recoverable from consignee shall be itemized at bottom of
column (E) and added in to arrive at total which should coincide with the total amount payable by the
consignee to the exporter. In the case of amounts listed in column (E) which are payable in foreign
currency the rate of conversion for the Canadian dollar equivalents given therein must be stated.

TOTAL

(G) Character of business relationship, if any, of consignee to exporter Commercial relation

(H) Name and address of applicant's authorized dealer Bank of Canada

(I) Date of export July 26, 1940 (J) Name of agency of transport from Canada Truck from Trading Co.

(K) NOTE: Two of the three following sub-sections must be struck out. IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN DECLARED on Form C to the
authorized dealer the applicant must strike out (ii) and (iii) and insert the Reference No. required in (i). IF FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS TO BE
RECEIVED FOR THE EXPORT BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECLARED on Form C the applicant must strike out (i) and (iii), leaving the
declaration and undertaking set forth in (ii); and when Form C is taken out subsequently the authorized dealer will insert its Reference No.
in the space to the right of (K)(i) on the original of this Form. IF NO FOREIGN EXCHANGE HAS BEEN OR IS TO BE RECEIVED for the export
the applicant must strike out (i) and (ii), insert the Reference No. required in (iii) and exhibit a copy of the relative Form D in accordance with
the requirements stated in paragraph 5 of the Instructions on the reverse side of this Form.

(i) Form C, Reference No. _____ has been completed and approved.

(ii) I/We hereby declare that the proceeds of sale of the said goods are to be received in foreign exchange and I/We undertake to offer such
foreign exchange for sale to the above mentioned authorized dealer, in accordance with the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order
and the Regulations of the Board.

(iii) Form D, Reference No. _____ has been completed and approved.

And I/We hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true and correct.

19

(DATED)

(SIGNATURE OF EXPORTER)

- ★ (i) I hereby accept declaration under General Licence No. _____ of } the exportation of the goods described
★ (ii) I hereby Licence } hereon at the time and place above stated
☒ I hereby certify that I have inspected Form D, Reference No. _____

PORT DATING STAMP

(SIGNED) COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ON BEHALF OF THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD.

- ☒ See paragraph 5 of the Instructions on the reverse side of this Form.
★ Strike out whichever of (i) or (ii) is not applicable.

(2ND PRINTING)

001890

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form must be completed by the exporter and signed by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Customs frontier port of exit prior to each exportation of goods from Canada (unless exempt under the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order or the Regulations of the Board); except that in the case of an exportation under a General Licence, the declaration herein provided is to be completed and presented to the said Collector for signature not later than six days after the date of Customs clearance of the vessel if the exportation was by water, or of the Customs report outwards if the exportation was by rail.
2. This form is to be completed and signed in quintuplicate. The Collector will sign and number each quintuplicate set consecutively as received, giving the same number to each form in the set and will send the original to the authorized dealer, retain the duplicate and triplicate, send the quadruplicate direct to the Board and return the quintuplicate to the exporter.
3. The original will then be transmitted by the authorized dealer to the Board in the manner indicated in Instructions to Authorized Dealers.
4. In respect of goods shipped from an interior port or point of lading for export, Form B may be prepared and signed by the exporter in quintuplicate and attached to the shipping documents which accompany the goods to the Customs frontier port of exit, there to be presented to the Collector for signature and distribution as provided in the previous paragraph, and in such case no Export Entry Form B-13 will be required; but if a General Licence holder avails himself of the privilege of submitting Form B to the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit subsequent to exportation, then Export Entry Form B-13 (in duplicate), with the General Licence No. endorsed thereon, must accompany the goods or be otherwise submitted to the said Collector at the time of export.
5. In respect of any exportation for which no foreign exchange has been or is to be obtained by the exporter, the Collector at the Customs frontier port of exit has no authority to sign this form until the relative Form D, approved by or on behalf of the Board, has been exhibited to him, or to another Collector (e.g. at the point of lading) who has initialled and stamped the relevant clause in the space provided at the bottom of this form for the Collector's certificate. Form D will, however, not be required in the case of goods exported to Newfoundland or goods exported under sales contracts entered into prior to Sept. 16, 1939, in which case the exporter shall insert in the space provided for the Reference No. the word "Newfoundland" or "Prior" as the case may be.
6. Exporters should note that goods exported on consignment without sale prior to exportation must be settled for in foreign currency. Subsections (K)(i) and (K)(iii) must, accordingly, be struck out, and the words "ON CONSIGNMENT" should be prominently endorsed on the face of the form in the space immediately following the name of the consignee.
7. All exporters should make themselves familiar with the Instructions to Exporters issued by the Board and obtainable from the Board or from any Collector of Customs and Excise.

(2ND PRINTING)

Reference No.

(TO BE INSERTED BY AUTHORIZED DEALER)

TO THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, OTTAWA:

I/We Department of Indian Affairs
(NAME) (OCCUPATION)

hereby apply for permission to export the following goods through the Customs port of exit of

Cornwall	Ontario
(CITY)	(PROVINCE)

consigned to St. Regis Indian Trading Company
(NAME)

without receiving payment therefor in foreign exchange:

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	APPROXIMATE DATE OF EXPORT	QUANTITY IN UNITS OF SALE	VALUE AT TIME AND PLACE OF SHIPMENT— if by Sea or Air at Port of Export, if by Land at Point of Lading.		PRICE PER UNIT OF SALE	
			\$	c	\$	c
(CHARGES ADVANCED BY SHIPPER AND RECOVERABLE FROM CONSIGNEE SHALL BE ITEMIZED AT BOTTOM OF COLUMN (D) AND ADDED IN TO ARRIVE AT TOTAL WHICH SHOULD COINCIDE WITH THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE BY THE CONSIGNEE TO THE EXPORTER.)		TOTAL				

(f) State character of business relationship, if any, of consignee to exporter

Commercial relation

(g) Name and address of applicant's authorized dealer

Bank of Canada

★(h) If goods sold or to be sold for payment from (the account of) the consignee in Canadian dollars state:

(i) Amount paid or to be paid by consignee \$353.25

(ii) Approximate date of payment August 26, 1940

(iii) Form and manner of payment Cheque drawn on Royal Bank of Canada

Cornwall, Ontario

(iv) Reason for sale in terms of Canadian currency To assist in marketing basketry

made by Canadian Indians

or

★(i) If no payment received or to be received, state reasons for exportation.

I/We hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true and correct.

(DATED) _____ 19____

(SIGNATURE OF EXPORTER)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD

(DATED) _____ 19____

(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

*I hereby certify that Canadian dollars have been transferred, in the amount and manner described in (h) above, from (the account of) a non-resident to (the account of) the applicant.

19

(DATED)

(SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED DEALER)

★Strike out if not applicable.

(2ND PRINTING)

001892

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form must be completed, and approved by or on behalf of the Board, in advance of any exportation of goods for which no foreign exchange is to be obtained by the exporter, unless under the terms of the Foreign Exchange Control Order or the Regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board no licence is required in respect of such exportation.
2. This form is to be completed in quadruplicate and delivered to the applicant's authorized dealer, who will deal with the application or refer it to the Board in accordance with the Regulations and Instructions to Authorized Dealers.
3. If the authorized dealer approves the application, or receives it back from the Board after approval by the Board, he shall deliver the duplicate to the applicant, send the triplicate direct to the Board (unless it has been retained by the Board) and keep the quadruplicate for his own files. The original will be disposed of as provided in paragraph 5.
4. The applicant will exhibit his copy to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Customs port of exit at the time of applying for the relative Particular Licence to Export, or making the Declaration of Export under a General Licence.
5. When the authorized dealer has received the relative Form B, he will proceed as follows:
 - (a) in the case of goods exported for payment in Canadian dollars, he will assure himself that a transfer of Canadian funds has been made by a non-resident to the applicant in payment for the goods exported and will certify thereto in the space provided on the form, and will then forward the original referred to in paragraph 3, together with the relative Form B, direct to the Board.
 - (b) in the case of goods exported without payment, he will forward the original referred to in paragraph 3, together with the relative Form B, direct to the Board.
6. All exporters should make themselves familiar with the Instructions to Exporters issued by the Board and obtainable from the Board or from any Collector of Customs and Excise.

Mc Hoey

190994-2

Ottawa, May 23, 1940.

EXD.

8

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 16th together with Control Permit - Canadian Payment (C. P. S. 2412), providing for the export of Indian-made goods to the St. Regis Indian Trading Company of Hogansburg, New York.

km
[Signature]

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

R. H. E. Painter, Esq.,
Canadian Payment Section,
Foreign Exchange Control Board,
Ottawa.

EX'D.

Ottawa, May 22, 1940.

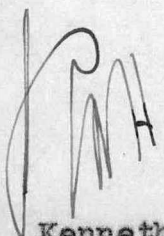
Dear Mr. McKinnon:

We are today in receipt of Control Permit, special, 2412 authorized by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, providing for the export of Indian-made goods to the St. Regis Indian Trading Company, payment to be received in Canadian dollars by means of a cheque drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, Cornwall, Ontario. I think satisfactory arrangements have also been made in connection with your purchases of Indian goods from Manitoulin Island.

We shall be pleased to hear from you as to whether or not you were able to obtain any large contracts which you wish to have filled by the Indians of Odanak. It is likely that Miss Moodie will be passing through Hogansburg within the next ten days and will call on you in case there are any details you wish to discuss with her.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.



Kenneth McKinnon, Esq.,
Hogansburg, N. Y.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO

C.P.1

Ottawa, May 16th, 1940.

M. H. Meely
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Sirs,

At the request of the St. Regis Indian Trading Company, we enclose a special Control Permit - Canadian Payment which will enable you to export Indian-made Baskets and receive payment in Canadian Dollars by means of their cheque drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, Cornwall, Ontario.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. H. E. Painter".

FOR CANADIAN PAYMENT SECTION

R. H. E. Painter.

Enclosure

Use Form D.

C.P.S. 2412
PERMIT NUMBER

Foreign Exchange Control Board

COMMERCIAL SECTION

Ottawa, May 16th, 1940.

CONTROL PERMIT - CANADIAN PAYMENT

Permission is hereby granted to Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario.



Exporters of Indian-made Baskets

to make export shipments to the countries listed hereunder for settlement in terms of Canadian dollars. Such shipments must be strictly confined to the following countries:-

United States of America

This permission will be valid until further notice and the Authorized Dealer through whom banking arrangements are ordinarily transacted is hereby authorized to grant Form D, when necessary, in connection with such shipments.

Special conditions:-

This permit is granted on the distinct understanding that the Canadian exporter is shipping in Canadian dollars for his own account, or for that of a Canadian resident.

This permit provides for the export of Indian-made goods to the St. Regis Indian Trading Company, Hogansburg, N.Y; payment to be received in Canadian Dollars by means of a cheque drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, Cornwall, Ontario.

Authorized on behalf of
Foreign Exchange Control Board

(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

Ottawa, April 23, 1940.

Dear Mr. Coyne:

There are two outstanding points to be considered in connection with the St. Regis Trading Company. One is that if Mr. McKinnon is forced to charge exchange on all Canadian money which he receives from Government employees living on the Canadian St. Regis Reserve, and from Canadian Indians, it will work real hardship on our own people, who will be practically forced to drive to Cornwall for supplies (about 10 miles from the Indian village), going through the two Customs Houses on the International Bridge.

The other point is that Mr. McKinnon is a good customer for Indian basketry and novelties. So far as my branch of the work is concerned my main interest is in the orders we receive for the Pierreville Indians, who are located on a Reserve below Sorel, and with no other good access to the American market. We are naturally anxious that this market may be preserved by arranging for Mr. McKinnon to pay for these Pierreville goods in Canadian funds (which he has already received from Government employees largely at St. Regis). Our interest in the Manitowaning payments is indirect, but it is definite that the Indians of that Agency are benefited by the purchase of their goods made by McKinnon from Manitowaning Lodge.

So far as St. Regis Reserve is concerned, it is now so organized that we have no dealings or expense with it. We started the workshops and trained the Indians into the habit of working in them, and then withdrew from the picture, leaving the Indians to deal directly with the market which we showed them existed. In the past year my understanding is that Mr. McKinnon has secured the necessary raw materials for the Indians working in the shops on the American side, and we have had nothing to do with that. The advantage to this Department in this connection is that our St. Regis Indian Agent receives the co-operation of Mr. McKinnon and through him is able to check up on the Indians who are receiving sufficient employment to justify refusing any relief allowance. In this way

James E. Coyne, Esq.,
Secretary,
Foreign Exchange Control Board,
Ottawa.

-2-

large saving to the Department has been made.

Shipments going through Trout River to
Hogansburg would be the products of Abenakis Indians living
on Odanak Reserve in the Pierreville Indian Agency.

Yours very truly,

K. M.

Handicraft Section.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO

J. E. Coyne

Ottawa, April 22nd, 1940

Miss Kathleen Moodie,
Welfare and Training Service,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

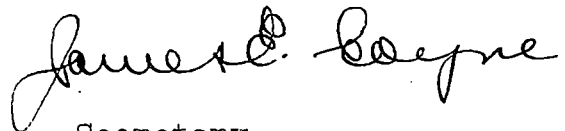
Dear Miss Moodie,

Re: St. Regis Indian Trading Co.

I thank you for your letter of April 12th, from which I note that you do not now export raw materials and do not expect to do so. I had understood in our conversation the other day that only raw materials were exported. However, it makes no difference to us whether you export raw materials or finished products, but I should like to be sure that I have the facts correct. I understood that the actual work was done on the American side by Canadian Indians who crossed the boundary daily for that purpose.

In your letter you speak of the possibility of the company placing orders with you for the Indians of the Pierreville Agency, in which case you would make shipments through Trout River to Hogansburg. Would these be the products of Indians living in the St. Regis Reserve, or is this another Reserve?

Yours truly,



Secretary.

Ottawa, April 12, 1940.

Dear Mr. Coyne:

Re St. Regis Indian Trading Company

I have your letter of the 11th and am glad to know it will be possible to arrange for the export of Indian basketry and souvenir novelties. We have not been sending raw materials to the United States for at least a year. Our part in the basketry industry in that vicinity was to organize workshops and keep them going long enough to prove to the Indians that they could earn sufficient money to justify dropping relief. Since that time Mr. McKinnon has been responsible for all materials, which he secures and issues to the Indian workers. I am not familiar with all his methods but I believe he has Indians out "scouting" for suitable Ash both in New York State and in Canada, but whether the Indians bring the logs to him and sell them or whether they are acting on salary for him I do not know. When we brought the logs in to St. Regis, there was very little formality, as I simply notified both Canadian and American Customs (on the International Bridge from Cornwall to Roosevelt town) that a load of logs was coming through for the workshop.

If paragraphs two and three of your letter refer only to raw materials, the answer is that we do not now export raw materials nor do we expect to do so. If, however, you wish to know about export of finished products, I can only say that if the St. Regis Trading Company place orders with us for the Indians of the Pierreville Agency shipments will be made from that point, probably by truck, consigned to Hogsburg, New York. The Port of Entry would be Trout River. Dr. Benjamin Maurault, Indian Agent, Pierreville, or Charles Molett, an Indian in charge of shipments from the Reserve would be filling in the necessary forms to go with the goods. In this connection should we use Foreign Exchange Control Board Form "D" ? I presume we would have the goods invoiced on our own invoice forms and attached to the proper export forms, but will appreciate it very much if you can outline the exact procedure, as it will be necessary to instruct the Indian Agent very carefully in this connection. If Mr. McKinnon secures the orders he hopes for he will likely send

James E. Coyne, Esq.,
Secretary,
Foreign Exchange Control Board,
Ottawa.

-2-

his truck to Pierreville about once a month from June to November.

The names of persons employed by this Department in St. Regis Indian Agency, and making purchases from the Trading Company in Hogansburg, are:

D. P. McNaughton, Indian Agent

T. L. Bonnah, Clerk

Miss E. Paterson, Nurse

" Lavalise, Teacher

" MacDonald "

" Billings "

" Gaze "

" Feisy "

Mr. Ghisholm "

(There are also two Indian school teachers)

Corporal Evans, R. C. M. Police

Thanking you for your assistance, I am

Yours very truly,

Handicraft Section.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO

J. E. Coyne

Ottawa, April 11th, 1940

Miss Kathleen Moodie,
Indian Welfare and Training Service,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Miss Moodie,

Re: St. Regis Indian Trading Co.

Following our discussion yesterday I took this matter up in Committee and, as I anticipated, it was agreed that we should make arrangements to enable exports of the Indian products in question and of necessary raw materials to be made to the St. Regis Indian Trading Company of Hogansburg for payment in Canadian dollars. It may take a few days, however, to work out the appropriate procedure for the particular circumstances of this case.

Would you kindly let me have the following information:

- (1) The Customs port or out-port at which export entry will be passed for the raw materials exported by your Department;
- (2) The name of the official of your Department who will be passing these export entries, and his address;
- (3) Any estimate you can give of the total amount involved and the months during which exports will be made;
- (4) A list of persons other than Indians who work or live in the Reservation and make purchases from the St. Regis Indian Trading Company in Hogansburg.

Yours truly,

James E. Coyne

Secretary.

Miss Ravalles
" Macdonald
- Billings
- Caza
- Forsy
- Kelso
C. Christensen
McKay
41. Brown
Evans RCHP
Patterson - now

Dr. Mc. Hill

Toronto
Star 3 3/4

INDIAN BEAD SUPPLY IS DEPLETED BY WAR

Inspector Denies Souvenirs Im-
ported—Industry Said
Real Canadian

Regina.—Reports that the Indians of Saskatchewan must now make their own birch bark souvenirs for the tourist trade because the war has cut off imports from Czecho-Slovakia have brought indignant denials from Dr. Thomas Robertson, inspector of Indian affairs for Saskatchewan.

Most of the beaded moccasins, jackets and other articles on the Canadian market are made by Indians in the northern part of Saskatchewan. Throughout the province, as a whole, most of the beadwork is the handicraft of the older Indians, but efforts are being made to encourage younger Indians to take up the work.

190994-2

Your file 4125

Ottawa,
August 14, 1939.

EXD

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 9th
giving the information we desired regarding
the importation of Seed Beads into Canada.

I wish to thank you for your prompt
attention to our request.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare & Training.

Commissioner of Customs,
Dept. of National Revenue,
O t t a w a.

190994-2

Ottawa,
August 14, 1939.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to your letter of July 21st, we have received a reply from the Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, regarding importation of seed beads. An extract from this letter is given below:

"If, as is assumed to be the case, the Seed Beads are small glass beads, such as might be used in Indian Bead Work, and they are imported in bulk or not permanently strung, they are admissible under item 326a at 17½% ad valorem, whether they come direct from Italy or are imported by way of United States.

"In addition to duty there is payable the sales tax of 8% on the duty paid value."

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare & Training.

G. H. Gooderham, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Gleichen, Alberta.

190994-2

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

4125

REFER TO FILE NO.

Your file 190994-2

OTTAWA, 9th August, 1939.

CANADA

G. Armstrong, Esq.,
Welfare and Training Service,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA, Canada.



Subject: Seed Beads.

Dear Sir,-

This refers to your letter of the 29th ultimo, to Mr. Gilchrist of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has been transferred to this Department for attention.

"If, as is assumed to be the case, the Seed Beads are small glass beads, such as might be used in Indian Bead Work, and they are imported in bulk or not permanently strung, they are admissible under item 326a at 17½% ad valorem, whether they come direct from Italy or are imported by way of United States.

In addition to duty there is payable the sales tax of 8% on the duty paid value. "

Yours truly,

Roy Fairbairn

for Commissioner of Customs.

190994-2

EX'D.
A.

Ottawa,
August 9, 1939.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of August 1st containing the information we requested regarding the entrance of totem poles into Denmark.

Your prompt attention to this request is appreciated.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare & Training.

Ernest Green, Esq.,
Foreign Tariffs Division,
Dept. Trade & Commerce,
O t t a w a.

While an effort is made to obtain the latest and most reliable information on customs duties, import restrictions, requirements as to documentation, marking, etc., in force in other countries, it is not possible to guarantee that information given out on these subjects is, in every instance, up-to-date and absolutely correct. This is due mainly to changes in tariffs and customs regulations which are being constantly made and to difficulties that arise in interpreting tariffs and the other laws and regulations in question.

FORM A.82

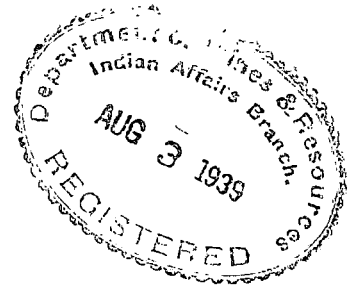
DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. 27856-B

OTTAWA, August 1, 1939.

G. Armstrong, Esq.,
for R.A. Hoey, Esq.,
Superintendent, Welfare & Training,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir: DENMARK: TARIFF ON TOTEM POLES

Replying to your letter of July 29, regarding totem poles of Indian Manufacture, the tariff of Denmark as published by the International Customs Tariffs Bureau, Brussels, in March, 1934 and amended to March, 1935, includes the following items:--

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Rate of Duty</u> (Applicable to all countries)
339 Wood carvers' wares not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff.....	70 ore per kilog.
346 Other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff.....	10 ore per kilog.
364 Unspecified goods.....ad val.	7½%

NOTE: the supplementary general provisions of the Danish tariff include:--

2. The following are to be exempt from import duty:--

(i) Works of art, antiquities, ethnographic objects and the like for public collections or other public use.

3. The Customs Department shall be authorized to admit, under such control as may be necessary, the duty-free importation of the following:--

(a) Antiquities, ethnographic objects and the like for private scientific collections.

In the absence of any specific provision for totem poles, I would direct your attention to the foregoing items which appear to be those most appropriate to the merchandise. The rate which would actually apply, however, is a matter of interpretation for the Danish Customs authorities.

While an effort is made to obtain the latest and most reliable information on customs duties, import restrictions, requirements as to documentation, marking, etc., in force in other countries, it is not possible to guarantee that information given out on these subjects is, in every instance, up-to-date and absolutely correct. This is due mainly to changes in tariffs and customs regulations which are being constantly made and to difficulties that arise in interpreting tariffs and the other laws and regulations in question.

FORM A.82

DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA
FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. 27856-B

OTTAWA, August 1, 1939.

G. Armstrong, Esq.

- 2 -

A Danish import control system, effective January 30, 1932, modified from time to time and renewed December 16, 1937, requires import licenses for many commodities. These licenses are secured by the importer from the Danish Foreign Exchange Central which acts in cooperation with the National Bank of Denmark. Included in the list of commodities requiring to be licensed are manufactured articles of wood.

The Danish krone (100 ore) is equivalent, at current exchange, to 20.9 cents Canadian. Kilogram equals 2.204 pounds.

Yours faithfully,

Ernest Green
(Ernest Green)

Acting Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Division.

WB/EB

While an effort is made to obtain the latest and most reliable information on customs duties, import restrictions, requirements as to documentation, marking, etc., in force in other countries, it is not possible to guarantee that information given out on these subjects is, in every instance, up-to-date and absolutely correct. This is due mainly to changes in tariffs and customs regulations which are being constantly made and to difficulties that arise in interpreting tariffs and the other laws and regulations in question.

FORM A.8

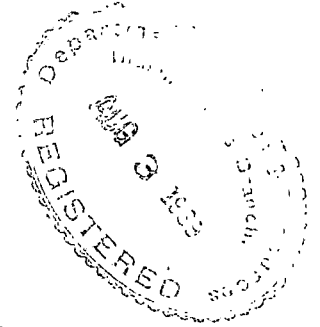
DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

FOREIGN TARIFFS DIVISION



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. 28298

OTTAWA, July 31, 1939.

G. Armstrong, Esq.,
Welfare Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,-

CANADIAN TARIFF ON SEED BEADS.

With reference to your letter of July 29, file 190994-2, asking for the rate of duty on seed beads brought into Canada from Italy, the quotation of Canadian rates of duty is a function of the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue. I am therefore transferring your letter to that Division with the request that they reply to you direct.

Yours faithfully,

(Ernest Green)
Acting Chief,
Foreign Tariffs Division.

EG/GW

190994-2

HOWARD SMITH
BELL-FAST BOND

Ottawa,
July 29th, 1939.

CLXIE
1

Dear Sir:

Will you please let me know whether there is duty on seed beads being brought into Canada either directly from Italy or through an American importer.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey

for R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare & Training.

Wm. Gilchrist, Esq.,
Director, Foreign Tariffs Div.,
Dept. Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

K m.

507787-2

Ottawa,
July 29th, 1939.

Dear Sir:

xm We have been asked the rate of duty which would be charged on two wooden totem poles about eight or ten feet in height, made by a Canadian Indian of Canadian materials, to be sent to Denmark.

I shall appreciate any information you can let me have in this connection.

Yours very truly,



for R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare & Training.

Wm. Gilchrist, Esq.,
Director, Foreign Tariffs Division,
Department of Trade & Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

190999-2



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH



PLEASE QUOTE
FILE B/63

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

Handwritten signatures and initials

Blackfoot Indian Agency,
Gleichen, July 21, 1939.

Dear Sir:

Minor Chief Yellow Fly has made an inquiry as to whether or not there is now any duty on seed beads.

Apparently he was corresponding with someone in Ottawa a year ago and had been advised that it was expected that these beads would be allowed into the country duty free. I understand that these beads are generally purchased through a New York importer.

Your obedient servant,

Handwritten signature of G. H. Gooderham

G. H. Gooderham,
Indian Agent.

*Copy to G. H. Gooderham
Letter to send Gooderham*

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

GHG:R

190994-2

EX'D

Ottawa, May 10, 1939.

MEMORANDUM:

The Deputy Minister

I have to refer to my memorandum to you of February 23, 1938, concerning the possibility of a reciprocal agreement between Canada and United States for the entry of Indian handicraft and native wares.

It does not appear that these articles are affected in any material way by any tariff agreements made between the two Governments since the above mentioned memorandum was written.

The effect of present tariffs is to prevent Canadian Indian commodities from entering United States markets to any extent. It is impossible to estimate the financial benefit that would accrue to the Indians from elimination or reduction of duties on these goods. Recent sales in Canada however, indicate that it would be substantial as it is well known that the demand for the kind of merchandise involved is much greater in the United States.

The Superintendent of Welfare and Training has prepared a comprehensive list of the items in mind, divided into seven groups, which is appended hereto.

I would recommend that appropriate steps be taken with a view to having the items mentioned placed either on a free list or placed in special schedules at reduced rates. Naturally it is assumed that any such arrangement would have to be reciprocal.

It is realized.....

TRK
May 12/39

190994-2

- 2 -

It is realized that this may not be an easy problem to approach as it would involve legislation both by Parliament and Congress. Nevertheless, in so far as this administration is concerned, anticipated results would warrant the making of a strong effort to reach the desired goal. Detailed information as to the United States and Canadian tariffs on each of the items mentioned has not been asked for as yet as it would involve a considerable amount of work by the Departments concerned, but it can be obtained when the question of policy is decided in principle.

Stoulls
Director of Indian Affairs.

190994-2

Ottawa, May 5, 1939.

Memorandum:

MR. MACINNES

You may remember that I have discussed with you on more than one occasion the desirability of having Indian handicraft products enter the United States free of duty. You intimated to me when we discussed the subject last that the Government might be disposed to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the Government of the United States, whereby duties on American and Canadian Indian handicraft products would be either substantially reduced or abolished.

In response to your request, I am attaching hereto a list of the handicraft products for which there appears to be a market in the United States at the present time. May I also direct your attention to a letter received by the Department from Mr. Bastien, the Indian Agent at Lorette. The subject matter of this letter, you will note, is self-explanatory.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

INDIAN BASKETRY AND HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS FOR WHICH
THERE APPEARS TO BE A MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES

1. All basketry made by Canadian Indians from strips or splints prepared by them from Ash or other suitable logs; in the formation of which such materials as sweet grass (loose or braided), cord made from twisted sea-weed (Usually known as Hong Kong cord) is used;
2. Baskets, boxes or other containers or souvenirs made from roots, reeds, bark, or other materials of Canadian origin (e.g. porcupine quill work, burned or painted leather, etc.) Canoes, souvenir and large, made from bark;
3. Wooden goods: hand carved figures, painted and unpainted; paddles (souvenir and otherwise), lacrosse sticks, axes (wooden souvenir) and axe handles, pick handles, wooden canoes (souvenir, painted or carved), Indian cups (made from knots of trees hollowed out), bows and arrows, (toy and otherwise);
4. Articles made from parchment, either painted or unpainted (there is a certain stage in the tanning of deerskin when, if scraped and dried, instead of being "worked" the skin becomes what is known as parchment);
5. Articles made from bone, horn or ivory - e.g., paper knives, book ends, buttons, cribbage boards, ornaments or souvenir novelties;
6. Burned leather and painted skin work - lamp shades, etc.
7. Indian slippers and moccasins, with or without spring heels, and Indian slippers, flat and without heels (hand made) - these slippers to be wholly the product of Indian labour.

190994-2

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

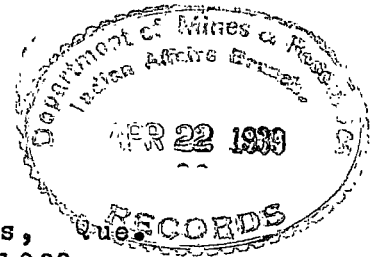


CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE _____



Village des Hurons,
April 20th, 1939

Dear Sir:-

Referring to yours of the 17th instant, bearing number 190994-2, wish to advise as follows:

The present duty on Indian Slippers and Moccasins, which may be classified as two different kinds but entering the United States as one, is 20% pro-rata. Some are made with spring heels which is the new style Indian slippers, flat and without heel all hand made, which is not so popular nowadays. In both instances the duty is the same, but you must remember that to make this interesting, it would have to be made so, that they could be exported to the United States free of duty, providing they are manufactured by Indians and sold by Indians of the different Tribes of Canada, vice-versa as far as the States are concerned. As you will note by the copy of letter enclosed, there is presently and always have been as far as I know, a special agreement with Washington according to old Treaties.

Where as an Indian crossing the border, with merchandise of his own make, can do so without paying duty, but we would like this different and general, that is for an Indian to ship his own merchandise free of duty, and I cannot see any reason if you work hard at it, that you cannot accomplish this undertaking which would favor the Indian so much, and help your Department at the same time. Moreover, if you could embody all Indian merchandise sold by Indians, it would surely help also the American Indians, who make such nice rugs and different other articles not made in Canada presently.

If the Indians cannot get any help from the White outside their Reserve, surely they should be protected from the competition of the white, who have spread like hawks around the different Reserves of Canada, and cutting prices to the bone, and make it so that the Indians are

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE _____

hardly paid for whatever handicraft they still make. Around this Village here for example, they are about fifteen manufacturers surrounding the Reserve, all white people, cutting each others' throat with prices, and paying for the work almost any price in order to keep up their price cutting practice. Out of this, I am the only Indian manufacturer left in Lorette, where before we had as many as five here. I would therefore urge you to make this agreement quite general, as this copy of letter from Washington States, baskets, snow-shoes beadwork, moccasins etc., then you will have something done that surely will help your Canadian Indians and get them out that relief habit, which is so contrary to the prosperity of the Indian Race.

Trusting this to be quite in order.

Respectfully,

.....
INDIAN AGENT.

To The Secretary,
Dept of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE _____

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OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE _____

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Trusting this to be quite in order.

Respectfully,

INDIAN AGENT.

To The Secretary,
Dept of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Received November 5, 1914.

Permit
A true copy

Treasury Department
Washington, N.C.

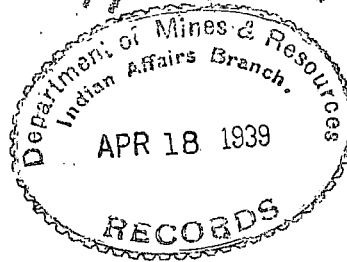
Referring to your letter of the 11th inst, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and by leave referred to this Department, in which you ask, in behalf of the Iroquois and other Indians in Canada, that they be relieved from all taxes or duties in their trade and intercourse with the people of the United States. I enclose herewith for your information that all Indians are free of duties passing or repassing the boundary lines of the United States and Canada, and also free of taxes, license in trading and selling bead work, bark work, baskets, snow shoes, moccasins, medicines, etc, etc of their own manufacturing in premises.

A copy of department reply there to.

I am very respectfully,

J.F.Horthey, Assistant.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., 193



190994-2

Ottawa, April 17, 1939.

File
Dear Sir:

You may remember that when you visited this office a few days ago you discussed with me certain duties paid by you on moccasins entering the United States.

I have discussed this matter very fully and in detail with the Secretary of the department and we are naturally anxious to do all we possibly can to have such duties either reduced or removed. It is just possible that a reciprocal arrangement might be worked out between Canada and the United States, whereby Indian made handicraft goods would be permitted to enter each of the countries free of customs duties. It is our intention to submit this matter to the Minister for his consideration, just as soon as we have secured all the facts. I am anxious, therefore, to obtain from you, if I can, a list of the moccasins, slippers, gloves, etc., on which duties are imposed by the United States Government. I should like to secure also the rate of duty paid in each case. In addition to this information, you might send forward any suggestions that are likely to help us in conducting the negotiations. It is impossible, of course, to assure you that these negotiations will be in any sense successful. In view of the large number of your Indians now in receipt of relief, however, we feel that an attempt should be made to open up a market for their products.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

M. E. Bastien, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Village des Hurons,
Quebec.

19099402

March 4, 1939.

Dear Sir:-

I have to refer to your letter of the 25th ultimo and to previous correspondence concerning duty on mocassins and slippers.

I am enclosing herewith for your information copy of a letter that has been received from the Department of Trade and Commerce with regard to the duty on leather footwear.

Yours very truly,


T.R.L. MacInnes.
Secretary.

M.E.J. Bastien, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Village des Hurons, Quebec

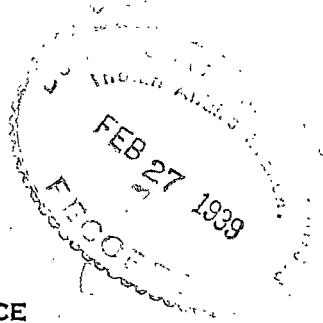
enc

THE DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE



Secretary
W. B. G.

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 28912-B

OTTAWA, February 25, 1939.
CANADA

T.R.L. MacInnes, Esq.,
Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. MacInnes:-

United States Duty on Leather Footwear

In reply to your letter of February 23, 1939, on the above subject, I might say that the Anglo-United States Trade Agreement is only one of several measures which have modified the United States duty on leather footwear as established under the Tariff Act of 1930, and, in order that you should have a complete picture of the situation, I shall outline all the changes that have taken place since 1930.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the duty on leather footwear was as follows:-

Paragraph 1530(e) Boots and shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for - 20 per centum ad valorem.

The modifications of this general rate have been as follows:-

January 1, 1932.- By Presidential Proclamation - Boots or shoes (but not other footwear) sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, 30 per centum ad valorem.

February 15, 1936.- By Swiss Agreement - Turn or turned boots and shoes, 10 per centum ad valorem.

April 16, 1938.- By Czechoslovakian Agreement - Boots, shoes or other footwear (1) sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, 20 per centum ad valorem; (2) having molded soles laced to uppers, 10 per centum ad valorem; (3) other (except turn or turned boots and shoes, and except moccasins), 20 per centum ad valorem (Rate bound against increase). Note.- The United States reserved the right to increase the duty on imports under these items in excess of a specified percentage of United States production of "boots, shoes and slippers, other than rubber".

January 1, 1939.- By Canadian Agreement - Skating boots and shoes sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, if attached to ice skates, and not specially provided for, 15 per centum ad valorem.

THE DEPARTMENT OF



TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 28912-B

OTTAWA, February 25, 1939.
CANADA

2.

January 1, 1939.- By United Kingdom Agreement - Boots, shoes or other footwear, made by the process or method known as welt, 50 cents per pair, but not less than 10 nor more than 20 per centum ad valorem.

I assume that mocassins are "wholly or in chief value of leather" and as I have said above, this is a complete list of the duty changes on such footwear. None of them appear to be applicable to mocassins which would, therefore, remain dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the original rate of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Yours faithfully,

(L.D. Wilgress)

Director,
Commercial Intelligence Service.

THE DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Ottawa, February 25, 1939.

Please Quote File 28912-B

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Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch,
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Yours faithfully,

(sgd) L. D. Wilgress)

Director,
Commercial Intelligence Service.

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE _____

*Secretary
W. B. G.*

Village des Hurons, Que.
February 25th, 1939

Dear Sir:-

I have yours of the 23rd instant, bearing number 64-14, and find it rather strange that the Dept. of Trade and Commerce could not define our Indian slippers to include in the Trade agreement with the United States. Indian slippers have a definition in themselves by their beaded designs, and it was so easy to define them that way, probably they didn't think of their oldest inhabitants of the Land then, as they would have done so. As far as England is concerned, you cannot do anything in that direction, as slippers are free of duty, but we face a competition of all European Countries, and England herself tries to ban them.
Thanks.

Respectfully,

M. J. G.
.....
INDIAN AGENT.

To The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.



CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE _____


DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

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Thanks.

Respectfully,


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INDIAN AGENT.

To The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH.

February 23, 1939.

Memorandum.

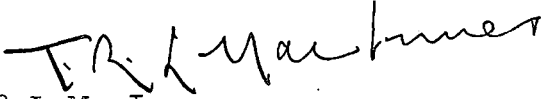
Superintendent,
Welfare and Training

I have noted correspondence hereunder between your Service and Indian Agent Bastien, concerning duty on mocassins and slippers.

In view of the observations contained in letter to the Agent of January 4, that it was believed that a reduction of 50% had been effected, I talked with Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, who informed me that no reduction had been made, as it was not found possible to define mocassins or Indian slippers in such a way as to bring them within the schedule. He intimated that this could be done only by Act of Congress, and the proper course for us to pursue, with a view either to reduction or removal of duty, would be to communicate with the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, reporting our needs, and asking him to make representations in the proper quarter. In that event, I presume we would wish to cover a variety of items of Indian handicraft, and it would be necessary for us to describe in detail what we had in mind.

If you think well of this proposal, I would suggest that you should have a list prepared of the articles which should be placed on the free list, or at a reduced duty. I presume that any such arrangements would have to be reciprocal as we could not expect to have it one-sided.

Mr. Wilgress added that mocassins and slippers might benefit by reduction of duty on shoes under the agreement between the United States and Great Britain, although he said the schedules in that respect were somewhat complicated. Details in that regard can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, and I am writing to them for the information, for the benefit of Mr. Bastien or other Indians who may be interested.


T.R.L. MacInnes.
Secretary.

001933

Mr. Hacy
Myra Martin
Lived
from to year.
Scandinavian
from
life
some
to

1944

64-14

February 23, 1959.

Dear Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant and 24th ultimo.

Following receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo I consulted the Department of Trade and Commerce, which advised me that no reduction in duty had been effected on mocassins or Indian slippers under the recent trade agreement, as it was not possible to define them so as to bring them within the schedule.

These articles might be affected beneficially by the revised tariff on footwear under the British agreement. Further particulars on this point are being obtained, and I shall advise you later in connection therewith.

I may add that it was not found possible to arrange an interview for you with the Minister as requested.

Yours very truly,


T.R.L. MacInnes.
Secretary.

M.E.J. Bastien, Esq.,

Indian Agent,

Village des Hurons, Quebec.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE _____

Village des Hurons, Que.
Feb 10th, 1939

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 8th instant, bearing number 64-14, as to the case of Alexandre Sioui, where you refuse an allowance in relief for himself, wife and kid, as well as clothing, no doubt you do not know this case because you would find out that this boy, although doing his best, is unable to cope with the situation at present. He is out of work for sometimes, and did not earn a lot on account of his capacities, hence why I referred this case.

Besides this, the year has been very bad in our industry and we find it harder and harder to finance this business, owing to the impossibility of the banks taking a lien on the heavy stock we carry in our factory and warehouse. Possibly I may quit the manufacturing, which would mean another 15 or 20 families, going on relief in this Reserve.

This is the main reason, why I wanted to go to Ottawa, but probably you could arrange an interview for me, with the Honorable T. Crerar, at Québec where I understand he will be February 18th. Thanks.

Respectfully,

INDIAN AGENT.

To the secretary
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE.....

January 24th 1939

Dear Sir:-

Dear Sir:- In your letter dated January fourth, bearing number 64-14, you mentioned that insofar as Indian slippers are concerned, exported to the United States, the duty has been reduced 50%, this would make it 10% instead of 20% as before. Will you ascertain about that and advise at once, as this would be some help. As far as advising you about proposition to make re-relief situation on the Reserve, it is useless to try and explain on a letter, seeing that it never cost you a cent for travelling expenses as yet on my behalf, although I have been agent nine years, figured it would be agreeable to you to advise re-coming. I shall advise later on what I will do.

Thanks.

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

W. B. Hooper

To The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs, INDIAN AGENT.
Ottawa, Ont.

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE _____

Village des Hurons, Que.
December 23rd, 1938

To The Secretary
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

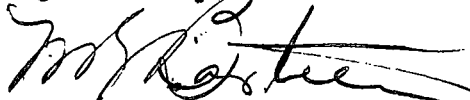
At different times there has been a demand made by the local Council, asking work for the Indians so they may go off relief. You have answered to name a way whereas work could be procured, and just recently you wrote again making the same answer.

I was noticing the text of Trade Agreement between United States and Canada, supplied by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and tried to find a note of some kind that would coincide with my demand made to you early in the spring, whereas Indian slippers could be sent to the United States free of duty; You answered at the time that this would be taken up in due course, and no doubt you could arrange same. At the time, I told you what it meant to the Reserve here if this could be done, yet nothing seems to have been done in this matter although it would have meant so much to your Department and the Indians here.

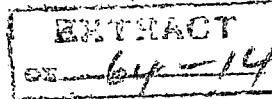
Another matter I brought to your attention no so long ago, is the fact that Provincial laws here do not allow a factory to use more than one apprentice to every ten learned employees in the glove and mitt trade. I started a branch of this industry here on the Reserve, and employing eight Indians now besides the ones in the slipper factory, and bound to enlarge this branch with time. I asked you to try and pass a by-law to permit Indians to learn the trade without reference to the Collective Contract, sorry to say there was no answer to this again.

If you permit, late in January, I Have another proposition to make to your Department, that would be more important yet, than any made to take off most of the relief on the Reserve, as stated, if you permit me to make the trip, it will be my pleasure to take this up with your Departments Thanks.

Respectfully,


Indian Agent. 001938

MEB/D.



64-14

Ottawa, February 1, 1939.

Dear Sir:

x

x

x

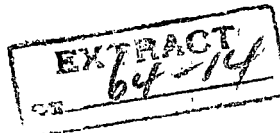
Your letter re the Customs duties on slippers has been received. We would suggest that you get in touch with the Customs Department of the United States Government and, no doubt, they will be able to furnish you full information as to the duties on these articles. We are unable to state whether the agreement which lately came into force called for a reduction in the duty or not.

Yours very truly,

R.A. Hoey.

Supt. of Welfare & Training.

M.E. Bastien, Esq.,
Bastien Agent,
Village des Hurons, Que.



64-14

Ottawa, January 4, 1939.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 23rd, in which you make reference to ways and means of obtaining employment for the Indians of your agency.

Your remarks re Trade Agreement are noted. At the time you last visited the Department, you were informed that the President of the United States had authority to reduce duties 50%, and I believe that this reduction was effected insofar as the duty on Indian slippers, etc., to the United States was concerned.

The matter of Provincial laws regarding apprentices is one that rests with the Province and they are averse to receiving advice from us as to how these laws should be changed.

If you have a proposition to make to the Department we would be very pleased to receive it in writing and as soon as you submit it to us, we will be able to advise you whether we consider it necessary to make a trip to Headquarters in Ottawa to discuss it with us.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey.

Supt. of Welfare & Training.

M. F. Bastien, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Village des Hurons,
Quebec.

190994.

EXD.

Ottawa, September 26, 1938.


Memorandum:

MR. JACKSON:

In response to a request received from the Minister, I am sending forward herewith copy of memorandum relating to the imposition of duty on Canadian Indian handicraft products entering the United States. This memorandum, you will note, is dated February 23, 1938. The Minister was anxious to have this information just as soon as it could be conveniently secured.

I am particularly interested in the removal of the 50% ad valorem duty on Indian splint baskets. Mr. McKinnon, of Hogansburg, has purchased \$1,200.00 worth of these baskets within the last six weeks and the officials inform me that, if this duty was removed or substantially reduced, he would be prepared to purchase all the splint baskets produced by Indians in Eastern Canada. There appears to be an almost unlimited market for these baskets in the United States.

A large number of memoranda have been sent forward to the office of the Deputy Minister with respect to this subject. It is my opinion, however, that the Minister is only anxious to have a copy of the last memorandum on the subject.


R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

190994.

EX'D.

Ottawa, February 19, 1938.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I may state that all representations have been made by this Branch to the officials engaged in the preparation of the proposed trade treaty between the United States and Canada.

I feel confident that sympathetic consideration will be given to your representations, when the matters to which they relate come up for review and decision by the Government.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

M. E. Bastien, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Village des Hurons,
Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA



OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

Lorette Agency, Que.
Feb. 9th, 1938.

Dear Sir:-

I note in the Shoe & Leather Reporter, a trade paper from Boston, that a new trade agreement is announced, between the Canadian and American Governments.

This agreement speaks of a reduction in duty on Indian slipper moccasins entering the United States, and would like to know if this fact is known to your Department. It would certainly relieve the tension on this Reserve here, as far as reliefs are concerned, and wish you would give a good word in that direction, to the proper medium at Ottawa.

Thanks.

Yours Respectfully.

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

No 190994-3

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

UNITED STATES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH
REFERENCE TO INDIAN HANDICRAFT
PRODUCTS.

492-19-3

FILE NO. 492-19-3

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TRADE AGREEMENTS

CUSTOMS ACT

CROSS REFERENCE

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. RE
INDIAN HANDICRAFT

EX 2

CENTRAL REGISTRY	P.A. OF B.F.	DATE	INITIALS	REFERRED TO	FOR REMARKS	INITIALS	DATE
(If purpose for which referred cannot be expressed on one line, add minute to file, and enter here "With Minute")							
26-1-53	PA	26-1	RS	Spicy	36.20	CR22	16-1-50
1-2-22	PA	2-2-50	RS	Spicy	6.880	CR22	31-1-50
C-2-23	PA	4-2-50	RS	Spicy	7810	CR22	3-2-50
	P.A.	6/3/50	RSV.	Request		CR.	6/3/50
6-3-23	PA	6-3-50	W	W.	X. not c	RSV.	6/3/50
20-3-13	PA	20-3-50	W3	RS1	16.905	CR22	15-3-50
	PA	23.3.50	Spicy		18703	CR.	20/3/50
23-3-21	PA	24.3.50	Spicy		18703		23.3.50
24-3-22	PA	24.3.50	Spicy		B7	CR	24.3.50
3-4-13	PA	30.3.50	Spicy		20749	CR22	24-3-50
5-5-13	PA	15.5.50	Spicy		8188	CR13	28-4
18/5/10	PA	22.5.50	Spicy		B7	CR	15.5.50
22-5-13	PA	22.5.50	Spicy		B7	CR	22.5.50

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

001945

FILE NO. 0 / 126-7-3

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

VOLUME 1

SUBJECT FEDERAL LEGISLATION
CUSTOMS & EXCISE

FROM

TO

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. RE INDIAN HANDICRAFT

[illegible]

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

001946

INSIDE (Reverse Cover)

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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REGULATIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Records indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other offices an opportunity of using it.
3. Records must be notified whenever a file is passed direct to another Division.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT — ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Records.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. False Docket Slips will not be attached to files without notification to Records.
11. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
12. Officials are reminded that strict adherence to the security regulations is essential when dealing with classified material.

FILE NO.

1/18 - 31-3

CLOSED VOLUME

see Vol

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

SUBJECT

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
Federal Legislation
Customs & Excise

VOLUME

FROM

TO

agreement with U. S. Re Indian Handicraft	
REFERENCE	DISPOSAL

[illegible]

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NUMBER	SUBJECT
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. This cover must not be folded under.
2. File should be retained no longer than is absolutely essential. If a file is frequently needed at short intervals, it is better to B.F. it for two or three days than keep it out of Central Registry indefinitely. This ensures its being completed and kept in order and also gives other officers an opportunity of using it.
3. Central Registry must be notified whenever a file is passed directly between one official and another.
4. All outgoing letters should bear the official file number and originator's designation.
5. ONE SUBJECT—ONE COMMUNICATION—Where the contents of outgoing letters necessarily refer to more than one subject, the originator will prepare additional copies for attachment to relevant files.
6. Correspondence must not be removed from file, except as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence.
7. Incorrectly filed material will not be removed without notification to Central Registry.
8. Official office designations are to be used for routing purposes.
9. Disposal entries on file jackets must be initialled and dated.
10. Urgent Tags, flags and other markers will be removed in Divisional Offices as soon as appropriate action on the folios has been taken.
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VOL. 7980

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64-14

February 23, 1939.

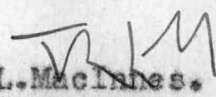
Dear Mr. Wilgress:-

Following our recent conversation I shall be obliged for any details that you may let me have concerning the tariff rates on shoes in the United States under the British agreement, with particular reference to slippers which would include mocassins.

I may add that the general question of some suitable reciprocal arrangement with the United States covering Indian handicraft is under consideration, and if it is decided to proceed in the matter, representations will be made through the appropriate channels in due course.

Yours very truly,

L.D. Wilgress, Esq.,
Director,
Commercial Intelligence Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.


T.R.L. MacInnes,
Secretary.

February 23, 1938.

Memorandum.

EXD.

Deputy Minister.

As reported to Mr. Jackson verbally by Mr. MacInnes, the Department of Trade and Commerce has advised us confidentially that the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States for Indian handicrafts and native wares was canvassed fully during the recent tariff negotiations. It appears that nothing can be done in connection with baskets, which at present are the most important item. The position is that, whereas the President has power to raise or lower the tariff up to 50% on items in the schedules approved by Congress, he cannot vary or divide these items into separate categories. He cannot, for example, make any special rate for Indian baskets, ash baskets, or any particular kind of basket, as any change made would have to apply to all baskets, something which the United States authorities would not contemplate.

There is, however, every prospect that the present rate on moccasins, leather, and part leather, - which includes deerskin - will be reduced from the present rate, 20% to 10% and this should be of considerable benefit to our Indians as Canadian moccasins are preferred in the American market and while the present 20% rate served to keep them out, it is thought that they could overcome the proposed 10%. If this eventuates, we shall endeavour to stimulate the moccasin industry among our Indians.

With regard to the general question, while it cannot be dealt with under the present negotiations there is no reason why an effort should not be made to have Congress, the only competent authority, place Indian wares and handicrafts in a special category and on the free list.

Feb 23/38

-2-

It would not be opportune to press this general question now as it might complicate present negotiations concerning moccasins; but I would suggest that further action be taken at a later and more appropriate time.

Heville

Director of Indian Affairs.

TRM