

BRAZILIAN TRADE PARLEYS OPEN

Preliminary Talks Are Begun by the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington as Basis for American-Brazilian Trade Pact

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1933.

FOLLOWING the negotiations inaugurated between the State Department and the Minister from Colombia, last week, for the first of a series of new commercial treaties with our neighbors to the south, exploratory conversations were opened today by the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. R. de Lima e Silva, with Assistant Secretary Jefferson Caffery, as a preliminary to the hoped-for adoption of a new treaty between Brazil and the United States that will sweep away many or all of the present barriers to normal commercial relations between the two countries.

Two trade experts, appointed by the Brazilian government, will arrive in Washington shortly to assist in the discussions, and rumor has it that the men selected for this very important work are Hon. Sebastião Sampaio, Brazilian Consul General at New York, and Senor Flavio Penna, Brazilian Trade Delegate in London.

For more than half a century coffee, which is Brazil's chief product, has enjoyed free entry into the United States, while recently enacted exchange regulations and mounting tariff walls erected against the principal exports of the United States and other countries to Brazil are serious obstacles to business recovery. There have been occasional rumors, since the Roosevelt administration began the task of balancing the U. S. budget, that Uncle Sam might find it advisable to levy a duty on the billion and a half pounds of coffee which are imported annually into this country, and these rumors have been disquieting to our friends in the producing countries. Therefore what is sought principally by the Brazilians, as well as the Colombians who opened parleys last week, is some sort of assurance that coffee will be continued on the free list if Brazil scales down her tariff on automobiles, certain foodstuffs, and other products from the United States, and relaxes exchange regulations that have brought the American export trade with Brazil to a practical standstill.

At the time of going to press various rumors are afloat in Washington concerning the direction of the State Department's plans concerning the new trade treaties, and one of these refers to the possibility of setting up a series of quotas for the admission of coffees from each of the producing countries. However, it is denied by those in close touch with Government authorities that any definite plans have been completed as yet, the negotiations being in an early stage. N. W.

EXTENDS CARIBBEAN SERVICE

The Hamburg American motorship *Magdalena* will re-enter the Hamburg-Central American service on Sept. 30. She will join the new ships, *Caribia* and *Cordillera*, in an itinerary that will include Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao,

Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The *Cordillera* will make her maiden voyage in this service on Sept. 16.

NEW INSTITUTE DIRECTORATE

Drs. Pergentino de Freitas, Taylor de Oliveira, and Gabriel Teixeira de Paula Now Direct São Paulo Coffee Institute

Special Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, August 13, 1933.

THE provisional or interim interventor of the State of São Paulo, General Daltro Filho, has appointed a new directorate to take charge of the São Paulo Coffee Institute. It is composed as follows: Dr. Pergentino de Freitas, president, and Drs. Taylor de Oliveira and Gabriel Teixeira de Paula, directors.

The former directorate, appointed January 20, 1933, by the military governor, General Waldomiro de Lima, predecessor of General Daltro Filho, was composed of Dr. L. V. Figueira de Mello, João Silveira Prado, and Amando Simoes.

Mr. Pergentino de Freitas was the former general director for the State Secretary of Finances, and has been associated with coffee problems for many years by virtue of his position in that department.

In a telegraphic message sent both to Dr. Armando Vidal, head of the National Coffee Department, and Alcebiades de Oliveira, at Rio de Janeiro, the new president of the São Paulo Institute assured them of his intention to act in harmony with the NCD, which he considers indispensable for the successful attainment of his scope. He also believes that mutual cooperation is most necessary.—MEDEIROS.

BRAZIL COFFEE SHIPMENTS

SHOW A SHARP UPTURN

Recent advices from Brazil indicate that people there are very much encouraged by the substantial increase in exports from the various ports, says Nortz & Co.'s market letter of September 8th. Comparisons with last year's shipments are useless, due to the fact that the Port of Santos was closed during the first months of the crop year, but shipments this year are far in excess of those of two years ago, as will be seen from the table shown below:

SHIPMENTS FROM BRAZIL

(In bags of 132 lbs.)

(2 months)

	July/Aug. 1932/33	July/Aug. 1932/33	July/Aug. 1931/32
Rio de Janeiro.....	656,000	698,000	702,000
Santos	1,960,000	72,000*	1,395,000
Victoria	222,000		213,000
Bahia	16,000	25,000	30,000
Paranaqua	5,000	1,000	8,500
Pernambuco	12,000	32,800	33,500
Ang. dos Reis.....	44,000	65,000
	2,915,000	1,111,800*	2,382,000

*Revolution in São Paulo.

Santos alone shipped more than a million bags in July, and the total for the first two months