The exchange of goods is of course closely related to the possible markets. As a market for the Netherlands, Surinam offers more possibilities than the Antilles, for planned development of Surinam's natural resources will lead not only to a higher per capita national income and thus to increased purchasing power, but also to an improved balance-of-payments position and thus to a growing demand for foreign products.

The success of Surinam's Ten Year Plan depends largely on the success of Surinam in finding a market for its products in the Netherlands. Those products, as might be expected from an under-developed country, are chiefly agricultural. The under-developed countries are in a doubly unfortunate position in relation to Western Europe and North America, and are thus harder hit during periods of depression. There are now signs pointing toward a better future for countries whose exports consist largely of tropical agricultural products, however, for — largely owing to the rapidity with which the world's population is increasing — the prices for such products comparative to those for industrial products are expected to rise.

In connection with the expansion of Surinam's exports projected in the Ten Year Plan, a study of prospective markets for the country's leading products has been made. For good quality rice prospects are not unfavourable, for Asian rice production is expected to be able to keep pace with that continent's needs only with difficulty, so that there will be little competition for the Western European market from that area. For the success of Surinamese production, action of the Dutch Government safeguarding the market through guarantees is of great importance. Considering the shortage of oils and fats in the world today, it seems assured that palm oil prices will remain at their current level, and that the Netherlands can provide ample market for Surinamese production. Smaller quantities of Surinamese coffee, cacao, and coconut can also find a market in the Netherlands. Citrus fruit prospects are not so favourable, though with better production, selection, and packing methods a reasonable market can be expected. Alongside these markets research has shown that Surinamese forests can provide a woodpulp of a quality suitable for certain types of paper. Experiments are now being conducted, and the Dutch paper industry has manifested great interest in the possibilities. What Surinam's mineral prospects may be can be known only after intensification of geological research. The large deposits of iron ore now known are of too low content to warrant export, but several dozen kilograms of gold are sold to the Netherlands each year. Most of the bauxite produced now goes to the United States; the Brokopondo Project, however, envisages Surinamese manufacture of aluminium.

These are also possibilities for the exchange of goods between Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, where there is a higher import per person than in Surinam, but where the market is much more a transit market. As food production on the Antilles is slight, there are no doubt prospects for exporting agricultural products such as rice and citrus fruits to the islands, while rice export to Central America via Curaçao is also a possibility. Trade in the other direction might feasibly include more products of an industrial sort, above all electrical appliances, piece-goods, silk and rayon, and oil.

Marketing problems are largely problems of price, and it is of prime