importance that producers be well informed on pricing on the Dutch, Surinamese, and Antillean markets. This is a significant task for governments, Chambers of Commerce, and organisations of producers and dealers, alike. For satisfactory cooperation, trade policy measures — import and export regulations, permits, and so forth — can also be of great importance. Though protective measures stand in the way of a free exchange of goods and services, they are, in consideration of Surinam’s weak economic position, quite justifiable. The Netherlands, as the strongest of the three partners within the Kingdom, must not merely concentrate on the markets of Surinam and the Antilles, but also lend its approval to protective measures adopted there and at the same time create in the Netherlands as receptive a market as possible for products from the two Caribbean partners.

Primary attention as regards the second possible means of economic cooperation, that of transfer of capital, must be focussed on the weakest of the Kingdom partners, Surinam. Factors influencing against investment are the possible emergence of an extreme nationalism, with its corollary of unnecessary nationalisation; in Surinam the habit of investing money chiefly in real property and the tendency to repay a loan as quickly as possible may be delaying factors. In the past there has been almost no capital invested, except in the bauxite mines. What capital has come into Surinam has been almost exclusively money transferred, directly or indirectly, by the Dutch Government — this totalling some hundred million Dutch guilders since 1947. Future economic development requires the investment of risk-bearing capital, however. Some existing investments have need of a heavy injection of credit, and a number of new projects — including several falling under the Ten Year Plan, and especially the Brokopondo Project — lie waiting for funds.

A third possibility for economic cooperation is that of migration of labour. The large-scale unemployment in Paramaribo and the exodus to Curacao and Aruba of Surinamese in search of work are indications enough that there is no great possibility for immigration to Surinam, however. A few dozen non-Surinamese experts will be needed for the Ten Year Plan, and a few dozen Dutch farmers for the Wageningen Project, but large-scale migration from the Netherlands to Surinam, like any such migration from a highly developed to an under-developed country, is beset by almost insurmountable obstacles. The possibilities for immigration of a dozen Eurasian Dutch who would settle as small farmers on Slootwijk Plantation is nevertheless now under consideration.

Of more importance for Surinam than immigration of labour as a means of economic cooperation is the final means suggested, that of the exchange of “know-how”, of knowledge and experience. Here, too, Suriname is of the three Kingdom partners the one most in need of support. Except for the bauxite companies and the Wageningen Project, the Government, with its Bureau of Mines, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Forestry Service, is the sole promoter of applied scientific and social-economic research. There is great need in both Surinam and the Antilles for an organisation similar to the Dutch association for applied scientific research Toegespast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO), and for a further organisation coordinating all work in such areas within the Kingdom.