

vaults, and by training Mexican fishermen. In 1956, she held an important industrial fair in Mexico City.

Japan has long been interested in the agricultural potentialities of Paraguay. Japanese immigration, which began in 1923, was resumed on a large scale in 1955. There is no immigration accord, however, for Paraguay prefers artisans and factory workers to farmers.

Peru has recently increased her trade with Japan. In 1954, she sent her 70,000 sacks of rice. Recently, Japanese firms have been negotiating for joint exploitation of various mines, and for building a chemical plant at Chimbote.

A 1952 trade agreement between Uruguay and Japan provided for a \$5,800,000 exchange of goods, Japan's exports to be mainly textiles and machinery.

A Japanese mission visited Venezuela in 1953 to discuss the installation of textile plants. The following year, a \$5 million glass factory was opened in the Paraguaná Peninsula. In 1958, negotiations were concluded for a Japanese-Venezuelan fishing firm. Japan will contribute an 80-ton vessel and \$160,000 of the \$350,000 capital investment.