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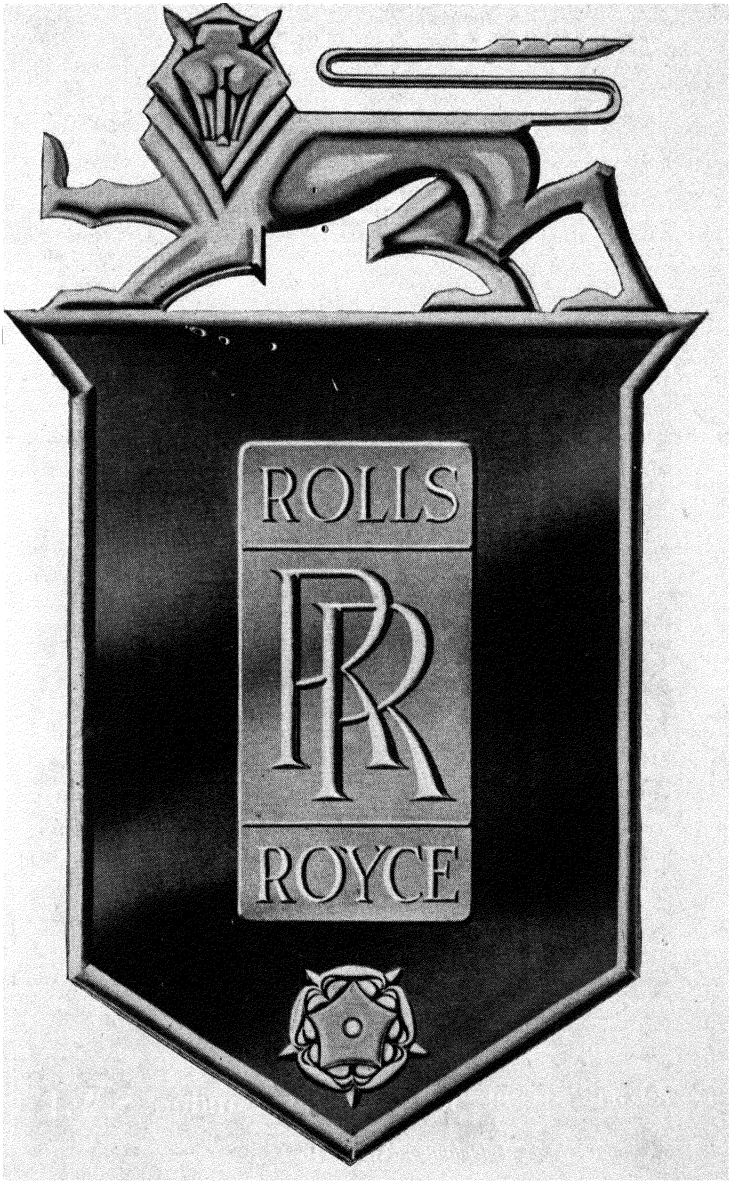

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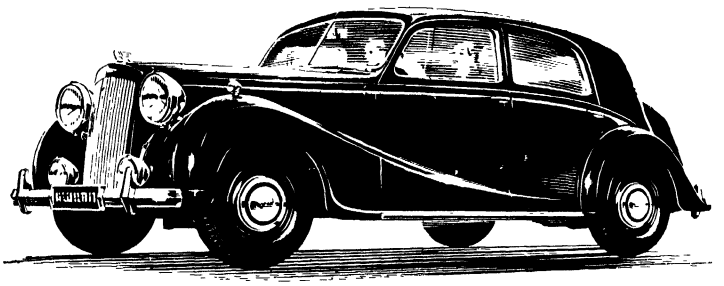

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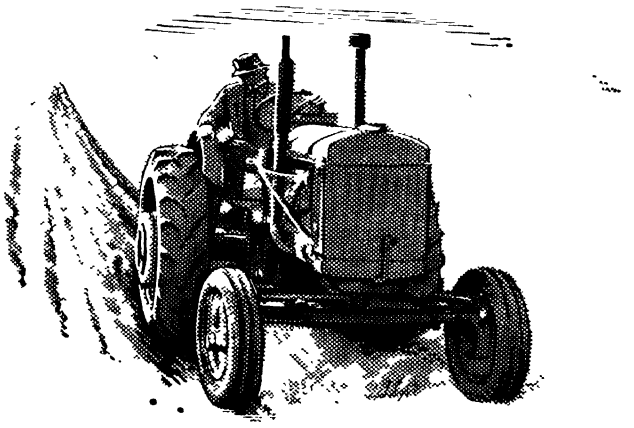

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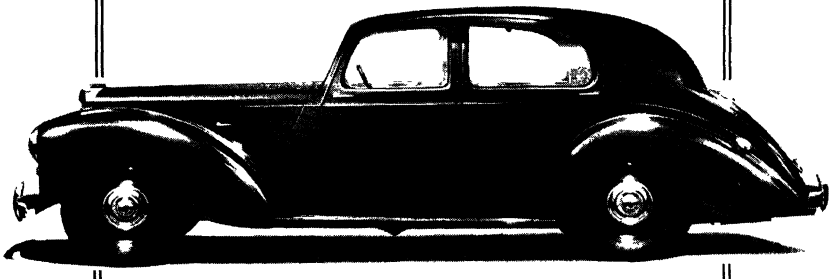

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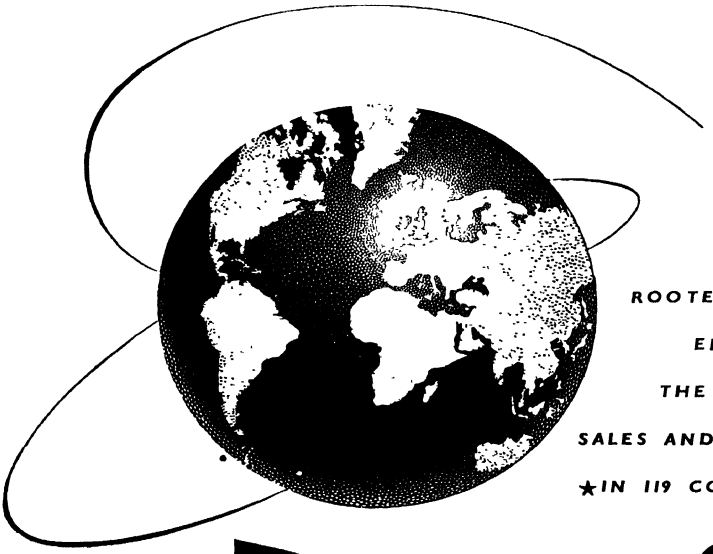

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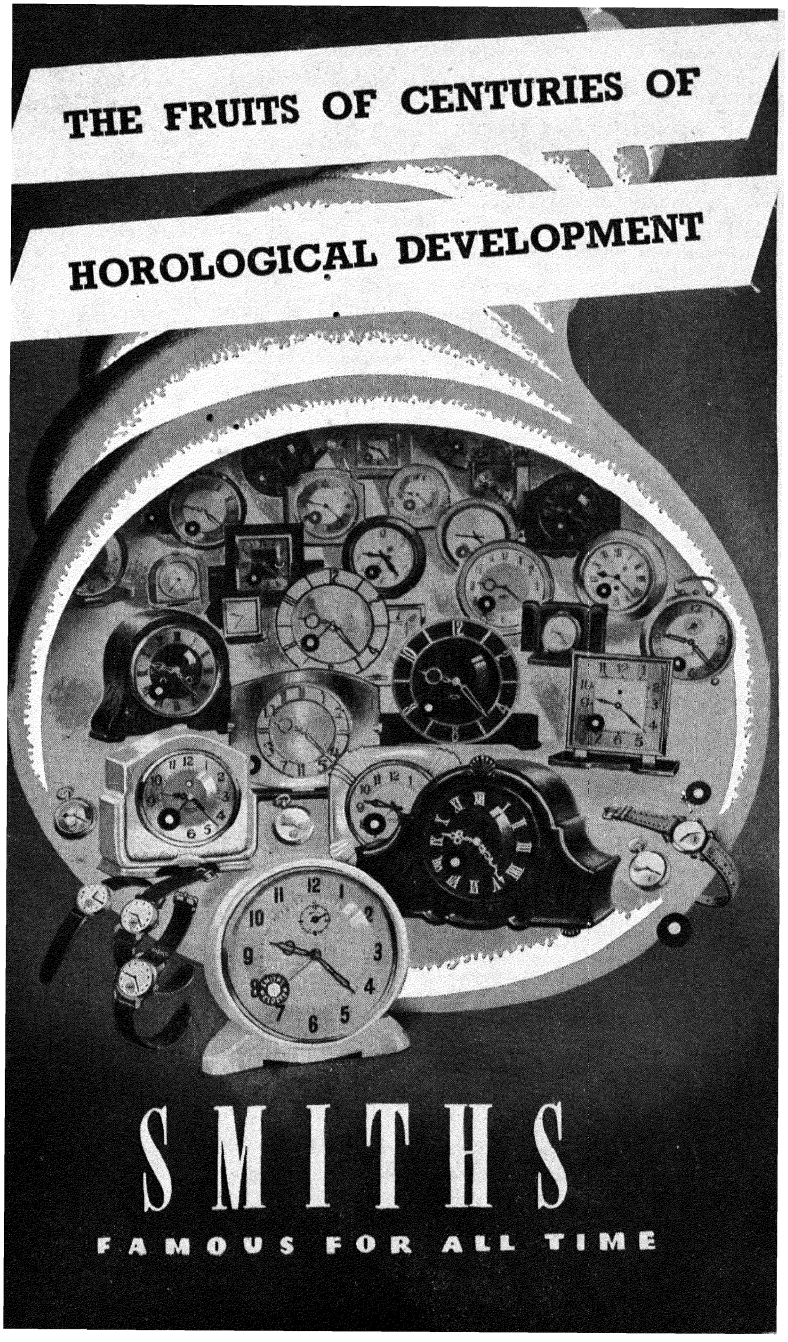

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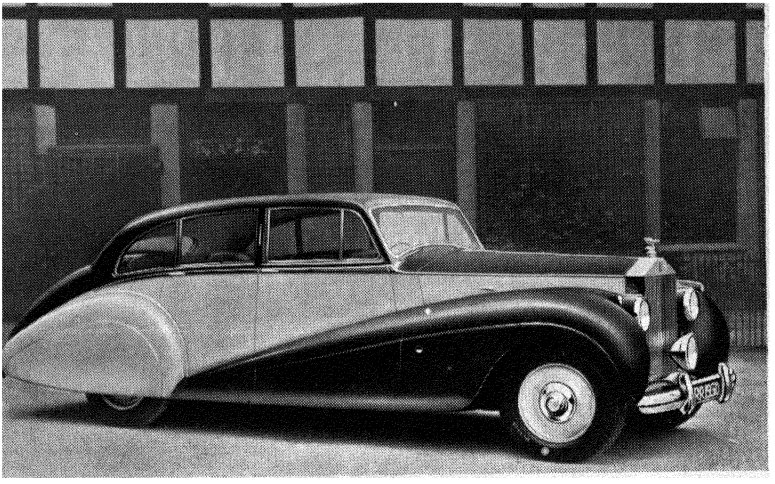

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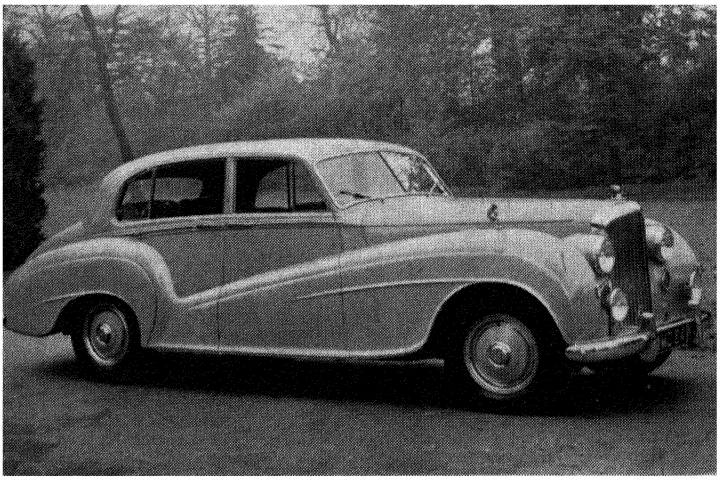

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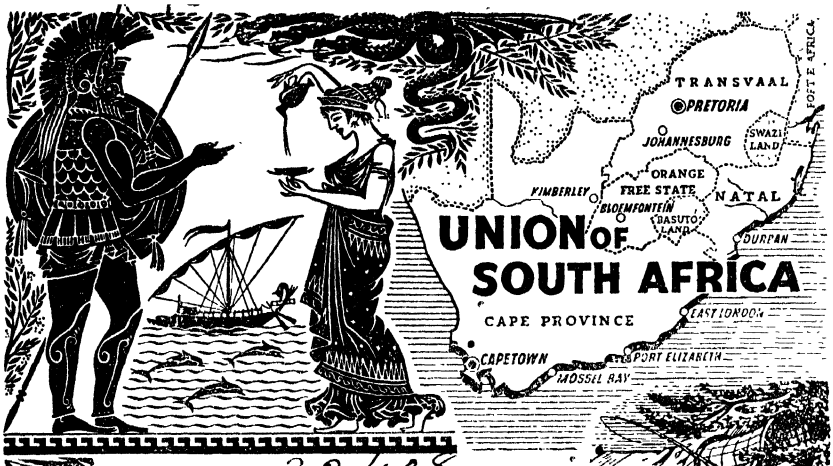

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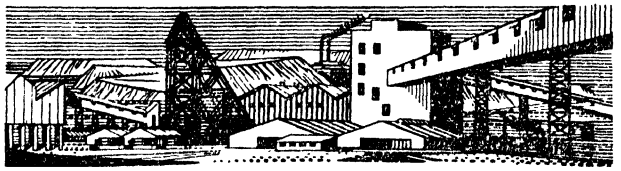


CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	7
FOREWORD	8

Part I

UNITED KINGDOM, COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND COLONIES

Statistics of area, population, balance of payments, trade, Commonwealth manufacturing industries, etc.

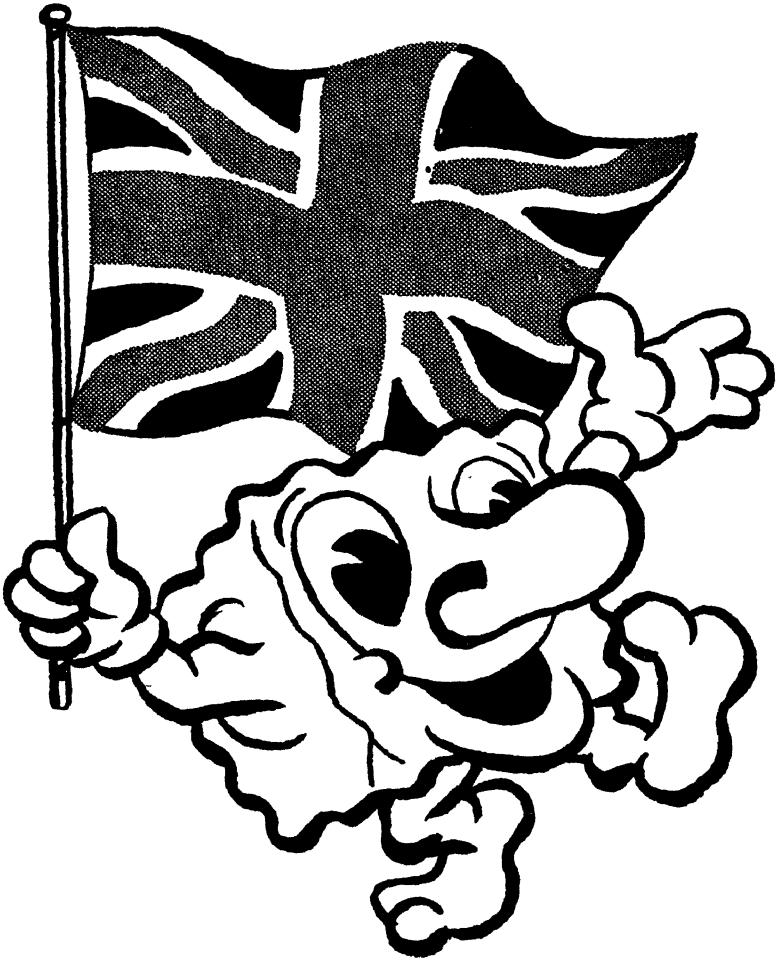
UNITED KINGDOM	11
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	18
COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES	60
NOTE ON TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES	90
NOTE ON THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES	91

Part II

RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES

Production in Empire and Commonwealth countries, their export and import balance, United Kingdom imports, Preference granted, and future development, etc.

CEREALS (wheat, maize, oats, barley, rice)	95
MEAT (beef, veal, mutton, lamb, bacon, ham and pork)	107
DAIRY PRODUCE (butter, cheese, eggs)	115
OILSEEDS AND NUTS	122
FRUIT	136
PLANTATION CROPS (Sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rubber)	149
INDUSTRIAL FIBRES (cotton, wool, hemp, jute, flax, silk, rayon)	167
METALS (copper, lead, zinc, tin, iron and steel, gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, nickel and others)	185



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Page

OTHER MINERALS (coal, petroleum, diamonds, asbestos, phosphates, and others) 220

FOREST PRODUCTS (Timber, woodpulp newsprint) 244

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION as percentage of world production 254

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING 255

Part III

COMMUNICATIONS

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH COMMUNICATIONS (air and sea travel) 261

Part IV

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES 289

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE BY EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES 290

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH 295

STATISTICS FOR 1951 NOT GIVEN IN PARTS I AND II 297

Part V

PREFERENCE AND M.F.N.

TREATIES WHICH RESTRICT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE 303

THE MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE 306

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH TIME COMPARED WITH G.M.T. 310

INDEX 311

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PREFACE

This is the first edition of a year book whose object is to present in one volume essential facts and figures concerning the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations. Unless otherwise stated, the figures are for 1950, the latest year in which statistics from overseas countries were reasonably complete. While I cannot guarantee complete accuracy, all possible care has been taken to check the facts and figures. Any corrections and suggestions for the second edition will be welcomed.

I wish to thank the following for their valuable help in supplying information:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., and his predecessor, the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.; the former Minister of State, Colonial Office, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.; members of the Information Department and the Mineral Resources Division of the Colonial Office; the former Secretary for Overseas Trade, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P.; the staff of the Commonwealth Economic Committee; the staff of the High Commissioners in London for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia; Mr. E. C. Thompson, head of the Statistical Division, House of Commons Library; Mr. L. H. Tarring, Joint Editor of the *Metal Bulletin*; Mr. George Sell, Institute of Petroleum; Mr. E. F. Richardson, Petroleum Information Bureau; Mr. J. C. May, Director, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation; Mr. H. R. Blanford, Honorary Secretary, Empire Forestry Association; and Mr. N. H. Antenbring, British European Airways.

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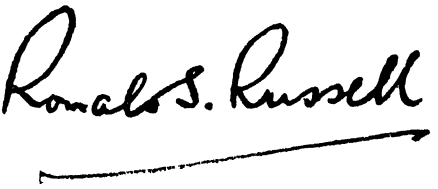

FOREWORD

In compiling this book I have been impressed by the following points to which I should like to draw special attention:

The United Kindom is the "best customer" of most Commonwealth countries and many colonies. At least half the overseas trade of most colonies is with other Empire and Commonwealth countries.

In 1950 and 1951, despite their small populations, Canada, Australia and the Union of South Affica each bought more from the United Kingdom than any foreign country. The United States was her next largest market, followed closely by India and New Zealand.

Despite the successful outcome of the policy of developing and extending Imperial Preference approved at the Ottawa Conference twenty years ago, since 1947 Empire and Commonwealth countries have been prohibited by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from increasing any existing preferences or introducing any new ones.

Feeling is growing in European countries that economic arrangements should be made which would involve at least a change in the Most Favoured Nation Clause from the unconditional to the conditional form. This would make possible the establishment of aneffective preferential system not only in the Empire and Commonwealth, but also in Western Europe without any infringement of national sovereignty.

Secondary industries have been developed rapidly in Commonwealth countries in recent years.

Nearly all commodities are produced in some part of the Empire and Commonwealth, but there are several in which it is not self-sufficient. Of these the most vital is petroleum, but huge strides have been made in its development in the last few years, especially as a result of discoveries in Canada.

The United Kingdom still imports large quantities of some commodities, such as timber and newsprint, from foreign countries, although vast resources exist in the Empire and Commonwealth.

The Empire and Commonwealth's share of the world's total shipping tonnage has declined from one-half to one-quarter in the last fifty years.

Empire and Commonwealth air services have been developed extensively in recent years, culminating in the introduction by B.O.A.C. in May 1952 of the first jet-propelled air service in the world between London and Johannesburg. Only three and a half days are needed to fly from London to Wellington, the most distant Commonwealth capital.

Immense scope exists for movements of population within the Empire and Commonwealth, as indicated by the high density of population in the United Kingdom on the one hand, and the sparsely inhabited territories of Canada and Australia on the other.

RONALD S. RUSSELL.

Part I

UNITED KINGDOM, DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

Brief historical and constitutional summary, statistics of area, population, immigration, balance of payments (when available), value of exports and imports, preference granted, summary of chief exports and chief secondary industries.

UNITED KINGDOM

The present boundaries of the United Kingdom date from 1921 when Ireland was divided and the Southern part was given self-government, leaving England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. It has, with the consent of the Sovereign, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial Affairs other than those relating to the self-governing dominions, but having no right to tax the inhabitants of the Colonies.

The House of Lords consists of 838 Lords Spiritual and Temporal, including 3 of Blood Royal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 other senior English bishops. The Lords Temporal are either peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, or peers of new creation, or "Law Lords" (who are life peers), or Irish Representative Peers (28 elected for life until 1922: now 22 vacancies) or Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for the duration of Parliament).

The House of Commons consists at present of 625 members elected by universal suffrage.

At the General Election held on October 25th, 1951, the Conservative Party and their allies were returned to power with 321 seats compared with Labour 295, Liberals 6 and others 3.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Council were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom in which Northern Ireland is represented by 12 members.

The Northern Ireland Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members and a Senate of 2 ex-officio Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system.

At the General Election of 1949 there were elected 37 Unionists, 2 Independent Unionists, 9 Nationalists, 2 Independent, 1 Socialist Republican and 1 Independent Labour.

AREA.—93,053 square miles.

POPULATION.—(1951) 50,210,000.

DEFENCE

	1950–51 Exchequer Issues	1951–52 Exchequer Issues	1952–53 Budget Estimate
		£ million	
Total Expenditure of Central Government (a) ..	3,257·3	4,074·0	4,240·4
Total Expenditure on Defence	777·4	1,112·0	1,377·2
Proportion spent on Defence	24%	27%	32%

(a) Total Ordinary Expenditure.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

The following table shows the United Kingdom's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			£ million		
Total payments for Imports	1,541	1,790	1,971	2,374	3,479
Receipts for Exports and Re-exports	1,100	1,583	1,818	2,221	2,708
Invisibles (net)	−189	+177	+183	+382	+268
Total Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	−630	− 30	+ 30	+229	−521

The following table shows the United Kingdom's balance of international payments on current transactions by areas:

	1948	1949	1950	1951
		£ million		
Dollar Area	−263	−303	−111	−446
O.E.E.C. Countries ..	+ 85	− 8	+118	−186
Other non-Sterling Countries ..	+ 84	+ 57	− 3	−124
Rest of Sterling Area	+232	+284	+225	+239
Total non-Dollar Countries ..	+233	+333	+340	− 75
Total, all Countries	− 30	+ 30	+229	−521

TRADE

1. Total Trade	1948	1949	1950
		£ million	
Imports	2,078·0	2,274·1	2,603·9
Exports (incl. re-exports) ..	1,646·5	1,844·4	2,254·9

* The years shown are Calendar years.

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, by value

	Imports %			Exports %		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Empire and Commonwealth ..	45·3	42·9	41·7	49·9	47·2	51·3
Foreign countries	52·2	54·7	56·6	45·8	48·8	44·9
Irish Republic ..	2·5	2·4	1·7	4·3	4·0	3·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which the United Kingdom Traded, 1950

	Imports	Exports
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	£ million	
Canada	179·3	125·9
Australia	219·8	255·9
New Zealand	133·6	86·4
Union of South Africa	51·9	120·7
India	98·4	96·8
Pakistan	25·9	40·9
Ceylon	27·8	17·1
Federation of Malaya	36·8	23·9
Singapore	21·3	29·9
Nigeria	74·1	34·5
Southern Rhodesia	16·7	24·1
Channel Islands	11·4	14·4
Gold Coast (incl. Togoland) ..	18·7	23·6
Northern Rhodesia	22·7	6·7
Hong Kong	12·1	27·7
Jamaica and Dependencies ..	11·0	8·7
Trinidad and Tobago	11·6	12·6
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	21·8	9·3

	Imports	Exports
FOREIGN—	£ million	
United States	211·5	113·0
France	110·0	44·1
Denmark	100·3	63·6
Sweden	66·0	79·6
Netherlands	85·9	71·7
Norway	27·8	52·1
Italy	51·4	28·5
Finland	33·7	20·5
Soviet Russia	34·2	11·6

Chief Countries with which the United Kingdom traded, 1950 —contd.

FOREIGN—*contd.*	Imports	Exports
	£ million	
Germany	41·7	44·0
Belgium	42·5	51·7
Egypt	40·2	42·5
Persia	47·7	30·2
Cuba	38·3	3·4
Venezuela	16·2	14·3
Brazil	40·7	42·8
Argentine	89·4	38·3
Uruguay	12·1	13·7
Peru	13·6	10·5
Netherlands West Indies	42·5	3·5
Algeria	10·4	2·3
Switzerland	12·8	29·1
Portugal	11·6	16·1
Spain	25·5	9·4
Greece	3·5	14·7
Turkey	11·7	10·6
Morocco	12·2	2·7
China	10·4	3·6
Iraq	8·7	14·5
Bolivia	11·0	1·0

4. Chief Exports of the United Kingdom, 1950

	£ million
Vehicles (incl. locomotives, ships and aircraft)	407·1
Machinery	316·9
Cotton yarn and manufactures	158·4
Iron and steel manufactures	156·1
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	140·5
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	107·4
Electrical goods and apparatus	83·9
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	76·9
Coal	49·9
Sugar, refined	35·2
Whisky	26·3

5. United Kingdom Exports of Manufactured Goods to Dominions and Colonies

The following table shows exports of U.K. manufactures (Class III, articles wholly or mainly manufactured) to the Dominions and Colonies in 1950 and the first half of 1951:

Article	Dominions		Colonies	
	(Monthly Averages)			
	£ thousand			
	1950	1951 (1st half)	1950	1951 (1st half)
Coke and manufactured fuel	7	0	16	18
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	1,921	2,010	782	936
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,201	4,951	2,145	2,196
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof ..	1,848	1,887	530	530
Cutlery, hardware, implements, etc.	1,614	1,851	519	668
Electrical goods and apparatus	3,057	2,943	923	1,081
Machinery and parts thereof	10,381	11,083	2,357	2,619
Manufactures of wood and timber	34	41	34	22
Cotton yarns and manufactures	5,458	7,386	2,574	3,104
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures ..	4,229	6,271	575	538
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures ..	2,612	3,263	565	701
Manufactures of other textile materials	596	753	229	241
Apparel	1,068	1,364	301	326
Footwear	178	236	224	289
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,586	2,948	1,383	1,732
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	197	234	311	477
Leather and manufactures thereof	319	375	36	76
Paper, cardboard, etc. ..	1,146	1,499	343	417
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	14,483	14,427	3,501	4,220
Rubber manufactures ..	217	329	59	87
Miscellaneous articles ..	3,677	4,320	1,011	1,346
Total	60,785	68,191	18,418	21,624

6. United Kingdom Balance of Trade with Empire and Commonwealth

	(Monthly Averages)		
	1949	1950	1951
	Year	Year	Year
		£ million	
Canada	−11·97	−4·24	−10·06
Union of South Africa ..	+ 7·64	+5·80	+8·64
Australia	− 1·98	+3·09	+6·12
New Zealand	− 4·36	−3·91	−4·46
India	+ 1·54	−0·09	−3·13
Pakistan	+ 1·52	+1·26	+0·45
Ceylon	− 0·99	−0·88	−1·66
Southern Rhodesia	+ 0·92	+0·62	+1·27
Malaya	+ 1·39	−0·33	−4·82
British West Africa	− 2·34	−3·11	−4·55
British East Africa	+ 1·10	+0·56	+0·04
Hong Kong	+ 1·48	+1·33	+1·83
Bahrein, Koweit, Qatar and Trucial Oman	− 0·80	−2·32	−6·66
British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras	− 0·17	+0·13	+0·27
Channel Islands and British Whale Fisheries	− 0·49	−0·45	−0·47
Other Commonwealth Countries	− 0·58	−0·77	−3·0
Irish Republic	+ 2·01	+2·29	+2·69
Burma	+ 0·32	+0·54	+0·53
Totals	− 5·76	−0·48	−16·97

7. Tariff and Preferential System

Under the Import Duties Act, 1932, a Customs Duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*, known as "the General *ad valorem* Duty", is chargeable on all goods imported into the United Kingdom with certain exceptions given in what is known as the "Free List".

On certain classes of goods additional duties are chargeable as well as the general *ad valorem* duty, and on certain other classes a lower duty than the general *ad valorem* duty is chargeable instead of it.

Goods coming from Empire and Commonwealth countries and also from the Irish Republic and Burma are entitled to Imperial Preference. Most are admitted free of duty, but some, chiefly

manufactured goods, pay a lower rate of duty known as the preferential rate.

For details of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and other agreements affecting the United Kingdom tariff system, see *Report on the Geneva Tariff Negotiations*, Cmd. 7258 of 1947.

ISLE OF MAN

Administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, which consists of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys—total 11 members including the Governor; and the House of Keys of 24 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The island is not bound by acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Area.—227 square miles.

Capital.—Douglas.

Population.—(1939) 50,829.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Possessions of the Duke of Normandy, and were attached to England when he became king in 1066.

The islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou. They are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence and is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. The States (or Parliament) consists of 55 members.

Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. The islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Area.—75 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 103,842.

Capitals.—Jersey: St. Helier; Guernsey: St. Peter Port.

Imports.—Mainly from the U.K.

Exports.—Mainly to the U.K.

Chief Exports.—Potatoes, tomatoes and flowers.

CANADA

Nova Scotia was first occupied by the British in 1628, ceded to France in 1623, and finally ceded to Britain in 1713. Canada with all its dependencies became a British possession by the Treaty of Paris of 1763. Became a Dominion in 1867.

Newfoundland was added to the Dominion in 1949 as a result of a referendum. Originally a Crown Colony, Newfoundland had Dominion Status from 1917 until 1933, when the financial situation became so acute that the Government asked the United Kingdom to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate conditions. As a result, the constitution was suspended. The island was then governed by a Commission until the referendum.

The Canadian Parliament consists of a Senate of 102 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and a House of Commons of 262 members.

At the last General Election on 27th June, 1949, the Liberal Party were re-elected to power.

AREA.—3,845,144 square miles. This is more than one-fifth greater than the area of the United States, but nearly 40 per cent of it consists of the North-West territories and Yukon, part of which is within the Arctic Circle.

CAPITAL.—Ottawa.

POPULATION.—(1950) 13,845,000.

IMMIGRATION.—Average of 85,760 per annum from 1946–50 of whom nearly 60 per cent were British. The majority of the rest were Dutch, Polish and Ruthenian.

DEFENCE	1951–52	1952–53
	Million dollars	
Total Expenditure of Central Government	3,647	4,335·8
Total Expenditure on Defence ..	1,401	2,106·0
Proportion spent on Defence ..	38·4%	48·6%

EXCHANGE RATE

The official rate of exchange of the Canadian dollar in 1945 was \$4·45 = £1 sterling. On September 19th, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became \$3·08 = £1. On September 30th, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of

exchange of the dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. In December, 1950, the U.S. dollar fell to a level of 1·05 dollars in terms of the Canadian dollar. On February 1st, 1952, the rate of exchange with the £ sterling was 2·79½ Canadian dollars.

On December 14th, 1951, all currency exchange control was abolished. Canada thus joined the United States and Switzerland as the only countries at that date which allowed free convertibility of their currencies.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows Canada's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
			Million dollars		
Current receipts ..	3,365	3,746	4,147	4,077	4,229
Current payments ..	2,905	3,661	3,676	3,890	4,545
Net balance on current account	+460	+ 85	+471	+187	−316

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949	1950
	Million dollars	
Imports	2,761·2	3,174·3
Exports	2,992·9	3,118·4

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value

	Imports	Exports
	%	%
United Kingdom	12·7	15·1
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	7·6	6·0
United States	67·2	64·8
Other Foreign Countries ..	12·5	14·1
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which Canada Traded, 1950

	Imports	Exports
	(excluding gold)	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	Million dollars	
United Kingdom	404·2	469·9
Australia	32·8	35·4

Chief Countries with which Canada traded, 1950—contd.

	Imports (excluding gold)	Exports
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	Million dollars	
Malaya	28·9	4·1
New Zealand	11·9	11·0
India	37·3	31·5
Jamaica	19·1	7·5
Trinidad and Tobago	15·2	7·5
Ceylon	17·6	4·3
British East Africa	15·1	0·8
Barbados	10·1	3·0
British Guiana	21·7	4·1
Fiji	10·2	0·2
Pakistan	1·7	8·7
Union of South Africa	5·0	42·6
Hong Kong	2·2	8·0
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	645·6	655·1

	Imports (excluding gold)	Exports
FOREIGN—	Million dollars	
United States	2,130·5	2,021·0
Venezuela	87·3	25·5
Mexico	33·0	17·6
Arabia	28·1	0·9
Brazil	28·2	15·8
Netherlands Antilles	17·3	4·5
Belgium and Luxembourg	22·8	66·4
Colombia	13·3	14·8
France	14·7	18·4
Japan	12·1	20·5
Germany	11·0	8·9
Switzerland	14·5	26·4
Argentine	10·9	13·4
Cuba	4·1	18·0
Italy	9·4	15·5
Norway	1·4	18·9
Israel	0·5	12·1
Philippines	6·4	10·8
Total, Foreign	2,528·6	2,463·3

4. Trade by Commodities, 1950

	Imports			Exports		
	From U.K.	From U.S.A.	Total	To U.K.	To U.S.A.	Total
	Million dollars					
Agricultural and vegetable products ..	28	180	485	229	177	637
Animals and animal products (excl. chemicals and fibres) ..	10	57	87	53	253	366
Fibres, textiles and textile products ..	113	152	365	1	18	30
Wood, wood products and paper	4	92	100	41	1,016	1,113
Iron and its products ..	147	811	980	10	136	251
Non-ferrous metals and their products ..	38	136	216	117	267	457
Non-metallic minerals and their products..	30	431	612	10	74	104
Chemicals and allied products	14	135	158	6	58	101
Miscellaneous	19	137	172	3	20	60
Total	404	2,130	3,174	470	2,021	3,118

5. Chief Commodities Exported by Canada in 1950

	Total	To U.K.	To U.S.A.
	Million dollars		
Apples	9·2	3·7	5·3
Barley	23·4	—	19·4
Oats	16·6	—	15·0
Wheat	325·6	173·7	28·5
Wheat Flour	93·8	40·9	0·7
Cattle	71·7	—	71·6
Bacon and Hams	28·3	24·4	3·4
Beef and Veal	34·2	0·1	32·9
Cheese	16·6	15·1	1·2
Planks and Boards	255·2	15·6	226·2
Newsprint Paper	485·7	1·9	463·2
Aluminium (primary) ..	96·4	39·2	45·9
Copper	87·6	29·5	42·0
Lead	38·1	6·2	30·7
Nickel	105·3	19·0	76·2

6. Tariff and Preferential System

The Canadian tariff consists mainly of three sets of rates—British preferential, Most-Favoured-Nation, and General.

British Preferential rates apply to all countries within the Empire and Commonwealth. On certain goods special rates lower than the ordinary British preferential scale may be applied.

The M.F.N. rate applies to a number of foreign countries, a complete list of which is given in the *Canada Year Book*, 1950, pages 973–77. Some of these M.F.N. agreements arose from treaties signed by the United Kingdom before Canada became self-governing, for example the treaty of 1826 with the Argentine.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Index of Volume of Agricultural Production

(1935–39 = 100)

Year	Index
1935	95·2
1939	128·7
1942	164·2
1945	110·9
1948	125·2

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The following table shows the growth of industry in recent years:

Year	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Gross value of products Million dollars
1920 ..	.. 22,157	591,783	3,693
1929 ..	.. 22,216	666,531	3,883
1937 ..	.. 24,834	660,451	3,625
1945 ..	.. 29,050	1,119,372	8,250
1949 ..	.. —	1,159,315	12,379

The following table shows details of Manufacture by Provinces:

Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces and Standard Classification Groups, 1948

Province and Group	No. of Establish-ments	No. of Employees	Gross value of output
Prince Edward Island	254	1,759	17,074
Nova Scotia ..	1,440	30,348	246,111

Statistics of Maufactures, by Provinces and Standard Classification Groups, 1948—contd.

Province and Group	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Gross value of output
New Brunswick ..	1,067	24,325	234,579
Quebec	11,122	383,966	3,599,306
Ontario	12,127	551,658	5,743,140
Manitoba	1,400	40,557	462,201
Saskatchewan ..	926	10,950	221,363
Alberta	1,568	25,692	366,090
British Columbia ..	3,526	86,614	985,592
Yukon and North-West Territories ..	17	137	1,330
Totals	33,447	1,156,006	11,876,790

The following table shows details of fifteen leading industries:

Principal Statistics of Fifteen Leading Industries, 1948

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Gross value of output Million Dollars
Pulp and paper ..	117	51,924	826
Slaughtering and meat-packing	140	21,879	690
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refinery ..	17	19,701	576
Electrical apparatus and supplies	314	53,873	426
Sawmills	7,035	56,756	409
Automobiles	11	24,703	398
Petroleum products ..	44	8,495	395
Butter and cheese ..	1,951	21,824	378
Flour and feed mills ..	924	7,124	311
Primary iron and steel	55	29,367	282
Railway rolling stock ..	38	31,371	237
Machinery	339	29,963	233
Clothing, women's factory	1,160	33,416	223
Clothing, men's factory	563	31,092	209
Cotton yarn and cloth	47	24,813	203
Totals	12,755	446,301	5,796

Index of Volume of Manufacturing Production

(1935–39 = 100)

Industrial Group—	1923	1929	1933	1939	1946
FOOD	73·7	89·4	79·9	107·0	151·9
Breadstuffs	81·0	98·7	84·3	106·9	151·3
Fish	108·5	114·1	86·7	98·8	156·8
Fruit and vegetable preparations ..	32·9	70·8	64·5	109·9	175·4
Meats	72·7	78·5	76·2	106·0	159·2
Milk products ..	69·8	77·2	78·7	107·3	141·2
Oils and Fats ..	52·0	40·9	41·9	156·4	356·7
Sugar	79·2	88·5	82·5	109·4	92·8
Infusions	64·4	75·0	82·5	105·8	196·0
Miscellaneous ..	46·5	67·4	66·5	110·4	
CLOTHING	69·2	95·8	81·7	108·2	141·6
Boots and shoes ..	73·0	100·6	80·0	113·4	140·5
Fur goods	41·1	97·6	81·0	118·3	206·9
Garments and personal furnishings	75·3	94·2	80·2	103·1	145·6
Gloves and mittens..	59·2	84·0	76·4	100·4	170·7
Hats and caps ..	58·6	95·3	74·3	104·5	133·8
Knitted goods ..	64·8	86·1	83·1	112·4	125·8
Waterproofs ..	48·9	89·8	65·7	100·4	150·3
DRINK AND TOBACCO ..	50·1	92·6	63·4	111·6	212·0
Beverages:					
Alcoholic	49·5	105·9	60·5	102·8	258·2
Non-alcoholic ..	35·9	61·3	54·9	136·4	187·8
Tobacco	55·3	90·7	77·1	111·3	189·2
PERSONAL UTILITIES ..	85·1	101·5	70·7	108·5	177·7
Jewellery and timepieces	78·4	88·5	67·7	108·1	207·2
Recreational supplies	193·3	176·7	48·2	114·1	218·6
Personal utilities ..	56·1	79·8	78·1	107·5	160·6
HOUSE FURNISHINGS	62·1	108·3	68·7	106·5	173·3
BOOKS AND STATIONERY..	56·1	79·3	73·5	104·7	137·5

Index of Volume of Manufacturing Production--contd.

(1935–39 = 100)

Industrial Group—	1923	1929	1933	1939	1946
PRODUCERS' MATERIALS ..	69·3	101·8	63·6	106·9	146·6
Farm materials (fertilizers) ..	8·0	13·4	51·7	124·8	303·2
Manufacturers' materials ..	58·7	88·1	64·4	105·6	141·1
Building materials ..	109·3	152·9	58·8	111·2	188·4
General materials ..	86·0	120·3	69·3	108·5	206·9
INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT ..	64·3	109·2	59·2	105·1	191·0
Farming equipment	97·7	144·7	43·3	85·1	204·8
Manufacturing equipment	66·5	101·3	44·9	107·6	243·7
Trading equipment..	55·2	77·2	80·0	107·7	(a)
Service equipment ..	67·7	75·8	72·5	100·4	152·0
Light, heat and power equipment	46·6	104·8	61·7	105·0	193·9
General equipment..	74·2	114·4	58·5	106·4	191·2
VEHICLES AND VESSELS ..	77·4	142·6	57·7	97·4	178·6
MISCELLANEOUS ..	45·0	66·2	59·9	115·5	105·9
TOTAL, all manufactures	67·5	101·4	67·7	106·3	150·3

(a) Classification discontinued.

Ontario, with about 48 per cent of the total, ranks as the premier manufacturing province of Canada. This is largely because of Ontario's geographical position on the great lake waterways system by means of which the iron ore of Minnesota and the coal of Pennsylvania are readily accessible, and because of her wide range of natural resources. The outstanding resources are automobile engineering, agricultural implements, starch, bicycles and carpet manufacture, which are carried on practically in Ontario alone. Apart from these, Ontario firms contribute 50 per cent of the total Canadian output of abrasives, non-ferrous metal products, leather tanneries, soap and washing compound, rubber goods, cordage, rope and twine, clay products, primary iron and steel, woollen yarn, electrical apparatus and supplies, aluminium products, salt, toilet preparations, coke and gas products, acids, alkalis and salts, flour and feed, hosiery and knitted goods, furniture, glass products.

Quebec ranks second in importance with about 30 per cent of the total value of manufactures. Here again natural resources, together with the St. Lawrence and a stable and industrious population, are the most important reasons for Quebec's industrial position. Pulp and paper manufacture occupies the chief position, supplying about 48 per cent of the total output of Canada for this industry. Other Quebec industries are: tobacco, cotton yarn and cloth, women's factory clothing, synthetic fibres and silk, leather boots and shoes, men's factory clothing, railway rolling stock, fur goods, and hosiery and knitted goods.

British Columbia comes third, with saw-milling as the leading industry, pulp and paper next, then fish curing and packing, slaughtering and meat packing, and petroleum products.

The industries of the prairie provinces are those based on their agricultural resources—grain, cattle raising, and dairying, but petroleum production and refining is likely to leap ahead in Alberta.

The Maritime Provinces are Canada's smallest manufacturing unit, but they include Nova Scotia's coal mines, together with iron and steel, ship-building and repairs, besides industries relating to agricultural produce, petroleum refineries, sugar refining.

Effect of Industrial Development on Empire Imports

It is impossible to indicate how much increased industrialization in Canada is replacing goods formerly imported from the United Kingdom or other parts of the Empire. The demand in Canada is increasing so rapidly that many Canadian manufacturing industries can be expanded without any major reduction in imports becoming necessary.

In some cases Britain's inability to make satisfactory deliveries owing to rearmament needs or other causes has resulted in expansion of production in Canada and this will make competition more difficult in the future.

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales became a British possession in 1770, and the first settlement was formed in 1788.

Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, formerly parts of New South Wales, became separate colonies in 1851, 1859 and 1825 respectively. South Australia became a British province in 1826, and the Swan River Settlement, now Western Australia, was founded in 1829.

The States were federated into the Commonwealth in 1901.

The Capital Territory, together with the port of Jervis Bay, both originally part of New South Wales, became vested in the Commonwealth in 1911.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 60 members and a House of Representatives of 123 members, both elected by universal suffrage.

At the last election in 1951 a Coalition Ministry of the Liberal and Country Parties was re-elected to power.

AREA.—2,974,581 square miles. This is approximately the same as the United States, and is 25 times that of the United Kingdom. More than half, however, has scanty rainfall.

CAPITAL.—Canberra.

POPULATION.—(1950) 8,315,799.

IMMIGRATION.—Average 170,000 per annum for 1949–50. Of the much smaller numbers in 1946–48 about 75 per cent were British.

DEFENCE	1949–50	1950–51
	£A million	
Total Expenditure of Central Government	580·7	783·6
Total Expenditure on Defence(a)	54·2	148·0
Proportion spent on Defence	9%	18·9%

(a) Expenditure on the Departments of Defence, Navy, Army, Air and Supply and Development (Munitions, etc.). Includes Capital works and services.

EXCHANGE RATE.—£A 125·25 = £100 sterling.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows Australia's balance of international payments on current account:

	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51
		£A million	
Balance on current account ..	+28·0	−48·5	+84·3

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1948–49	1949–50
	£A million	
Imports	415·2	527·2
Exports	542·7	613·7

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1949–50, by value

	Imports %	Exports %
United Kingdom	52·9	38·7
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	17·3	19·6
United States	9·9	8·1
Other Foreign countries	19·9	33·6
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which Australia Traded, 1949–50

(a) Imports

	£A million
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	
United Kingdom	278·8
Canada	13·3
Ceylon	8·9
India	27·7
Federation of Malaya	4·9
New Zealand	5·0
Singapore	7·3
Union of South Africa	3·6
FOREIGN—	
Belgium	3·6
France	10·7
Italy	9·0
Sweden	7·8
Indonesia	14·8

Chief Countries with which Australia Traded, 1949–50—contd.

(a) Imports—contd.

FOREIGN—	£A million
Netherlands	3·2
Bahrein Islands	6·3
Persia	11·2
United States	52·2

(b) Exports

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	£A million
United Kingdom	237·5
Canada	9·0
Ceylon	6·1
Hong Kong	6·8
India	37·0
Federation of Malaya	5·6
New Zealand	21·3
Singapore	8·1
Union of South Africa	2·8

FOREIGN—	
Belgium	27·5
Egypt	9·7
France	40·7
Italy	19·4
Japan	24·0
Netherlands	9·9
Poland	13·2
Soviet Union	11·2
Sweden	5·0
United States	49·7

4. Chief Exports, 1949–50

	£A million
Wool	314·4
Wheat	62·2
Wheat Flour	26·3
Meat	34·3
Butter	25·3
Hides and Skins	15·5
Sugar	14·2
Lead	12·6
Milk and Cream	6·8
Silver and silver-lead	5·9

5. Tariff and Preferential System

Australia has three tariffs, the British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff.

British Preferential rates of duty may apply in certain circumstances to goods from the United Kingdom and may be extended to any British non-self-governing colony, protectorate or trustee territory. The benefits of this tariff have been extended to certain goods from Canada, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea.

The Intermediate tariff grants intermediate rates of duty to "Proclaimed Countries" which include Britain, the Commonwealth and Colonies in respect of goods which do not qualify for the British Preferential Rate, and to foreign countries with which Australia has Most-Favoured-Nation agreements.

The General tariff applies to all other imports. For further details see *Official Year Book*, Commonwealth of Australia, 1946–47, page 371.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Index Numbers of Volume of Production

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Farmyard and Dairying	All Farming	Gold	Other minerals	All primary production
	(Average 1923–24 to 1927–28 = 1,000)						
1911 ..	611	938	742	794	4,172	1,176	862
1919–20 ..	527	938	737	765	1,794	717	771
1928–29 ..	1,093	1,133	1,068	1,109	769	899	1,087
1938–39 ..	1,154	1,211	1,497	1,237	2,674	1,173	1,247
1946–47 ..	947	1,176	1,572	1,162	1,385	1,110	1,160

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

Growth of Industry

Industry	Value of Output		Numbers Employed	
	1938–39	1947–48	1938–39	March, 1949
	£A million			
Non-metaliferous mining and quarry products.. ..	5	9·7	10,543	14,355
Bricks, pottery and glass ..	5·6	9·4	15,709	18,408
Chemicals, dyes, etc. ..	12·5	28·6	19,816	37,766
Industrial metals, machines and implements ..	62·4	181·3	177,677	319,239

Secondary Industry—contd.

Industry	Value of Output		Numbers Employed	
	1938–39	1947–48	1938–39	March, 1949
	£A million			
Precious metals, jewellery and plate	0·9	2·9	3,726	5,293
Textiles and textile goods (excluding dress) ..	11	32	46,082	62,537
Skin and leather industries	3·2	9·3	10,767	14,722
Clothing and footwear ..	16·6	43·3	86,092	107,920
Food, drink and tobacco ..	41·6	78·2	83,846	113,277
Timber mills, plywood and woodworking	9·5	24·5	30,739	42,048
Furniture and furnishings ..	4·2	9·1	15,287	17,196
Paper, stationery, printing, etc.	14·6	29·6	39,913	49,434
Rubber	2·8	6·4	7,512	11,270
Miscellaneous manufactures (a)	2·1	9·8	7,727	16,459

(a) Includes optical, surgical, dental and scientific instruments; linoleum, oil and leather cloth manufactures; photographic materials, toys and sports requisites.

NEW ZEALAND

Discovered by Tasman in 1642, visited by Captain Cook several times, and settled by the British in 1792. Became a British colony in 1840, and a dominion in 1907.

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives of 80 members. The Upper House, the Legislative Council, was abolished on January 1st, 1951, by the present National Party Government.

At the General Election of 1951 the National Party was re-elected to power with a majority of 12 over the Labour Party.

AREA.—103,939 square miles, 9 per cent greater than the area of the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL.—Wellington.

POPULATION.—(1951) 1,961,055.

IMMIGRATION.—Average 9,200 per year for 1946–48. Of these about 58 per cent were from the United Kingdom and most of the rest from other Empire and Commonwealth countries.

DEFENCE	1949–50	1950–51
	£N.Z. million	
Total Expenditure of Central Government	159·3	173·3
Total Expenditure on Defence ..	10·2	15·3
Proportion spent on Defence ..	6·4%	8·8%

EXCHANGE RATE

Before August 20th, 1948, the rate of exchange was £100 = £N.Z. 124·38. On that date the £N.Z. was brought to parity with the £ sterling.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows New Zealand's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£N.Z. million				
Current receipts ..	148·1	164·5	173·5	158·7	213·6
Current payments ..	154·7	190·5	172·4	165·2	199·1
Balance	−6·6	−26·6	+1·1	−6·5	+14·5

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949	1950
	£N.Z. million	
Imports	119·7	157·8
Exports	146·9	183·2

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value

	Imports %	Exports %
United Kingdom	60·1	66·5
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	21·5	6·4
United States	7·3	10·0
Other Foreign countries	11·1	17·1
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which New Zealand Traded, 1950

(a) Imports

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	£N.Z. million
United Kingdom	94·9
Australia	19·0
Canada	3·6
India and Pakistan	2·3
Ceylon	2·0
Union of South Africa	1·0
Malaya and Singapore	1·5
Fiji	1·1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth ..	128·8
FOREIGN—	
United States	11·5
Persia	3·6
Indonesia	3·4
Sweden	1·2
Bahrein Islands	1·7
Norway	0·6
Netherlands	0·6
Tuamoto Archipelago	0·6
France	1·2
Belgium	1·1
Total, Foreign	29·0

Chief Countries with which New Zealand Traded, 1950—contd.

(b) Exports

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	£N.Z. million
United Kingdom	121·7
Australia	4·8
Canada	3·6
India and Pakistan	1·0
Union of South Africa	0·3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	133·4
FOREIGN—	
United States	18·4
France	8·1
Germany	5·9
Belgium	3·0
Netherlands	3·4
Italy	1·9
Russia	1·0
Total, Foreign	49·8

4. New Zealand's Chief Exports, 1950

	£N.Z. million
Wool	74·6
Butter	34·0
Cheese	14·2
Lamb	18·5
Mutton	4·2
Beef	3·0
Sausage casings	2·7
Tallow	2·3
Hides and skins	9·6
Milk and cream	3·3

5. Tariff and Preferential System

New Zealand has a "four-decker" tariff, listing rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, agreements with Commonwealth countries, the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, and a General Tariff.

For further details see the *New Zealand Year Book*, 1947–49, page 249.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

New Zealand is primarily a grazing country. Although more of the land is being given up every year to fodder crops, its future

will no doubt be inseparably associated with stock-raising, chiefly of dairy cattle and sheep. The livestock are for the most part maintained on food produced on the farm itself.

The following table shows the development of primary production in recent years:

Index Numbers of Value and Volume of Primary Production

Year	Agricultural		Pastoral		Dairying, etc.		All farm Produce	
	(1938–39 = 100)							
	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.
1928–29 ..	89	107	120	79	83	72	100	79
1933–34 ..	85	119	83	91	58	102	72	99
1938–39 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1947–48 ..	183	144	231	114	169	104	198	113

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The following table shows the growth of manufacturing industries in New Zealand:

Year	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Value of output £N.Z. million
1910–11 ..	3,483	45,924	29·3
1938–39 ..	6,146	102,535	114·4
1948–49 ..	8,000	142,500	301·0

The following table shows the index numbers of the volume of factory production:

Index Numbers of Volume of Factory Production

(1938–39 = 100)

Year	Total Volume	Volume per Person engaged
1928–29	71	90
1938–39	100	100
1945–46	131	105
1946–47	140	106

There is little heavy industry in New Zealand because of the lack of mineral resources and the comparatively small population. The growth has consisted of light industry. For example, electrical fittings, household utensils, toilet articles, clothes and some clothing materials have become almost a home-industry monopoly. Much

of the factory production, of course, consists of processing New Zealand's primary products—meat freezing and preserving, butter and cheese-making, and milling, but the increase in industrial output has been brought about mainly in the field of true secondary industries. Industries which have shown a marked expansion in recent years include the textile and leather group, electrical, radio and general engineering, furniture and building materials, fruit and vegetable packing and canning, tobacco processing, paint manufacturing, confectionery, biscuit making and soap making.

The most important classes of factories operating in New Zealand are:

Engineering and Metals.—Electrical and radio, general engineering, locomotives and heavy machinery (assemblings), motor vehicle assembly, shipbuilding and repair.

Building Materials and Furnishings.—Brick and tile, furniture, glass, joinery, lime and cement.

Clothing and Textiles.—Clothing, footwear, leather goods, tanning and wool scouring, woollen mills, knitting and hosiery, textiles.

Miscellaneous.—Chemicals and fertilizers, matches, paper, plastics, rubber, soap and cosmetics.

The Second World War gave a stimulus to secondary industry and a change in its trend. There was a rapid growth in light industries to meet the shortage of imported consumer goods and utensils, but shortage of labour is a restrictive factor. The following import figures are illuminating:

Imports

	1938	1947
Radio Sets, No. ..	30,685	931
Electrical ranges, No. ..	9,411	None
Footwear, pairs ..	2,445	258

Almost all New Zealand's requirements of electrical equipment are being met in the Dominion.

The Import Control Regulations introduced since the war, which were imposed primarily to conserve sterling funds, have operated to the advantage of New Zealand industry to a much greater extent than customs duties and tariffs, because at Ottawa, New Zealand undertook to give protection only to local industries assured of sound opportunities of success, and of course she agreed to grant

protection in such a way that the United Kingdom producer could compete.

New Zealand buys most of her imported goods from Britain. Clearly British exports have been adversely affected by import restrictions and the development of local industry, and also by competition from Australia, especially in iron and steel.

Imports of many consumer goods have fallen off. The demand for the future will be for industrial machinery to equip factories, for raw and semi-manufactured materials for those factories, and for machinery for transport and public utility services.

Growth of Individual Industries during the Second World War

Industry	Value of Output		Number of persons engaged	
	1938–39	1946–47	1938–39	1946–47
	£ million			
Meat freezing	20·7	40·5	7,897	11,268
Ham and bacon curing	1·3	2·7	498	669
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	27·3	31·5	3,944	4,059
Grain milling	2·4	2·8	738	730
Biscuits and confectionery	2·0	3·4	3,190	2,469
Fruit preserving and jam making	0·6	1·5	553	897
Concentrated foods and essences	0·3	1·3	266	622
Brewing and malting	1·9	3·9	1,243	1,588
Tobacco and cigarettes	1·3	3·0	797	1,045
Soap and candles	0·5	1·3	520	732
Boiling down glue and manures	0·5	1·1	392	543
Fell mongering and wool scouring	1·0	3·9	398	534
Sawmilling, sashes and doors	5·1	8·8	7,917	7,788
Woodwork and turnery	0·9	2·5	1,278	2,243
Paper bags and boxes	0·5	1·7	621	1,084
Gas-making and supply	1·5	2·1	1,942	1,800
Electricity generating and supply	6·3	10·4	3,739	4,399
Lime and cement	1·1	1·6	1,123	1,403
Tinned plate and sheet metal working	1·4	3·4	1,886	2,741
General engineering	3·1	7·3	5,001	8,237

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949	1950
	£ million	
Imports	315·2	307·4
Exports (excl. gold)	136·6	222·1

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value

	Imports %	Exports %
United Kingdom	41·1	26·0
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	16·6	20·2
United States	16·0	8·5
Other Foreign countries	26·3	45·3
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which the Union of South Africa Traded, 1950

	Imports	Exports
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	£ million	
United Kingdom	126·4	57·8
Canada	12·9	1·3
British Malaya	5·2	1·4
South-West Africa	4·7	7·5
Southern Rhodesia	4·7	16·5
Northern Rhodesia	4·7	6·4
Ceylon	4·4	0·1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	177·4	102·6
FOREIGN—		
United States	49·2	18·8
Persia	11·1	0·07
Japan	8·4	0·7
Germany	6·9	9·5
Belgian Congo	6·2	1·8
Italy	6·2	9·9
Sweden	6·3	2·5
France	4·7	27·1
Netherlands	2·7	9·0
Belgium	3·0	8·7
Arabia	4·1	0·3
Brazil	3·0	1·1
Total, Foreign	129·9	119·5

4. Chief Commodities Exported by the Union of South Africa, 1950

	£ million
Wool	61·9
Gold, semi-processed	30·0
Diamonds	20·1
Hides and skins	9·1
Copper	5·5
Citrus fruit	4·1

5. Tariff and Preferential System

South Africa has a "three-decker" tariff which provides for minimum, intermediate and maximum duties. The minimum rates may apply to Empire and Commonwealth countries in return for equivalent reciprocal privileges. The intermediate rates apply to countries with which South Africa has Most-Favoured-Nation agreements. The maximum rates apply to all other imports.

For further details see *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa*, 1948, page 1019.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

Growth of Industry, 1925–48

Industry	Year	No. of Establishments	Gross value of output £ million
Raw materials	1925–26	115	1·8
	1935–36	84	1·4
	1947–48	74	8·2
Stone, clay, etc.	1925–26	329	2·8
	1935–36	501	5·8
	1947–48	635	18·5
Wood	1925–26	220	1·9
	1935–36	343	3·6
	1947–48	605	14·1
Metals	1925–26	901	9·9
	1935–36	1,041	23·5
	1947–48	1,859	95·6
Clothing and Textiles	1925–26	709	3·4
	1935–36	1,058	9·0
	1947–48	1,310	50·7
Printing	1925–26	340	4·2
	1935–36	472	6·6
	1947–48	515	25·7

Growth of Industry, 1925–48—contd.

Industry	Year	No. of Establishments	Gross value of output £ million
Vehicles	1925–26	906	2·1
	1935–36	1,623	7·7
	1947–48	2,470	39·9
Shipbuilding	1925–26	9	0·04
	1935–36	8	0·05
	1947–48	15	39·9
Furniture	1925–26	199	2·0
	1935–36	357	3·2
	1947–48	509	13·3
Chemicals (including fertilizers)	1925–26	133	6·4
	1935–36	194	9·0
	1947–48	304	44·9
Surgical instruments ..	1925–26	21	0·05
	1935–36	29	0·06
	1947–48	40	0·3
Jewellery	1925–26	36	0·1
	1935–36	66	0·9
	1947–48	139	4·8
Heat, light, power ..	1925–26	83	3·0
	1935–36	118	6·8
	1947–48	129	16·8
Leather and leatherware ..	1925–26	231	3·3
	1935–36	270	4·9
	1947–48	414	15·5
Building and contracting	1925–26	723	6·7
	1935–36	932	12·5
	1947–48	1,577	44·1
Food and drink	1925–26	1,831	29·2
	1935–36	2,120	37·3
	1947–48	2,418	122·7
Other industries	1925–26	43	0·7
	1935–36	73	1·5
	1947–48	160	14·1
Totals	1925–26	6,829	70·0
	1935–36	9,289	133·7
	1947–48	13,173	529·7
	1949	14,361	674·8

The gross value of production for 1950 is estimated at £800 million.

Home Production and Imports Expressed as Percentage of the Total Consumption

Industry	Union Production as % of total consumption		Total Imports as % of total consumption		U.K. Imports as % of total consumption	
	1936–37	1945–46	1936–37	1945–46	1936–37	1945–46
Metals, metal manufacture and machinery ..	26	51	74	49	42	29
Food, drinks, tobacco ..	92	90	8	10	0·25	0·7
Clothing and textiles ..	57	53	43	47	23	10
Printing, books, etc. ..	66	98	34	2	17	1
Vehicles ..	6	4	94	96	27	43
Furniture ..	94	98	6	2	3	1
Chemicals, etc.	65	75	35	25	14	7
Jewellery ..	88	83	12	17	4	4
Leather and leatherware	80	82	20	18	9	4

In considering the fall in the United Kingdom percentage of most South African imports it should be remembered that Britain's ability to deliver was hampered by post-war conditions. The drop does not necessarily mean that home manufacture has driven the imports out of the market.

Index Numbers of Value and Volume of Output (All Industries)

(1934–35 = 100)

Year	Volume (Excluding repair work)	Value of Articles Manufactured
1916–17	30·6	39·2
1919–20	46·5	75·9
1929–30	74·5	86·5
1939–40	157·2	166·8
1944–45	209·4	301·0

INDIA

First settled by the East India Company in 1639. British influence became paramount in 1757, when Clive was appointed the first Governor of Bengal. The First Governor-General was appointed in 1773, and in 1857 the administration was transferred to the British Crown.

By the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the whole structure of British Government in India was brought to an end on August 15th, 1947. It was replaced by the Republic of India, the Dominion of Pakistan, and Territories of the Indian rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracks of Tribal Territory on the North-West and North-East frontiers are under the political influence, though not necessarily the administrative rule, of the Governments of India and Pakistan.

Although a republic, India remains a member of the Commonwealth as the result of an agreement reached by the Conference of Prime Ministers on April 27th, 1949. She accepts the Sovereign as "the symbol of the free association of independent member nations and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth."

The Legislature in the Republic consists of two Houses, the House of the People with 497 members, and the Council of States, with 200 members.

In the General Election of February, 1952, in which about 170 million voters took part, the Congress Party was returned with an absolute majority.

AREA.—1,220,099 square miles. The area of the pre-1947 India was 1,580,410 square miles.

CAPITAL.—Delhi.

POPULATION.—(1950) 347,340,000.

IMMIGRATION.—During 1946 and 1947 more than 10,000 U.K. citizens immigrated into India. In 1948 the numbers were 4,047. No later figures are available.

DEFENCE	1952–53 million rupees
Total Expenditure of Central Government ..	4012·5
Total Expenditure on Defence	1979·5
Proportion spent on Defence	49·3%

Definite sources of revenue are allocated to provincial governments, hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India embrace only the transactions of the Central Government.

EXCHANGE RATE.—1 rupee = 1s. 6d.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows India's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1948	1949	1950
		Million rupees	
Receipts	5,555	5,646	6,781
Payments	6,553	7,458	6,166
Balance	—998	—1,812	+615

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949–50	1950–51
	million rupees	
Imports	5,605·1	5,654·5
Exports	4,719·4	5,590·7

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950–51, by value

	Imports	Exports
	%	%
United Kingdom	21·7	23·3
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	21·4	28·8
United States	20·5	19·0
Other Foreign countries	36·4	28·9
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which India Traded, 1950–51

	Imports	Exports
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million rupees	
United Kingdom	1,227·4	1,227·1
Australia	334·3	297·5
Canada	182·9	135·6
Singapore	157·9	303·3
Kenya	185·2	63·4
Western Pakistan	41·9	115·8
Ceylon	45·2	181·9
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	2,439·7	2,888·1

Chief Countries with which India Traded, 1950–51—contd.

	Imports	Exports
FOREIGN—	million rupees	
United States	1,158·1	1,064·4
Persia	368·8	59·6
Egypt	328·7	57·2
Burma	187·8	219·0
Germany	108·4	84·7
France	109·8	61·3
Italy	153·4	95·3
Japan	100·4	89·6
Total, Foreign	3,214·8	2,702·6

4. Chief Exports, 1950–51

	million rupees
Cotton piece goods	1,145·6
Tea	780·4
Gunny bag	551·8
Gunny cloth	525·3
Vegetable oils	214·4
Leather and manufactures thereof	204·2
Tobacco	145·3

5. Tariff and Preferential System

India has a "four-decker" tariff which allows for a standard rate of duty, and preferential rates of duty on goods from the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Burma respectively.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

India's plans for industrial development include:

Two new steel works to increase output from 1¼ to 2¼ million tons a year.

Cement factories to increase output from 2·2 to 3·3 million tons a year.

A machine tool factory with an estimated annual output from £5¼ million to £6 million.

Twenty-four new paper mills and 11 new board mills to make India self-sufficient in paper production by 1956.

Forty-five new sugar mills to increase the output of refined sugar from 1 million to 1·6 million tons.

Many new cotton mills to increase the output of yarn and cloth, which has declined by 42 per cent in five years.

Silk production to be expanded to 4 million lb. annually.

Wool production to be expanded by 60 per cent in five years.

Production of chemicals to be expanded by 100 to 150 per cent.

A fertilizer factory with an output of 350,000 tons.

New shipyards to be erected in Calcutta and Bombay to provide, with existing ones, 2,000,000 tons of shipping in five years.

Automobiles to be produced as well as assembled.

Production of bicycles to be stepped up from 60,000 a year to 250,000.

A new diesel engine factory to raise the output of diesel oil engines from 1,200 to 4,500 per annum.

Other plans provide for the expansion of the following industries:

Soap and oils, paints and varnishes, plastics, celluloid, glass refactories and ceramics, leather and leather goods, coir, rope, hosiery, clothing and non-ferrous metals.

Besides these industries, it is planned to construct many dams to provide the power to increase electrical generating capacity by 1½ million kilowatts by 1955. Coal production is to be increased from 30 million to 40 million tons a year.

All these developments will need a vast amount of capital equipment, and there is little danger of the industrial expansion affecting imports, because there is room for a vast increase in the standard of living of the people and therefore a huge potential demand for consumer goods.

PAKISTAN

The Dominion of Pakistan was constituted on August 15th, 1947, as a result of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. It consists of the following former territories of British India—Baluchistan, East Bengal (including almost the whole of Sylhet, a former district of Assam), North-West Frontier, West Punjab and Sind.

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consists of about 65 members, the majority of whom represent Eastern Bengal.

AREA.—316,007 square miles.

CAPITAL.—Karachi.

POPULATION.—(1951) 75,687,000.

IMMIGRATION.—594 in 1950, of whom all except 4 were Commonwealth citizens.

DEFENCE

	1950–51 million rupees
Total Expenditure of Central Government ..	947·2
Total Expenditure on Defence	500·0
Proportion spent on Defence	52·6%

It was announced by the Finance Minister on March 16th, 1952, that in 1951–52, 51 per cent of the total gross revenue was spent on defence.

EXCHANGE RATE.—1 rupee = 2s. 1$\frac{1}{32}$d. Pakistan did not devalue her rupee when the United Kingdom devalued the £ in September, 1949.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows Pakistan's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1948	1949
	million rupees	
Receipts	768·8	1,051·2
Payments	688·0	1,500·1
Balance	78·8	—448·9

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949–50 million rupees
Imports	1,114
Exports	761

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, April–August, 1950, by value

	Imports %	Exports %
United Kingdom	27·8	13·5
United States	11·9	8·2
India	13·0	4·2
Japan	12·2	14·3

3. Countries with which Pakistan Traded, April–August, 1950

	Imports million rupees	Exports million rupees
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
United Kingdom	123	75
India	57	24
Canada	3	1
Ceylon	13	4
Hong Kong	5	64
Australia	1	12
FOREIGN—		
United States	52	45
Japan	54	79
China	18	14
Italy	21	34
Belgium	11	14
Czechoslovakia	3	12
France	4	61
Germany	10	29
Sweden	4	3
Netherlands	9	8
Poland	4	8
Russia	1	10
Yugoslavia	—	12
Persia	14	(a)

(a) Negligible.

4. Chief Exports, 1949–50

	million rupees
Cotton	355
Jute	250
Tea	49
Wool	31
Hides and Skins	30

5. Tariff and Preferential System

Pakistan has a "four-decker" tariff which allows for a standard rate of duty, and preferential rates of duty on goods from the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and Burma respectively. For details of the 1951 Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, as a result of which Pakistan reduced the number of articles on which she granted preferences to the United Kingdom, see *Cmd.* 8187.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

When Pakistan became a Dominion in 1947 she was probably the least industrially developed of them all. She did not possess a single jute mill, although she produced 70 per cent of the world's jute, and only a dozen small textile mills, although 15 per cent of the world's cotton production comes from Pakistan. Her jute, cotton, hides, skins, bones, guts, oilseeds, gypsum and chromite are exported. The only manufacturing industries were cement, sports goods, surgical instruments, hand-loom cloth, native shoes, and some other leather goods.

In April 1948 the Government issued a statement of industrial policy. Pakistan would seek to manufacture in her own territories the products of her own raw materials, especially jute, cotton, hides, skins, etc., for which there is an assured market either at home or abroad. At the same time she would try to develop consumer-goods industries for which she was dependent on outside sources.

The Central Government is to be responsible for the planning and development of the following 27 industries:

(1) Arms and munitions of war. (2) Cement. (3) Coal. (4) Electrical equipment—fans, lamps, motors, generators, transmitters and switchgears. (5) Generation of electric power—hydro electric and thermal. (6) Glass and ceramics. (7) Heavy chemical industry—sulphuric acid, caustic, soda ash, fertilizers. (8) Heavy engineering industries for construction of aircraft, ships, locomotives, wagons, automobiles, agricultural machinery. (9) High-temperature and high-pressure reaction and carbonization plants. (10) Iron and Steel. (11) Machine tools. (12) Manufacture of telephones, telegraphs and wireless apparatus. (13) Marine fisheries. (14) Mineral industries. (15) Non-ferrous metals and alloys industry. (16) Paper and pulp. (17) Petroleum and mineral oils. (18) Power and industrial alcohol. (19) Pharmaceuticals and drugs. (20) Preserved and prepared foods. (21) Rubber manufacture. (22) Scientific instruments, gauges and precision tools. (23) Sugar. (24) Salt. (25) Tanning and leather. (26) Textiles—cotton, woollen, jute, silk and rayon. (27) Tobacco.

CEYLON

Ceylon was annexed by Britain in 1796 and was created a Crown Colony in 1902. On February 4th, 1948, as a result of the Government of Ceylon Act of 1947, Ceylon became a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 30 Members and a House of Representatives of 95 members elected by universal suffrage. The General Election of 1947 returned 42 United National Party, 21 Unattached Independents, 10 Trotskyists, 5 Bolshevist Leninists, 3 Communists, 13 Tamil Labour, 1 Independent Labour.

The Maldive Islands, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a dependency of Ceylon.

AREA.—25,332 square miles.

CAPITAL.—Colombo.

POPULATION.—(1946 census) 6,633,607.

IMMIGRATION.—In 1950, 1,384 people emigrated to Ceylon, of which all except 6 were Commonwealth citizens. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 1,611 and 1.

DEFENCE	1949–50	1950–51
	million rupees	
Total Expenditure of Central Government	563·2	655·1
Total Expenditure on Defence ..	4·3	9·3
Proportion spent on Defence ..	0·8%	1·4%

EXCHANGE RATE.—1 rupee = 1s. 6d.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows Ceylon's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	million rupees				
Total balance on current transactions ..	+ 84	−180	+24	−30	+136
Errors and omissions ..	−139	+ 89	+16	− 3	+ 22

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949	1950
	million rupees	
Imports	1,028	1,167
Exports	1,063	1,563

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value

	Imports	Exports
	%	%
United Kingdom	19·7	24·6
Other Empire countries	33·3	26·6
United States	3·0	22·3
Other Foreign countries	44·0	26·5
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which Ceylon Traded, 1950

(a) Imports

	million rupees
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH	
United Kingdom	230·0
India	181·3
Australia	80·5
Canada	20·8
Pakistan	13·5
Malaya	8·8
Maldive Islands	4·2
Union of South Africa	2·8
Others	76·3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	618·2
FOREIGN—	
Burma	228·5
Siam	57·0
Persia	56·8
United States	34·8
Japan	31·2
Italy	12·5
Belgium	9·4
Germany	9·3
Sumatra	7·6
France	7·3
Java	3·0
China	2·9
Others	8·5
Total, Foreign	548·6

Chief Countries with which Ceylon Traded, 1950—contd.

(b) Exports

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million rupees
United Kingdom	365·9
Australia	113·6
Canada	93·6
Union of South Africa	57·0
New Zealand	38·7
Pakistan	38·4
India	28·8
Others	25·9
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	761·9
FOREIGN—	
United States*	332·7
Egypt	65·9
Holland	59·7
Germany	55·9
France	20·0
Italy	44·3
Belgium	13·6
Mexico	10·9
Tunis	8·5
Others	115·5
Total, Foreign	727·1

4. Chief Exports, 1950

	million rupees
Tea	751·7
Rubber	405·5
Coconut oil	127·4
Coconuts	95·2
Crude petroleum	47·9
Copra	25·4
Coir	20·8

TARIFF AND PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM

Ceylon has a two-decker tariff, consisting of a general rate, and a preferential rate for the United Kingdom and other Empire and Commonwealth countries.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

In his Budget speech in 1947 the Finance Minister named ten industries which it was intended to develop in Ceylon. The programme for the first three was delayed, but a cement factory was

brought into production in 1950. A paper factory is in course of production and will have a capacity of 4,500 tons a year of printing and writing papers and of cement paper bags. All figures of capacity are per year. A vegetable oil factory is in course of construction. Plans are being prepared for a fertilizer factory with a capacity of 80,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 49,000 tons of super phosphate; a steel rolling factory with a capacity of 19,000 tons a year; two sugar factories each with a capacity of 15,000 tons; a D.D.T. factory, capacity 600 tons; a ceramic factory with a capacity of 450 tons of domestic crockery; a plywood factory, capacity 450,000 tea chests; a glass factory, capacity 3,000 tons of blown glass and pressed glass; a cotton spinning factory, output 15 million yards.

A call for tenders for the iron and steel factory was issued in December, 1951.

The capital cost of these schemes is estimated to be at least 250 million rupees.

None of these industries are likely to displace imports from the United Kingdom or any part of the Empire, because their capacities will not be great enough to meet the normal needs of the Dominion.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Comprises the territories of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and was administered by the British South Africa Company from 1884 until 1923, when Southern Rhodesia was given responsible government and became a self-governing colony.

It has a Parliament of 30 members. The only reserved legislation is differential legislation affecting the native population, which is subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

AREA.—150,344 square miles.

CAPITAL.—Salisbury.

POPULATION.—(1951 census) 2,101,260.

IMMIGRATION.—Average 14,000 per year for 1946–50, of which 90 per cent were British nationals born in either the United Kingdom or the Union of South Africa.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table shows Southern Rhodesia's balance of international payments on current transactions:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
			£ million		
Credit	31·6	37·7	46·3	51·7	66·7
Debit	31·8	48·8	59·7	76·0	87·3
Balance	—0·2	—11·1	—13·4	—24·3	—20·6

TRADE

1. Total Trade

	1949	1950
	£ million	
Imports	54·6	58·9
Exports	34·5	48·3

2. Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value

	Imports	Exports
	%	%
United Kingdom	47·0	53·7
Union of South Africa	27·4	10·9
Northern Rhodesia	2·0	8·4
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	8·3	7·8

Percentage Trade by Countries, 1950, by value—contd.

	Imports %	Exports %
United States	4·9	6·1
Other Foreign countries ..	10·4	13·1
	100·0	100·0

3. Chief Countries with which Southern Rhodesia Traded, 1950

	Imports £ million	Exports £ million
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
United Kingdom	27·7	21·9
Union of South Africa	16·2	4·4
Northern Rhodesia	1·2	3·4
Australia	1·4	1·5
India	1·0	0·3
Canada	0·9	0·1
Nyasaland	0·3	0·5
Bechuanaland	0·2	0·2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	49·9	32·9
FOREIGN—		
United States	2·0	2·5
Persia	1·6	—
Italy	0·7	0·2
Mozambique	0·6	0·1
France	0·6	0·3
Sweden	0·4	0·2
Belgian Congo	0·4	0·5
Germany	0·3	0·5
Egypt	(a)	0·8
Denmark	0·04	0·8
Netherlands	0·3	0·6
Norway	0·2	0·2
Belgium	0·08	0·2

4. Chief Exports, 1950

	£ million
Tobacco and cigarettes	17·8
Gold Bar	6·4
Asbestos	5·3
Apparel	2·6
Chrome ore	1·7
Cattle hides	1·4
Coal and coke	0·5

5. Tariff and Preferential System

There are three grades of tariff—the lowest for the produce of the United Kingdom, the Colonial Empire, Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland; an intermediate tariff for the Dominions, India and Trusteeship Territories administered by the Dominions; and a general tariff.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

Much progress was made with the development of industry during the war. The following industries were set up: Metal manufacturing and engineering, a very successful state-owned cotton mill, boot and shoe manufacturing, food processing, manufacture of building materials from asbestos cement.

After the war an iron and steel industry was established to process Rhodesian ore and it now produces 33,000 tons of steel a year. Other new industries are: candy factories, malt industry, distilleries, paint works, insecticide producers, clothing manufacture, textile mills, furniture factories, manufacture of plastics.

An indication of this development is given by the value of imports of capital goods, which totalled £22,500,000 in 1949.

Steps are being taken to establish an industry for processing chrome ore into ferro-chrome.

Growth of Industry

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Gross Output £ Thousand
	Manufacturing Industries		
1946	435	39,958	17,264
1947	430	40,684	21,058
1948	473	47,848	25,858
1949	508	54,195	31,316
	Other Industries		
1946	89	25,370	5,572
1947	185	30,173	7,904
1948	260	36,916	11,849
1949	315	43,130	15,218
	All Industries		
1946	524	65,328	22 836
1947	615	70,857	28,962
1948	733	84,764	37,707
1949	823	97,325	46,534

BURMA

Part of what is now Burma became British in 1826. The whole country was annexed to India in 1886 and was part of India until in 1937 Burma became a separate territory with a large measure of self-government. In June, 1947, a Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that Burma's status should be that of an independent sovereign republic.

On December 10th, 1947, the Burma Independence Act received the Royal Assent in the United Kingdom Parliament.

This change did not disturb the existing preferential arrangements of Burma with the United Kingdom, nor the tariff treatment which she accorded to other Commonwealth countries.

Burma continues to receive the benefit of preferential rates of import duty in the United Kingdom under the authority of Section 3 of the Burma Independence Act 1947 and continues to accord preferential rates to certain United Kingdom and Colonial imports. She also gives special rates to India and Pakistan and receives special rates from them, but these are rather in the nature of a relic of the former customs union of the three countries. No other Commonwealth country receives preferential treatment under the Burmese Customs Tariff.

EIRE

In April 1949 Eire repealed the External Relations Act by which she acknowledged some British control in external affairs and the Republic of Ireland Act was enacted, establishing Eire as a sovereign independent democratic state.

Separation, however, is not complete. By the Ireland Act of 1949, passed by the United Kingdom Parliament, the Republic of Ireland is not regarded as a foreign country. An Eire citizen is still provided for in the British Nationality Act, 1948, and is treated in exactly the same way under existing law as if he were a British subject. If he lives in the United Kingdom he is allowed to vote and is liable for military service.

The preferential treatment accorded by the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic to the trade between the two countries is still governed by the United Kingdom-Eire Trade Agreement of 1938, as amended by the Agreement of 1948, both of which have been accepted by the Government of the Irish Republic. Agreements of 1932 governing the mutual accord of preferences also remain in force between both Canada and the Union of South Africa and the Republic. In addition, the Republic continues to accord preferential treatment to all other Commonwealth countries.

COLONIES, PROTECTORATES and TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES

NOTE.—

TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES.—For details of their history and present status see page 90.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Figures refer to 1950 unless otherwise stated. Figures for 1951 will be found on pp. 297–300.

"E. and C." = Empire and Commonwealth.

PREFERENCE.—"Granted" means granted by the Colony to the United Kingdom and in most cases other Empire and Commonwealth countries as well.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY.—Very little heavy industry, such as iron and steel manufactures or heavy engineering, exists in the Colonies, chiefly because power and labour are not available. Exceptions are the processing of copper in Northern Rhodesia and Cyprus and of tin in Malaya. In some Colonies heavy engineering workshops serve the need of railways or harbour installations.

Generally speaking, however, the tendency has been to develop industries on the following lines:

(1) Those which process local primary products either for home consumption or to bring them a stage nearer the final form in which they will be used, in readiness for export.
(2) Those carrying on simple manufactures using local raw materials, such as vegetable oils used for soap making, timber for cabinet making, and peasant industries like spinning and handloom weaving, and leather working.
(3) Industries producing building materials like cement and timber.

For further information see "Industrial Development in the British Colonies", Documents R.2067 and R.2068 issued by the Central Office of Information, January 17th, 1951.

MEDITERRANEAN

GIBRALTAR

Captured in 1704 during the war of the Spanish Succession, and ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Under the constitution promulgated in 1949 the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, which has 3 ex-officio members, 5 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial).

Area.—2¼ square miles.

Population.—(1949) 25,000.

Immigration.—7 Commonwealth citizens in 1950.

Imports.—£5,023,000; 52 per cent from U.K., 8·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£634,000; 10·4 per cent to U.K.

Preference.—Granted.

MALTA

Ceded to Britain in 1800, and confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. An important naval base.

Responsible government was re-established in 1947, but the Legislature may not pass laws touching the public safety, defence, relations with foreign states, currency and immigration. Laws dealing with reserved subjects may be made by the Governor subject to the approval of the Sovereign or by Order in Council.

Area.—(Incl. Gozo) 122 square miles.

Capital.—Valetta.

Population.—(1949) 311,000.

Immigration.—Average 218 per annum, 1946–50, of which 29 per cent were from the U.K.

Imports.—£14,630,000; 47·9 per cent from U.K. and 9·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£979,000; 34·7 per cent to U.K.

Chief Exports.—Potatoes, onions, hides and skins, and gloves.

Preference.—Granted.

CYPRUS

In 1878 the Sultan of Turkey "assigned the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England". It was formally annexed to the British Empire on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914.

In 1946 the United Kingdom government offered the island a wide measure of constitutional reform, but in view of the substantial majority who rejected it the proposals were not put into operation.

Area.—3,527 square miles.

Capital.—Nicosia.

Population.—(1950) 485,000.

Exchange Rate.—180 Cyprus piastres = £1 sterling.

Imports.—£13,474,000; 46·8 per cent from U.K. and 12·2 per cent from other E. and C. countries

Exports.—£11,059,000; 20·1 per cent to U.K. and 5·1 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Copper concentrates, pyrites ore, carobs and citrus fruit.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Copper, asbestos, chrome umber and gypsum processing; foodstuffs; wines and spirits; tobacco; buttons; artificial teeth; soap; leather goods; bricks, tiles and cement; textiles; village industries include lace; dried fruits; baskets and mats; pottery and bricks.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

KENYA

Provisionally placed under British protection in 1823, and declared a protectorate in 1895.

Has a Legislative Council of 39, including 17 elected members.

Area.—224,960 square miles.

Capital.—Nairobi.

Population.—(1948) 5,406,000.

Immigration.—Average 9,670 per annum from 1946–50, of whom 48·7 per cent were Europeans. Most of the rest were Indian, Goan or Arab.

Imports.—£31,706,000; 54·4 per cent from U.K. and 21·2 per cent from other E. and C. countries

Exports.—£19,714,000; 32·0 per cent to U.K. and 23·1 per cent to E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sisal, cotton, coffee, hides and tea.

Preference.—Precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties. (a)

Secondary Industry.—Includes a wide range of foodstuffs; domestic chemicals; soap; footwear; domestic hardware; building materials; clothing; plastics and plywood, many on a small scale only.

New Industries Contemplated.—Glass; nails; matches; pectate from sisal; sanitary fittings and cement.

(a) See page 91.

UGANDA

Became a British protectorate in 1892. Has a Legislative Council of 6 ex-officio, 10 official and 16 unofficial members.

Area.—93,981 square miles.

Capital.—Entebbe.

Population.—(1949) 5,050,000

Immigration.—Average about 2,055 per year in 1949 and the first half of 1950, of whom about 45 per cent were European and 50 per cent Indian, Goan or Arab.

Imports.—£15,358,000; 53 per cent from U.K. and 19·5 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£28,879,000; 28·4 per cent to U.K. and 46·6 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Cotton, coffee, cotton seed, sugar.

Preference.—Precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties. (a)

Secondary Industry.—Cigarette-making.

New Industries Contemplated.—Include a cement works; a textile spinning, weaving and finishing industry; a cotton blanket industry.

TANGANYIKA

Formerly German East Africa, and became a mandated territory in 1920. Now a Trusteeship Territory.

Has a Legislative Council of 8 ex-officio, 7 nominated official, and 14 unofficial members.

Area.—362,688 square miles.

Capital.—Dar-es-Salaam.

Population.—(1948) 7,478,000.

Immigration.—Average 7,342 per annum for 1949–50, of whom 55·5 per cent were European. Most of the rest were Indian, Goan or Arab.

Imports.—£24,000,000; 55·9 per cent from U.K. and 17·0 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£25,000,000; 42·8 per cent to U.K. and 21·9 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sisal, cotton, coffee.

Preference.—Precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties (a) and also by the terms of the original mandate.

(a) See page 91.

Note.—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were amalgamated into one customs area in 1949 under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department.

Secondary Industry.—Includes leather goods and boots and shoes; furniture making and a brewery.

New Industries Contemplated.—Include an iron and steel industry if the investigation into a coal deposit in the Southern Province is successful.

NYASALAND

Proclaimed a British protectorate in 1891.

Has an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, the Governor having the right of veto.

Area.—48,444 square miles.

Capital.—Zomba.

Population.—(1950) 2,349,000.

Immigration.—304 in 1950, of whom all except 2 were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£7,543,000; 46·5 per cent from U.K. and 27·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£5,052,000; 64·5 per cent to U.K. and 18·0 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Tobacco, tea, cotton.

Preference.—Precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties. (a)

Secondary Industry.—Cigarette and tobacco manufacture.

New Industries Contemplated.—Plywood for tea chests and furniture manufacture; paper pulp from bango reeds; soap; sawmilling.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Administered by the British South Africa Company from 1889 to 1924, when it became a British protectorate.

Has a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, 9 official members, 10 elected members, 2 unofficial members nominated to represent African interests, and 2 Africans.

Area.—290,323 square miles.

Capital.—Lusaka.

Population.—(1950) 1,866,000.

(a) See page 91.

Immigration.—Average 5,611 per annum from 1946–50, of whom 31 per cent were Europeans born in the British Isles and 50 per cent Europeans born in the Union of South Africa.

Imports.—£26,710,000; 39·7 per cent from U.K. and 46·2 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£49,942,000; 47·8 per cent to U.K. and 16·2 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Copper, cobalt alloy, vanadium oxide.

Preference.—Granted in the Zambesi Basin area, which forms 90 per cent of the territory. In the Congo Basin area, which forms the other 10 per cent preference is precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties. (a)

Secondary Industry.—Manufacture of furniture; soap; blankets; timber; oxygen and acetylene; bricks.

New Industry Contemplated.—Cement.

ZANZIBAR

Ceded to Britain in 1890.

Has a Legislative Council of 4 ex-officio, 4 official and 8 unofficial members.

Area.—(incl. Pemba) 1,020 square miles.

Capital.—Zanzibar.

Population.—(1948) 269,000.

Immigration.—29 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£3,750,000; 28·6 per cent from U.K.

Exports.—£5,074,000; 14·5 per cent to U.K.

Chief Exports.—Cloves, copra.

Preference.—Precluded by the Congo Basin Treaties. (a)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

Became a British protectorate in 1884.

Area.—68,000 square miles.

Capital.—Hargeisa.

Population.—(1949) 500,000.

Immigration.—122 in 1950, including Eritrea (b); all Commonwealth citizens

(a) See page 91.

(b) The former Italian colony of Eritrea is at present under British administration. It is due to be federated with Ethiopia by September 15th, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations resolution of December 2nd, 1950.

Imports.—£1,217,000; 19·1 per cent from U.K. and 47·2 per cent from other E.C. countries.

Exports.—£646,000; 94·9 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Hides and skins.

Preference.—Granted.

SOUTH AFRICA

BASUTOLAND

First became British in 1868 when a protectorate was proclaimed at the request of the Basutos.

Governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Area.—11,716 square miles.

Chief Town.—Maseru.

Population.—(1946) 563,000.

Imports.—£2,556,000.

Exports.—£2,588,000; 80 per cent to Union of South Africa.

Chief Exports.—Wool, mohair, wheat, cattle and hides.

Preference.—Granted. The three High Commission territories form a customs union with the Union of South Africa.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

Declared a protectorate at the request of the inhabitants in 1885.

Governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Area.—275,000 square miles.

Chief Town.—Serowe.

Population.—(1946) 293,964.

Imports.—£1,487,000.

Exports.—£1,626,000; 36 per cent to Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Chief Exports.—Cattle.

Preference.—Granted. The three High Commission territories form a customs union with the Union of South Africa.

SWAZILAND

First came under British protection in 1881.

Governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Area.—6,705 square miles.

Chief Town.—Mbabane.

Population.—(1946) 187,213

Imports.—£1,091,000.

Exports.—£2,145,000; 41 per cent to U.K. and 36 per cent to Union of South Africa.

Chief Exports.—Asbestos, cattle hides and skins.

Preference.—Granted. The three High Commission territories form a customs union with the Union of South Africa.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

A former German colony, South-West Africa has been administered by the Union of South Africa as a Class "C" mandated territory since 1920. When other mandatory powers surrendered their mandates in 1946 and entered into Trusteeship Agreements with the United Nations, the Union of South Africa continued to administer the mandate. Since 1949 she has taken steps to bring South-West Africa more closely into the Union, and the territory is now represented in the Union House of Assembly.

On July 11th, 1950, the International Court of Justice at the Hague ruled that South-West Africa was still under international mandate, that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including the obligation to submit reports on its administration, and that South Africa was not competent to modify the international status of South-West Africa without consent of the United Nations.

On December 13th, 1950, this opinion was noted by a resolution of the United Nations Assembly which set up an *ad hoc* negotiating committee to confer with the South African Government. In a report issued on October 17th, 1951, the Committee declared that the South African Government was prepared to resume its international obligations under the League of Nations mandate by negotiating a new international instrument "with the three remaining members of the Allied and Associated Powers" (the United Kingdom, the United States and France). The Committee put forward a counter proposal suggesting the setting up of special United Nations machinery analagous to that of the League, under

which terms for the international supervision of South-West Africa could be formulated. The Union Government refused to accept this proposal, and stated that they could not agree to submit reports on the territory. Deadlock remains.

Area.—317,725 square miles.

Capital.—Windhoek.

Population.—(1946) 352,075.

Chief Exports.—Diamonds, Karakul skins.

Imports.—£13,100,000.

Exports.—£21,500,000.

Preference.—Same as the Union of South Africa.

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Recognized by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 as British, and created a colony in 1843.

Has an Executive Council of 8 members and a Legislative Council of 3 ex-officio members, 3 official members, 1 elected member and 6 unofficial members.

Area.—4,003 square miles.

Capital.—Bathurst.

Population.—(1949) 268,000.

Immigration.—66 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£2,752,000; 59·3 per cent from U.K. and 11·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£1,743,000; 95·1 per cent to U.K. and 1·0 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Groundnuts, palm kernels.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Small dairy industry processing butter; native crafts which cater for the needs of the family and the village.

New Industries Contemplated.—Oil-pressing plants.

GOLD COAST

Came finally under British rule in 1821. The Northern Territories were added in 1897 and became a protectorate in 1901. Ashanti came under British protection in 1906, and Togoland under British mandate in 1919.

Under the new constitution set up in February, 1951, there is a Legislative Assembly of 84 members of whom 75 are Africans. Thirty-three of these are indirectly elected by electoral colleges, 37 represent Territorial Councils and are elected by the paramount chiefs, and 5 representing the towns are directly elected. There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 8 African members and 3 European ex-officio members. Certain powers are reserved to the Governor, including the right to veto bills passed by the Assembly and if necessary the right to enact legislation on his own initiative.

Area.—91,843 square miles.

Capital.—Accra.

Population.—(1948) 4,118,000.

Immigration.—1,086 in 1950, of whom all except 8 were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£45,869,000; 56·9 per cent from U.K. and 7·2 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£76,283,000; 35·9 per cent to U.K. and 6·3 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Cocoa, gold, manganese ore, timber, diamonds.

Preference.—Precluded by the Anglo-Dutch Convention of 1871.

Secondary Industry.—Sawmilling; furniture making and woodworking; soap manufacture; leather; cotton cloth; fruit juices; hats.

New Industries Contemplated.—Laundry and dry cleaning; cassava processing; brick and tile works; hat and helmet factory; woodworking; printing; weaving; oil mills for processing groundnuts and copra; fish and fruit cannery; salt-making; cement; grainmilling; matches; aluminium from the Volta Dam scheme.

NIGERIA

Nigeria consists of a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos was ceded in 1861 from a native King, and placed under Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until 1886, when a separate colony and protectorate of Lagos was established. In 1900 Northern and Southern Nigeria were formed. In 1906 Lagos was united with the latter. In 1914 Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated.

A new constitution was set up by Order in Council on June 29th, 1951. It gives to Nigerians a full share in the shaping of Government policy and the direction of executive action, and provides

greater autonomy for the three regions, North, West and East. The new House of Representatives (the Central Legislative Chamber) has 136 elected members out of a total of 148, and each of the Regional Houses of Assembly has approximately 80 elected members.

There is also a central executive body, known as the Council of Ministers, and in each of the three regions a Regional Executive Council. There are 12 Ministers and 6 official members of the Council of Ministers; and in Regional Executive Councils there is a varying number of Ministers who in all cases outnumber official members. The Central Council of Ministers has the power of giving directions on any subject to the Regional Executive Councils.

Area (incl. Cameroons).—372,674 square miles.

Capital.—Lagos.

Population.—(1949) 25,000,000.

Immigration.—1,676 in 1950, of whom all except 13 were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£59,695,000; 62·0 per cent from U.K. and 8·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£87,203,000; 78·7 per cent to U.K. and 0·8 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Cocoa, ground-nuts, palm kernels, tin ore, and palm oil.

Preference.—Not granted.

Secondary Industry.—Cotton weaving; cordage and mat manufacture; palm oil mills; dairying; canning butter; fruit juice manufacture; sugar refining; soap manufacture; sawmilling.

New Industries Contemplated.—Canning of meat, fish and vegetables; brick and tile manufacture; production of potash, lime and phosphates for fertilizers; milling of groundnut oil; expansion of sugar refining.

CAMEROONS

Formally a German colony. Became a mandated territory in 1920. Now a Trusteeship Territory administered as part of Nigeria.

Area.—34,081 square miles.

Population.—1,027,100.

Trade.—Included in Nigeria.

Chief Exports.—Cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, bananas.

Preference.—Precluded by the terms of the original mandate.

SIERRA LEONE

Ceded to Britain in 1787. A protectorate was declared over the adjoining territory in 1896.

Under the constitution of July 30th, 1948, there is a Legislative Council of 30 elected members.

Area.—27,925 square miles.

Capital.—Freetown.

Population.—(1950) 1,880,000.

Immigration.—349 in 1950, of whom all except 5 were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£6,746,000; 63·9 per cent from U.K. and 22·9 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£7,857,000; 82·0 per cent to U.K. and 4·1 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Iron ore, palm kernels, diamonds, gold.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sawmilling; rice milling; furniture; prefabricated wooden houses; pork and bean factory.

New Industries Contemplated.—Palm-kernel cracking; fruit juice manufacture; coffee milling; groundnut pressing mill.

FAR EAST

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Comprises the British protectorated Malay states of Johore, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, and the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca.

The Federal Government consists of a High Commissioner, a Federal Executive, and a Federal Legislative Council, while in each state there is an Executive Council and a Council of State. There is also a Rulers' Conference which exchanges views with the High Commissioner on federal matters.

Besides the High Commissioner the Federal Council consists of 75 members, 14 of whom are British officials, 9 Malay Ministers of State and 61 non-officials nominated by the High Commissioner to represent both racial groups and economic interests.

Area.—50,690 square miles.

Capital.—Kuala Lumpur.

Population.—(1950) 5,227,000.

Immigration.—5,559 in 1950, of whom all except 22 were Commonwealth citizens. This included Singapore.

Exchange Rate.—1 Straits Settlements dollar = 2s. 4d.

Imports.—£340,059,000; 17·4 per cent from U.K. and 23·1 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£468,100,000; 13·6 per cent to U K., and 19·0 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Rubber, tin, petroleum, copra, iron ore, pepper.

Preference.—Granted.

SINGAPORE

A Crown Colony with a Legislative Council which has an unofficial majority. An important naval base.

Area.—224 square miles.

Population.—(1950) 1,015,000.

Immigration.—See Malaya.

Trade.—See Malaya.

Chief Exports.—Tin, canned pineapples and produce of surrounding territories.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry of Malaya and Singapore.—Bricks, pottery and glass manufacture; chemicals; soap; matches; metal manufacture and repair; textiles and clothing; leather and leather goods; woodworking; paper making; pineapple canning; margarine manufacture; glycerine; plastics; rubber goods.

NORTH BORNEO

North Borneo became a settlement in 1763, and a British protectorate in 1888. Now includes Labuan, which was formerly part of the Straits Settlements.

The Governor has an Advisory Council of 8 European officials, 4 European unofficials, 7 local natives and 4 Chinese.

Area (incl. Labuan).—29,387 square miles.

Capital.—Jesselton.

Population.—(1949) 344,000.

Immigration.—194 in 1950, of whom all except 4 were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£5,400,000; 2·0 per cent from U.K. and 31·5 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£10,700,000; 20·6 per cent to U.K. and 55·1 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Rubber, copra, timber, tobacco.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sawmilling; tanning extract.

BRUNEI

A Protected State placed under British protection in 1886. Administered by a British Resident, with the officer who administers Sarawak as High Commissioner for Brunei.

Area.—2,226 square miles.

Capital.—Brunei.

Population.—(1949), 42,000.

Imports.—£6,445,000.

Exports.—£23,962,000.

Chief Exports.—Rubber, natural gas and mangrove extract.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Cottage industries produce silverware, brassware, mats and straw articles; tanning extract; native boats; sawmilling.

SARAWAK

Government first obtained by the Brooke family in 1842. The State was placed under British protection in 1888. Ceded to Britain as a Crown Colony in 1946.

Has a Supreme Council of 7 Europeans, 1 Chinese and 4 Malay members, and a Legislative Council, known as the Council Negri, of 14 official members, 11 unofficial members, and 15 standing members.

Area.—47,071 square miles.

Capital.—Kuching.

Population.—(1949) 550,000.

Imports.—£33,755,000; 1·9 per cent from U.K. and 93·4 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£43,702,000; 2·3 per cent to U.K. and 59·5 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Petroleum and rubber.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sawmilling; tanning extract; flour; soap; matches; bricks and pottery; chemicals; aerated water; rubber processing; petroleum refining.

HONG KONG

Ceded to Britain in 1842.

Has a Legislative Council consisting of 9 official and not more than 8 unofficial members.

Area.—391 square miles (including the Leased territories). Area of Hong Kong Island 32 square miles.

Population.—(1950) 2,260,000.

Immigration.—1,984 in 1950, of whom all except 22 were Commonwealth citizens.

Exchange Rate.—1 H.K. dollar = 1s. 3d.

Imports.—£236,729,000; 10·7 per cent from U.K. and 20·2 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£232,222,000; 4·5 per cent to U.K. and 22·4 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports (incl. the entrepot trade).—Oils and fats, textile materials and metal manufactures.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Engineering; metals; chemicals; textiles; enamelled hollow-ware; boots and shoes; electric torches and batteries; rattan furniture; rope; trunks and suitcases; lamps and lampware; hats and caps; umbrellas; film production; plastics; textile machinery; electric irons; paper mills; woollen yarn; building materials; steel for building from old ships' plates.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN

ADEN

First occupied by the British in 1839 and originally administered as part of India. Became a Crown Colony in 1937. Includes Perim, Socotra and the Kuria Muria Islands.

Has had a Legislative Council since 1947. Is an important coaling station.

Area.—Colony: 80 square miles. Protectorate: 112,000 square miles.

Capital.—Aden.

Population.—(1949) Colony: 81,000. Protectorate: 650,000.

Immigration.—411 in 1950, all except 5 of whom were Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£41,838,000; 8·5 per cent from U.K. and 19·4 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£19,352,000; 5·9 per cent to U.K. and 4·8 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Salt.

Preference.—Not granted, as there is no customs tariff, Aden being a free port.

MAURITIUS

Captured by the British in 1810.

Has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 3 ex-officio, 12 nominated and 19 elected members.

Area (incl. Dependencies).—809 square miles.

Capital.—Port Louis.

Population.—475,000.

Immigration.—88 in 1950, of whom all except 5 were Commonwealth citizens. These figures include immigrants into the Seychelles.

Exchange Rate.—1 rupee = 1s. 6d.

Imports.—£13,185,000; 36·5 per cent from U.K. and 37·5 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£11,465,000; 48·7 per cent to U.K. and 50·9 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Sugar.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sugar; manufacture of alcohol; rum and wine distillation; fibre; tobacco; tea; edible oils; processing of foodstuffs; sawmilling; iron works.

SEYCHELLES

Captured by the British in 1794 and assigned to Britain in 1810. Has a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are elected.

Area.—157 square miles.

Capital.—Victoria.

Population.—(1949) 35,000.

Immigration.—See Mauritius.

Exchange Rate.—1 rupee = 1s. 6d.

Imports.—£441,000; 42·6 per cent from U.K. and 32·9 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£609,000; 22·4 per cent to U.K. and 3·4 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Copra, essential oils and guano.

Preference.—Granted.

ST. HELENA

Captured by the British in 1673 and ceded to the Crown in 1821. Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are dependencies of St. Helena.

The Governor has an Advisory Council of 6 unofficial members as well as an Executive Council of 3 official members.

Area (excl. Dependencies).—47 square miles.

Capital.—Jamestown.

Population.—(1949) 4,800.

Immigration.—44, including Ascension Island, in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£120,000; 62·5 per cent from U.K. and 26·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£140,000; 95·7 per cent to U.K. and 4·3 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Hemp fibre.

Preference.—Granted.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

First settled by the British in 1764 and finally occupied in 1833.

Has a Legislative Council of 12, of whom four are elected.

South Georgia, the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich Islands and Graham's Land (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

In recent years Argentine and Chilean naval expeditions have violated these territories by establishing themselves at various points on them. The two governments have rejected all notes of protest sent by the British Government and have refused to submit the disputes to the International Court of Justice.

Area. (excl. Dependencies)—4,618 square miles.

Chief Town.—Stanley.

Population.—(1949) 2,300.

Immigration.—77 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£6,263,000; 9·4 per cent from U.K. and 0·4 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£7,145,000; 96·5 per cent to U.K.

Chief Export.—Wool. The Dependencies export seal oil and whale oil.

Preference.—Granted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BAHAMAS

Regarded as British in 1578, but not settled until 1647.

Has a nominated Legislative Council, and an elected Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Area.—4,404 square miles.

Capital.—Nassau.

Population.—(1949) 77,000.

Immigration.—49 Commonwealth and 6 Foreign immigrants in 1950.

Imports.—£6,136,000; 28·4 per cent from U.K. and 22·0 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£903,000; 20·4 per cent to U.K. and 40·0 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Tomatoes.

Preference.—Granted.

BARBADOS

First settled by the British in 1627.

Has an appointed Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected on a moderate franchise.

Area.—166 square miles.

Capital.—Bridgetown.

Population.—(1949) 205,000.

Immigration.—1,228 Commonwealth and 17 foreign citizens went to the West Indies in 1950. These figures do not include immigrants into Jamaica, Trinidad, the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Imports.—£8,066,000; 46·6 per cent from U.K. and 35·9 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£5,759,000; 41·2 per cent to U.K., and 55·3 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar, molasses and rum.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sugar refining; rum distilling; cotton seed processing; pottery; woodworking.

BERMUDA

First settled by the British in 1609 and became a colony in 1684.

Has a representative House of Assembly of 36 members elected every five years by owners, including women, of freehold property, of not less than £60 in value.

Area.—21 square miles.

Capital.—Hamilton.

Population.—(1950) 37,000.

Immigration.—250 in 1950, only 6 of these being foreigners.

Imports.—£8,209,000; 29·6 per cent from U.K. and 20·6 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£955,000; 5·4 per cent to U.K. and 9·7 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Lily buds and bulbs.

Preference.—Granted.

JAMAICA

Captured by the British in 1655, and formerly recognized as British in 1670 by the Treaty of Madrid.

Has a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor and a House of Representatives of 32 members elected by universal adult suffrage.

Area (excl. Dependencies).—4,411 square miles.

Capital.—Kingston.

Population.—(1949) 1,374,000.

Immigration.—Average 1946–50 was 2,344 British and 311 foreign per year.

Imports.—£22,379,000; 42·9 per cent from U.K. and 26·0 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£15,109,000; 56·9 per cent to U.K. and 32·2 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar, rum, cigars, bananas.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sugar mills; rum; cigars and cigarettes; citrus pulp and orange juice; coconut products; logwood dyes; cornmeat; condensed milk; buttons; sisal rope; soap; boots and shoes; essential oils; plaster boards; cosmetics; fertilizers; matches and food products.

New Industries Contemplated.—Aluminium and processing of bauxite; cement; cotton cloth.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

First settled by the British in 1734. Are a dependency of Jamaica.

Area.—93 square miles.

Capital.—Georgetown.

Population.—(1948) 6,800.

Immigration.—See Jamaica.

Trade.—Included with Jamaica.

Chief Exports.—Turtles and turtle shell.

Preference.—Granted.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

First settled by the British in 1778, and now a dependency of Jamaica.

Area.—202 square miles.

Capital.—Grand Turk.

Population.—(1948) 6,500.

Immigration.—See Jamaica.

Trade.—Included with Jamaica.

Chief Export.—Salt.

Preference.—Granted.

TRINIDAD

Captured by the British in 1797 and ceded by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Has a Legislative Council of 3 ex-officio, and 23 unofficial members, of whom 5 are nominated and 18 elected.

Area.—1,980 square miles.

Capital.—Port of Spain.

Population.—(1949) 611,000.

Immigration.—1,673 in 1950, of whom 382 were from the U.K., 482 from other parts of the British West Indies, 121 from the U.S.A., and 270 Chinese.

Imports.—£35,255,000; 40·4 per cent from U.K. and 18·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£36,998,000; 25·8 per cent to U.K. and 20·8 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Petroleum, sugar, asphalt, cocoa and rum.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Oil-refining; asphalt manufacture; building stone; bottle manufacture; sugar mills; copra processing; citrus fruit juices; sawmilling; clothing; beer; tobacco; matches; rum; furniture; bricks and tiles; glass; chemicals; candles; toilet preparations; biscuits.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands)

First colonized by the British in 1624, and finally became British by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. The Leeward Islands are a Federal Colony which has a General Legislature of 10 official and 10 elected members, and is composed of the four presidencies of (1) Antigua and Barbuda, (2) St. Kitts-Nevis, (3) Montserrat, and (4) the British Virgin Islands. Each of these presidencies has a Legislative Council.

ANTIGUA

Area.—171 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 44,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£1,335,000.

Exports.—£1,165,000.

Chief Exports.—Sugar and cotton.

Preference.—Granted.

MONTSERRAT

Area.—32 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 13,500.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£150,000; 41·3 per cent from U.K. and 49·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£92,000.

Chief Exports.—Cotton and sugar.

Preference.—Granted.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

Area.—153 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 47,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£1,236,000; 44·7 per cent from U.K. and 42·1 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£1,264,000; 78·7 per cent to U.K. and 17·7 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar and cotton.

Preference.—Granted.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Area.—67 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 5,600.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£65,000; 6·0 per cent from U.K. and 4·5 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£32,000.

Chief Export.—Kapok.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry of the Leeward Islands.—Sugar mills; rum distilling; cotton ginning; cornmeal; citrus fruit juice.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Have one Governor for the four islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica). In July, 1950, the Colonial Office announced that a majority of the members of the Legislative Councils of each of the four colonies would be elected by universal adult suffrage.

GRENADA

First ceded to Britain in 1763.

Has a Legislative Council of 14 members, of whom 3 are officials, 3 are nominated and 8 are elected.

Area.—133 square miles.

Capital.—St. George's.

Population.—(1949) 75,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£1,255,000; 39·5 per cent from U.K. and 40·6 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£1,458,000; 35·8 per cent to U.K. and 8·6 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Cocoa and nutmeg.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Soap; sugar refining; rum distilling; cotton ginning; lime oil.

ST. LUCIA

First settled by the British in 1639, but continually changed hands with the French until finally ceded to Britain in 1803.

Has a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

Area.—233 square miles.

Capital.—Castries.

Population.—(1949) 76,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£1,328,000; 55·2 per cent from U.K. and 27·0 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£444,000; 60·4 per cent to U.K. and 25·7 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar, copra, fruit.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sugar mills; soap; edible oils; lime oil and juice.

ST. VINCENT

Captured by the British in 1762, and finally ceded to Britain in 1783.

Has a Legislative Council of 3 ex-officio, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Area.—150 square miles.

Capital.—Kingstown.

Population.—(1949) 66,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£823,000; 49·5 per cent from U.K. and 33·5 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£446,000; 27·8 per cent to U.K. and 37·0 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Arrowroot and raw cotton.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Arrowroot processing; cotton ginning and oil pressing; sugar refining; fish oil; cassava starch.

DOMINICA

Finally became British in 1783, and transferred from the Leeward Islands to the Windward Islands in 1940.

Has a Legislative Council consisting of 3 ex-officio, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Area.—305 square miles.

Capital.—Roseau.

Population.—(1948) 51,000.

Immigration.—See Barbados.

Imports.—£876,000; 41·7 per cent from U.K. and 46·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£455,000; 30·1 per cent to U.K. and 33·6 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Limes.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Lime juice and oil; coconut oil and soap; rum distilling; bay oils; nutmeg oil; handicrafts.

BRITISH HONDURAS

First ceded to Britain in 1670, but was not finally peaceful until 1798. Has a Legislative Council of 3 official and 10 unofficial members (6 elected and 4 nominated).

Area.—8,867 square miles.

Capital.—Belize.

Population.—(1949) 65,000.

Immigration.—35 in 1950, 3 of whom were foreigners.

Imports.—£2,197,000; 31·6 per cent from U.K. and 18·4 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£1,195,000; 27·9 per cent to U.K. and 39·4 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Timber (especially mahogany), gum, grape fruit.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sawmilling; fruit juice canning; furniture making; shoes; clothing; aerated water; boat building; printing.

BRITISH GUIANA

Finally ceded to Britain in 1814.

Has a Legislative Council of 3 official members and 21 unofficial members (of whom 14 are elected and 7 nominated).

Area.—83,000 square miles.

Capital.—Georgetown.

Population.—(1949) 408,000.

Immigration.—170 in 1950, only 2 of whom were not Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£11,738,000; 45·8 per cent from U.K. and 29·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£10,651,000; 29·1 per cent to U.K. and 64·4 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar, rum, bauxite.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Processing of bauxite, gold and diamonds; sugar milling; rice milling; coconut mills and timber; matches; cigarettes; edible oils; soap; boots and shoes; shirts; jewellery; leather; furniture; bricks and tiles; cottage industries include fruit preserving and making straw hats and handbags.

A second dredge for digging gold has been installed on the Potaro River and the total production of gold is expected to reach 17,000 ounces per annum. When a third dredge is erected on the Konawaruk River production should increase by another 11,000 ounces.

WESTERN PACIFIC

FIJI

Proclaimed a crown colony in 1874, sixteen years after the natives had requested it.

Has a Legislative Council containing 16 official members, 5

European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs, and 5 Indian members (3 elected, 2 nominated).

Area.—7,036 square miles.

Capital.—Suva.

Population.—(1949) 281,000.

Imports.—£6,271,000; 32·0 per cent from U.K. and 51·8 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£7,038,000; 28·3 per cent to U.K. and 49·2 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Sugar and copra.

Preference.—Granted.

Secondary Industry.—Sugar mills; copra processing; pineapple canning; rice milling; dairying; candlenut oil; variety of small manufactures such as boot making; tailoring; jewellery; soap; biscuits; paint.

PACIFIC ISLAND (WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

(Includes also Christmas Island, the Phoenix Group, Fanning, Washington and Ocean Islands)

First discovered by naval officers between 1765 and 1824, and proclaimed a British protectorate in 1882. Finally annexed as a crown colony at the wish of the inhabitants in 1915.

The colony is administered by a High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Area.—375 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 37,000.

Immigration.—101 in 1950, of whom 2 were foreigners. This figure includes immigrants into the Solomon Islands.

Imports.—£251,000; 26·3 per cent from U.K. and 63·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£255,000; 99·6 per cent to U.K. and 0·4 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Copra.

Preference.—Granted.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

Became British in 1885, and a protectorate was proclaimed in 1893. Administered by a High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Area.—14,600 square miles.

Capital.—Honiara.

Population.—(1949) 90,000.

Immigration.—16 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£619,000; 15·9 per cent from U.K. and 67·3 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£858,000; 45·2 per cent to U.K. and 36·8 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Copra.

Preference.—Granted.

TONGA

Became a British Protected State in 1900. Has a Legislative Assembly of 21 members, 14 of whom are elected.

Area.—269 square miles.

Capital.—Nuku'alofa.

Population.—(1949) 46,000.

Immigration.—See Pacific Islands.

Imports.—£581,000; 28·9 per cent from U.K. and 64·7 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£862,000; 92·3 per cent to U.K. and 7·5 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Exports.—Copra and bananas.

Preference.—Granted.

PITCAIRN

First occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* in 1790. Was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1898.

Area.—2 square miles.

Population.—(1948) 120.

Preference.—Not granted.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Placed under an Administrative Union by the Papua and New Guinea Act of 1949 and administered by Australia.

PAPUA

Annexed by Queensland in 1883 and taken over by Australia in 1901.

Area.—90,540 square miles.

Population.—303,000.

Immigration.—13 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—(1948–49) £3,117,000; 67 per cent from Australia.

Exports.—(1948–49) £934,112; 96 per cent to Australia.

Chief Exports.—Copra and rubber.

Preference.—Not granted.

NEW GUINEA

Former German colony administered as a Trusteeship Territory since 1920.

Area.—93,000 square miles.

Capital.—Rabaul.

Population.—(1941) 690,000.

Immigration.—See Papua.

Imports.—(1948–49) £4,394,000; 61·3 per cent from Australia.

Exports.—(1948–49) £3,202,000; 81·6 per cent to Australia.

Chief Exports.—Copra and gold.

Preference.—Not granted.

WESTERN SAMOA

Former German colony now administered by New Zealand as a Trusteeship Territory since 1919.

Area.—1,133 square miles.

Population.—78,155.

Immigration.—5 in 1950, all Commonwealth citizens.

Imports.—£1,095,000; 21 per cent from U.K. and 64 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£1,304,000; 54·7 per cent to U.K. and 26·0 per cent to New Zealand.

Chief Exports.—Copra and cocoa.

Preference.—Granted.

NAURU

Former German colony administered under a joint mandate by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Now a Trusteeship Territory.

Area.—8 square miles.

Population.—(1949) 3,269.

Immigration.—See Pacific Islands.

Imports.—(1949–50) £646,000; 76·2 per cent from Australia.

Exports.—(1949–50) £1,590,000; almost entirely to Australia and New Zealand.

Only Export.—Phosphate.

Preference.—Granted.

CONDOMINIUMS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Under the rule of Egypt until the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882. Reconquered by an Anglo-Egyptian army under Kitchener in 1898, and administered jointly by Britain and Egypt ever since.

Area.—967,500 square miles.

Capital.—Khartoum.

Population.—7,498,000.

Exchange Rate.—97·5 piastres = £1 sterling.

Imports.—£E26,764,000; 41 per cent from U.K. and 25 per cent from other E. and C. countries.

Exports.—£E34,321,000; 54 per cent to U.K. and 14 per cent to other E. and C. countries.

Chief Export.—Cotton.

Preference.—Not granted.

NEW HEBRIDES

These islands were given their present name by Captain Cook in 1774. Inhabited by both French and British, the islands were placed under a joint government by the Anglo-French Convention

of 1906. British and French subjects have equal rights and each power retains jurisdiction over its own citizens.

Area.—5,700 square miles.

Capital.—Vila.

Population.—48,538.

Imports.—£527,983; 1·3 per cent from U.K. and 63 per cent from Australia.

Exports.—£1,419,003; 4 per cent to Australia and 89 per cent to France.

Chief Export.—Copra.

Preference.—Prohibited by the terms of the Convention.

THE TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES

The Trusteeship Territories are a creation of the United Nations. They are dependent territories voluntarily placed under the Trusteeship Council by any sovereign power wishing to do so.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned they consist only of those territories which were German Colonies before the First World War. At the end of the war Germany surrendered her Colonies to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, which then allocated to certain of their number the various territories concerned.

Each power was authorized by the League of Nations to draw up what was known as a Mandate, which was a code of rules by which they proposed to be guided in governing these territories. This mandate was submitted to the League of Nations and approved. The territories were then described as Mandated Territories and the Power administering them was known as the Mandatory Power. The only power the League of Nations possessed in the territories was that of receiving reports on their administration.

There were three classes of Mandates, "A", "B" and "C". The "A" Class Mandate was designed to help advanced people over a more or less brief period before they were able to become sovereign powers themselves. Of these, the United Kingdom undertook two, Iraq and Palestine. Iraq became a sovereign state in 1932. In 1948 the British Mandate in Palestine came to an end and the Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed. After 18 months' warfare small portions of the original area under Mandate were incorporated in Jordan and Egypt.

The United Kingdom undertook three Class "B" Mandates, Tanganyika Territory, British Cameroons and British Togoland. These three Mandated Territories were constituted Trusteeship Territories by the United Kingdom in 1946. This action was entirely voluntary, and the territories are governed along the same lines as other British Colonial territories.

Class "C" Mandates were intended to be administered within the fiscal system of the Mandatory Power. Britain did not undertake any mandate of this class, but she was concerned with the Mandate of the Pacific island of Nauru, which was held jointly by Britain, Australia and New Zealand, but which is administered by Australia.

New Guinea was mandated to Australia, Western Samoa to New Zealand, and South-West Africa to the Union of South Africa. Nauru became a Trusteeship Territory in 1947, New Guinea in 1946, and Western Samoa in the same year. No similar action was taken by the Union of South Africa, which has taken steps to draw South-West Africa into closer relationship with the Union.

The powers of the United Nations in connection with Trusteeship Territories considerably exceed those held by the League of Nations under the former Mandates. There is a Trusteeship Council, which is composed of countries administering Trusteeship Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trusteeship Territories and countries which do not.

The functions of the Trusteeship Council are to consider reports from administering authorities; make periodical visits of inspection; and check conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories.

Under the United Nations Charter Members administering territories which have not yet attained a full measure of self-government have undertaken to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible.

Imperial Preference

Under the terms of the former Mandates, Class "A" Mandates were precluded from either granting or receiving Imperial Preference. Class "B" Mandates could receive it but not grant it. Class "C" Mandates were free either to grant or receive it. All those under Commonwealth countries granted it except New Guinea. No change has been made in these arrangements under the Trusteeship system.

THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

The Congo Basin Treaties cover a large section of Central Africa stretching from the South Atlantic coast across the continent to the Indian Ocean. The first of these treaties was the Berlin Act of 1885, which was modified by the Brussels Act of 1890.

The Berlin Act, in addition to providing for freedom of navigation and freedom of trade, prohibited the imposition of any customs duties in the territories defined by the Act. The Brussels Act of 1890, however, gave power to impose customs duties, but subject to the limitations that there should be no differential treatment on the customs duties of any territory in favour of one or more signatories of the Act as against the remaining signatories.

After the 1914–18 war the Brussels and Berlin Acts were abrogated by the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye in so far as the signatories of the Convention were concerned. This convention embodied the same restrictions on fiscal freedom as the Brussels

Act. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the boundaries of the Area concerned do not coincide with frontiers. The British Territories which are included in the Congo Basin area and thus prevented from giving or receiving Imperial Preference are Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and part of Northern Rhodesia.

There is also the Anglo-Dutch Convention of 1871 which prevents the Gold Coast giving preference to goods from the United Kingdom over those from Holland.

Part II

RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES

Production in Empire and Commonwealth countries, Empire and Commonwealth export or import balance, United Kingdom imports, possibilities of Empire development, customs duties and preference granted in the United Kingdom, if any.

Figures of production and certain United Kingdom imports for 1951 will be found in Part IV.

CEREALS

WHEAT

PRODUCTION

Before the war India was the largest producer of wheat in the Commonwealth. After 1938, however, she alternated with Canada in producing the largest crop. But in 1950 Canada with over 12,000 tons was ahead of India and Pakistan combined. Australia comes next, but her crops are subject to periodic drought. In addition, in 1951 shortage of labour, together with an artificially high price for wool, reduced her crop, and the 1952 crop is apparently not likely to be any larger.

Production of Wheat in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	2,606	2,161
Canada	12,368	10,575
India	6,496	9,222
Pakistan	3,928	
Australia	4,935	4,726
New Zealand	158	140
Union of South Africa	687	449
Basutoland	49	27
Southern Rhodesia	1	2
Kenya	127	89
Sudan	15	14
Cyprus	54	50
Percentage of World Total (a)	28·8	25·8

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of wheat and wheat flour, as the tables below show, but Canada and Australia provide all the exports of wheat except for a small quantity from Kenya and Uganda. In pre-war years India and South Africa were exporters, but now both are net importers.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Wheat

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of wheat as the following table shows:

(a) Excluding China, Russia and Eastern Europe.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	4,366	4,425
Australia	2,312	1,715
Kenya and Uganda	—	6
Total	6,678	6,146
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	3,262	3,965
India	—	367
Union of South Africa	285	163
Southern Rhodesia	38	27
Other African Territories	—	3
New Zealand	156	139
Ceylon	—	3
Malta	—	45
Cyprus	29	33
Others	—	2
Total	3,770	4,747
Export balance	2,908	1,399

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Wheat Flour

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of wheat flour as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	883	1,120
Australia	789	725
Southern Rhodesia	1	3
Kenya and Uganda	6	8
Total	1,679	1,856
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	419	634
India	—	71
Union of South Africa	—	19
Mauritius	14	28
South-West Africa	—	1
Gold Coast	21	12
Carried forward	454	765

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Wheat Flour —contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	454	765
Other African Territories	—	9
Jamaica	—	40
Trinidad and Tobago	48	44
British Guiana	22	18
Other British West Indies	—	14
Hong Kong	—	1
Malaya	118	121
Ceylon	166	200
Malta	—	1
Cyprus	1	7
Sudan	19	6
Aden	—	4
Nigeria	12	5
Other countries	—	20
Total	840	1,255
Export balance	839	601

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Canada has supplied most of the United Kingdom's wheat imports since the war, with much smaller quantities from Australia and the United States. For the first four years imports were regulated by the Anglo-Canadian Wheat Agreement. All wheat imports are bought by the Ministry of Food. Much dissatisfaction was caused among Canadian farmers at the prices fixed each year for the sale of this wheat to the United Kingdom.

Our imports are now being bought under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement of June, 1949. This Agreement fixed maximum and minimum prices in Canadian dollars. The exporting countries (Canada, Australia, United States, France and Uruguay) guaranteed to sell agreed quantities, and importers guaranteed to buy them. A disadvantage of the Agreement is that as the price of Australian wheat was fixed in terms of the Canadian dollar, the price the United Kingdom had to pay for Australian wheat was increased by the devaluation of sterling, although the £ sterling did not change in value in terms of the Australian £.

It is interesting to note that the Thirteenth Report of the Select Committee on Estimates, published on November 23rd, 1949, recommended that the London and Liverpool Grain Markets should be reopened. In September, 1950, the Government relaxed controls

to the extent of accepting offers of North American wheat from private merchants on cost and freight terms as well as f.o.b. terms.

United Kingdom Imports of Wheat

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	2,457	3,153
Australia	299	377
Others	(a)	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	2,756	3,530
FOREIGN—		
Argentine	—	121
United States	448	291
France	49	17
Others	9	9
Total, Foreign countries ..	506	438
Total	3,262	3,968
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	84·5	88·9

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

The International Wheat Agreement came into operation in June, 1949, as mentioned above. For further details see *Grain Crops*, 1950, published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

PREFERENCE

Wheat is on the free list. From 1932–39 foreign wheat was subject to a duty of 2s. per quarter, to which it was limited by the Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement of 1933. The duty was abolished as a result of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of 1938. Foreign wheat flour is subject to a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*, Empire and Commonwealth wheat flour enters free.

MAIZE

PRODUCTION

South Africa is the largest producer of maize in the Commonwealth, with India next. Pakistan, Canada, Australia, Southern

(*a*) Negligible.

Rhodesia and Kenya also grow it, and New Zealand produces a small quantity.

Production of Maize in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	346	286
India	1,682	2,371
Pakistan	368	
Australia	118	144
New Zealand	(a)	10 (b)
Union of South Africa	2,381	1,949
Southern Rhodesia	114	130
Kenya	(a)	134 (b)
Northern Rhodesia	219	88
Uganda	33	44
Sudan	15	18
Percentage of World Total (c) ..	4·2	4·4

IMPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a heavy net importer of maize. The United Kingdom and Canada are substantial importers. Since the war, South Africa, which used to be an exporter, has been on balance an importer, though she began exporting again in 1948 and continued in 1949 and 1950. The two Rhodesias, which also used to be net exporters, are now importers. The total import balance, however, is much less than before the war, due to heavy reductions in United Kingdom imports.

Empire and Commonwealth Net Import Balance

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–49
	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	19	87
Kenya and Uganda	31	26
Sudan	(a)	9
Others	(a)	1
Total	50	123

(a) Not available.
(b) Annual average 1946–49.
(c) Excluding China, Russia and Eastern Europe.

Empire and Commonwealth Net Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–49
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	976	520
Canada	227	189
Southern Rhodesia	18	43
Northern Rhodesia	(a)	7
Tanganyika	(a)	8
Malaya	(a)	8
India	(a)	109
British West Indies	(a)	1
Others	(a)	2
Total	1,221	887

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Unfortunately the United Kingdom has to rely mainly on foreign countries for imports of maize, as the following table shows:

United Kingdom Imports of Maize

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Empire and Commonwealth Countries and the Irish Republic—	11	3
Foreign—		
Soviet Union	267	91
Yugoslavia	60	68
Roumania	14	31
United States	238	90
Argentine	305	456
Others	81	41
Total, Foreign	965	777
Total	976	780
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	1·2	0·4

PREFERENCE

Flat white maize imported from foreign countries pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth maize enters free.

(a) Not available.

OATS

PRODUCTION

Canada produces the largest crop of oats in the Commonwealth, and the United Kingdom is the only other substantial producer, though Australia grows enough to export some. Most of the Canadian crop is consumed locally.

Production of Oats in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	2,692	2,812
Canada	6,374	5,302
Australia	449	481
New Zealand	38	47
Union of South Africa	100	100
Percentage of World Total (a)	21·6	20·3

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of oats, though the trade is small compared with the total production, and the United Kingdom was the only importer in 1950.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	255	326
Australia	142	129
Total	397	455
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	90	152
India	—	6
Union of South Africa	—	22
British West Indies	—	4
Other countries	—	3
Total	90	187
Export balance	307	268

(a) Excluding China, Russia and Eastern Europe.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Soviet Union was the largest supplier of oats to the United Kingdom in 1950. More oats could have been obtained from Canada but for the dollar problem. Australia's exports depend on the available surplus, which is affected by drought and shortage of labour.

United Kingdom Imports of Oats

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Australia	6	51
Canada	—	35
Others	(a)	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	6	87
FOREIGN—		
Soviet Union	84	39
Others	(a)	8
Total, Foreign	90	134
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	6·25	39·6

PREFERENCE

Foreign oats pay a duty of 3s. per cwt., Empire and Commonwealth oats enter free.

BARLEY

PRODUCTION

Canada is the largest Commonwealth grower of barley, with India second and the United Kingdom third. Australia's harvest reached exceptionally high levels in 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Production of Barley in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	1,711	1,889
Canada	3,672	2,959

(a) Negligible.

Production of Barley in Empire and Commonwealth Countries —contd.

	1940	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	2,264	2,402
Pakistan	161	
Australia	510	384
New Zealand	45	47
Union of South Africa	30	31
Sudan	1	1
Cyprus	46	49
Percentage of World Total (a)	25·2	24·2

IMPORT BALANCE

For the years 1946–48 the Empire and Commonwealth was a net exporter of barley, as the table below shows. In 1950 United Kingdom imports alone exceeded the exports of Canada and Australia. Figures for other countries for 1949 and 1950 are not yet available.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Canada	373	259
Australia	272	197
Total	645	456
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	729	390
India	—	69
New Zealand	—	3
Malta	—	2
Cyprus	—	5
Others	—	8
Total	729	477

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Australia is the only Commonwealth country which has supplied us with barley in any substantial quantity since the war. The rest

(a) Excluding China, Russia and Eastern Europe.

of our imports have come from a variety of foreign countries, Russia supplying the most. This is the result of the trade agreements made with Russia at various dates. It is a great pity that the dollar shortage has prevented us importing any from Canada.

United Kingdom Imports of Barley

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Australia	95	48
Others	(a)	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	95	48
FOREIGN—		
Soviet Union	325	179
Argentine	—	101
Iraq	146	14
Morocco	91	40
Syria	14	9
Tunis	4	8
Others	90	20
Total, Foreign	670	371
Total	765	419
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	12·4	11·4

PREFERENCE

Foreign barley, untreated, pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth barley enters free.

RICE

PRODUCTION

India and Pakistan are the only substantial producers of rice in the Commonwealth, and India has the largest output of any country except China. Ceylon and Malaya also grow rice, and smaller quantities are grown in tropical areas of the Empire as far apart as Australia, Nigeria, British Guiana and Tanganyika.

(a) Negligible.

Production of Rice in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1945–50
	thousand tons	
Australia	40	35
India	20,238	27,306
Pakistan	8,137	
Ceylon	197	202
Malaya	390	304
Nigeria	65	41
Tanganyika	12	23
British Guiana	57	61
Percentage of World Total (a) ..	47·0	47·0

IMPORT BALANCE

Before the war the Empire and Commonwealth trade in rice roughly balanced. But the departure of Burma has made the Empire a heavy net importer. In 1950 imports totalled almost twenty times exports, and for the five years 1946–50 the situation looks better on paper only by including Burma for 1946 and 1947 when she was still a member of the Commonwealth. India was an exporter and Pakistan had substantial exports in 1947.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Australia	29	27
Tanganyika	—	2
British Guiana	29	23
Burma (b)	—	243
Total	58	295
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	56	31
Canada	26	19
Union of South Africa	1	25
India and Pakistan	—	96
Zanzibar	—	1
Kenya and Uganda	8	3
Gold Coast	9	2
Carried forward	100	177

(a) Excluding China, Russia and Eastern Europe.
(b) Included in Empire and Commonwealth countries before 1948.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	100	177
Other African Territories	—	1
Jamaica	—	6
Trinidad and Tobago	14	12
Other British West Indies	—	5
New Zealand	3	1
British Borneo	19	14
Malaya	432	350
Ceylon	489	361
Hong Kong	—	32
Mauritius	44	29
Other countries	—	4
Total	1,101	992
Import balance	1,043	697

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Most of our small imports of rice come from foreign countries, especially since Burma left the Commonwealth. As Commonwealth countries which grow rice on any large scale are also great consumers of it, it is difficult to see how this situation can be remedied.

United Kingdom Imports of Rice

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Empire and Commonwealth ..	11	3
Foreign—		
Burma (a)	10	14
Siam	25	11
Others	16	3
Total, Foreign	41	28
Total	52	31
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	21·2	9·7

PREFERENCE

Foreign rice in the husk pays a duty of 6s. per cwt. Empire and Commonwealth rice enters free.

(a) Included in Empire and Commonwealth countries before 1948.

MEAT

BEEF AND VEAL

PRODUCTION

All the four older Dominions produce beef. South Africa, however, consumes most of what she produces while exports from Canada are affected by the dollar shortage, so that Canadian output has gone down since the war. On the other hand, Australian production has increased steadily. The United Kingdom comes second to Australia in order of production.

Production of Beef and Veal in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	637·0	550·0
Australia	652·1	577·1
Canada	409·1	465·7
New Zealand	185·4	182·6
Union of South Africa	360·9	326·7

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of beef and veal, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	37·6	44·1
New Zealand	59·0	62·9
Australia	70·7	84·8
Union of South Africa	—	0·6
South-West Africa	—	0·5
Southern Rhodesia	1·5	2·5
Total	168·8	195·4
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	332·3	394·1
Gold Coast	1·3	1·0
Trinidad	2·4	1·2
Carried forward	336·0	396·3

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance--contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET IMPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	336·0	396·3
Malaya	3·2	2·3
Union of South Africa	—	0·4
Others	4·9	3·9
Total	344·1	402·9
Import balance	175·3	207·5

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Nearly two-thirds of our imports of beef and veal come from foreign countries, mostly the Argentine, but are subject to the vicissitudes of state trading with that country as evidenced in 1950 and 1951. All imports of beef and veal are bought by the Ministry of Food, and the dispute with the Argentine and its results are a condemnation of state trading.

It is a great pity that the dollar shortage prevents us obtaining more from Canada, whose farmers and government would be so much easier to deal with than the Argentine. As a result of state trading, no chilled beef was imported into the United Kingdom after the war until 1951, although a flourishing trade in chilled beef was carried on with the Argentine in pre-war years, and in the 1930's with Australia and New Zealand as well. But the Ministry of Food's ship to shop distribution system was not made speedy enough for chilled beef until 1951.

The following table shows United Kingdom imports of beef and veal:

United Kingdom Imports of Beef and Veal

	1950	Average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Canada	—	19
New Zealand	68	64
Australia	54	67
Others	3	2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	125	152
FOREIGN—		
Argentine	163	194
Uruguay	44	25
Carried forward	207	219

United Kingdom Imports of Beef and Veal—contd.

FOREIGN—	1950	Average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	207	219
United States	—	19
Denmark	1	5
Others	1	4
Total, Foreign	209	247
Total	334	399
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth ..	37·3	37·5
Percentage Home-produced	65·9	58·5

PREFERENCE

The duties on foreign beef and veal are as follows:

(1) Beef and veal not preserved in any airtight container (excluding offals and boned and boneless meat):

Chilled	¾d. per lb.
Other kinds	⅔d. ,,

(2) Boned and boneless beef and veal and edible offals of beef and veal, not being beef, veal or offals preserved in any airtight container, and excluding sweetbreads and tongues:

Boiled, salted beef udders	15 per cent *ad valorem*
Other goods	20 per cent *ad valorem*

(3) Beef and veal preserved in any airtight container (including edible offals of beef and veal, but excluding sweetbreads, tongues and jellied veal) .. .. 10 per cent *ad valorem*

(4) Extracts and essences wholly or in part derived from beef and veal .. .. .. 10 per cent *ad valorem*

All beef and veal from Empire and Commonwealth countries enters free.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

An attempt is being made to increase Australian production still further by the large-scale development project in Queensland, but so far only sorghum has produced any yield.

MUTTON AND LAMB

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION

Like beef and veal, the four older Dominions are extensive producers of mutton and lamb, with New Zealand just ahead of Australia and the United States the only rival of either. Production in New Zealand was increased steadily during and since the war in an attempt to supply us with all our needs, but that of Australia has fluctuated somewhat. But output in both countries was affected in 1950–51 by the rise in the price of wool, which encouraged farmers to keep their sheep longer. Output in Canada and South Africa has declined.

Production of Mutton and Lamb in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	15·9	33·7
New Zealand	331·8	315·9
Australia	276·9	310·7
United Kingdom	149·0	136·0
Union of South Africa	71·6	82·3

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of mutton and lamb, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
New Zealand	253·9	253·3
Australia	24·3	58·0
Canada	1·0	2·4
Union of South Africa	—	0·2
Total	279·2	313·9
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	392·8	392·9
Malaya	1·1	0·7
Ceylon	0·1	0·4
Others	0·8	0·7
Total	394·8	394·7
Import balance	115·6	80·8

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

More than three-quarters of our imports of mutton and lamb come from Commonwealth countries—almost entirely Australia and New Zealand. The rest comes from the Argentine, Chile and Uruguay. The following table shows United Kingdom imports:

United Kingdom Imports of Mutton and Lamb

	1950	Average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
New Zealand	271	254
Australia	64	53
Canada	—	2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	335	309
Eire	2	—
FOREIGN—		
Argentine	40	71
Chile	6	7
Uruguay	12	5
Others	—	3
Total, Foreign	58	86
Total	395	395
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	83·7	77·5
Percentage Home-produced	27·5	25·7

PREFERENCE

There is no duty on imported mutton and lamb. Pre-war imports were subject to quotas.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

But for the shortage of labour Australia could expand her sheep population enough to obviate the need of any foreign imports into the United Kingdom. But for the dollar shortage the United Kingdom could buy more from Canada.

BACON, HAM AND PORK

PRODUCTION

Since the war Canada has been the largest Commonwealth producer of pig-meat, whereas before the war the United Kingdom

held the lead. In the early post-war years the Empire's import balance of bacon, ham and pork was very small as United Kingdom imports were low and Canada's exports were large. Owing to the dollar problem, however, imports from Canada have had to be reduced.

Production of Pig-Meat in Europe and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	331	209
Canada	430	427
Australia	85	91
New Zealand	39	37
Total	885	764

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Bacon and Ham

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of bacon and ham, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Canada	35·1	78·1
Australia	2·7	2·7
New Zealand	0·1	0·1
Union of South Africa	—	0·4
Others	0·2	0·4
Total	38·1	81·7
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	243·2	165·0
India	—	0·1
Malta	0·5	0·6
Hong Kong	0·4	0·4
Malaya	0·6	0·4
Newfoundland	—	0·5
Trinidad	0·3	0·4
Jamaica	0·4	0·2
Carried forward	245·4	7·6

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Bacon and Ham —contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	245·4	167·6
Ceylon	0·1	0·3
Others	1·7	1·3
Total	247·2	169·4
Import balance	209·1	87·7

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Pork

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of pork, as the following table shows:

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	0·1	3·7
New Zealand	9·7	9·1
Australia	6·1	6·4
Total	15·9	19·2
Net Imports into—		
United Kingdom	30·5	33·1
Newfoundland	—	1·7
Barbados	1·5	1·5
Trinidad	1·3	1·2
British Guiana	0·3	0·4
Jamaica	0·2	0·2
Others	0·5	0·6
Total	34·3	38·7
Import balance	18·4	19·5

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

In the early post-war years most of our imports of bacon came from Canada, as Denmark took some time to recover from the German occupation. By 1949, however, the position was reversed, and in 1950 only 16 per cent came from Commonwealth countries compared with an average of 47 per cent for the years 1946–50. Again it is the dollar problem which has caused a drastic reduction in imports from Canada. What a tragedy this is, especially when we remember how Canadian farmers came to our aid during the

war when supplies from Denmark and other European countries were cut off. They would be asked to do so again in similar circumstances.

The following table shows United Kingdom imports:

United Kingdom Imports of Bacon and Ham

	1950	Average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	37	76
Others	4	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	41	77
FOREIGN—		
Denmark	143	64
Netherlands	21	7
Poland	37	14
Others	1	2
Total, Foreign	202	87
Total	243	164
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	16·6	47·3
Percentage Home-produced	48·0	48·0

PREFERENCE

Bacon, ham and pork are all on the free list.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER

PRODUCTION

New Zealand is the largest producer of butter in the Commonwealth, followed closely by Australia and Canada, but the Commonwealth as a whole is a net importer of butter because of the high level of imports into the United Kingdom.

Production of Butter in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
United Kingdom	330	214
New Zealand	3,688	3,321
Australia	3,292	3,236
Canada	2,772	2,988
Union of South Africa	578	478
Kenya	—	43
Southern Rhodesia	8	10

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of butter, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand cwt.	
New Zealand	2,788	2,730
Australia	1,072	1,428
Canada	14	11
South-West Africa Territory ..	87	63
Kenya and Uganda	11	18
Total	3,972	4,250
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	6,695	5,373
Canada	(a)	28
Union of South Africa	—	44
Jamaica	14	10
British Guiana	8	8
Bermuda	9	5
Barbados	6	5
Carried forward	6,732	5,473

(a) Net exporter.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

NET IMPORTS INTO—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
Brought forward	6,732	5,473
Trinidad and Tobago	23	17
British Malaya	34	16
India	10	8
Southern Rhodesia	12	7
Ceylon	15	15
Hong Kong	17	9
Other countries	36	19
Total	6,879	5,564
Import balance	2,907	1,314

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Butter is bought by the Ministry of Food, and under long-term contracts which extend into 1955 almost the whole of Australian and New Zealand exports come to this country. Likewise the bulk of Danish exports come to Britain. More than half of our imports came from the Commonwealth in 1950 compared with more than two-thirds for the five years 1946–50.

United Kingdom Imports of Butter

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
New Zealand	2,554	2,478
Australia	1,320	1,320
Kenya	5	3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	3,879	3,801
FOREIGN—		
Denmark	2,524	1,428
Netherlands	300	125
Argentine	—	20
Others	3	15
Total, Foreign	2,827	1,588
Total	6,706	5,389
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	58·0	75·1

PREFERENCE

Foreign butter pays a duty of 15s. per cwt. Empire and Commonwealth butter enters free.

CHEESE

PRODUCTION

New Zealand and the United Kingdom were the largest producers of cheese in 1950, though over the five years 1946–50 Canada and Australia were far ahead of the United Kingdom. Canadian output fell, however, owing to the reduction of imports into this country. The Commonwealth is a net importer of cheese, although the import balance reached a low level in 1950 thanks to increased home output in the United Kingdom and reduced imports.

Production of Cheese in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
United Kingdom	1,100	422
New Zealand	2,168	1,965
Canada	973	1,107
Australia	891	866
Union of South Africa	159	154

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of cheese, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand cwt.	
New Zealand	1,979	1,808
Canada	473	539
Australia	392	464
Union of South Africa	—	1
Cyprus	3	2
Total	2,847	2,814
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	3,064	3,657
Jamaica	10	6
Malta	9	15
India	5	8
Carried forward	3,088	3,686

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
Brought forward	3,088	3,686
Newfoundland	—	6
Trinidad and Tobago	12	7
Other countries	37	32
Total	3,137	3,731
Import balance	290	917

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Until July 2nd, 1950, the Ministry of Food was the sole importer of cheese. Since then imports of all cheeses, other than Cheddar, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, White Wensleydale and Dunlop, which are required for the ration, have been placed on Open General Licence. Imports by the Ministry from Australia and New Zealand are under long-term contracts extending into 1955.

United Kingdom Imports of Cheese

Empire and Commonwealth—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
New Zealand	1,606	1,689
Canada	517	549
Australia	321	352
Others	—	4
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	2,447	2,594
Foreign—		
U.S.A.	154	753
Netherlands	118	134
Denmark	142	84
France	58	48
Italy	99	47
Switzerland	15	7
Sweden	24	9
Norway	11	3
Others	3	7
Total, Foreign	624	1,092
Total	3,071	3,686
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	76·2	70·4

PREFERENCE

Foreign cheese pays a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* except blue-veined, which pays 10 per cent. Commonwealth cheese enters free.

EGGS

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom is the largest Commonwealth producer of eggs and the output has increased steadily since the war. In the year ended May 31st, 1951, it was 25 per cent greater than in 1938–39. Canadian output has declined appreciably but is still 50 per cent higher than pre-war. Australian production has remained remarkably stable since 1945 and is about one-third higher than before the war. Nevertheless, in the Commonwealth as a whole, imports total about three times exports. This, however, is a great improvement on the inter-war years, due largely to the fall in imports into the United Kingdom.

Production of Eggs in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand great hundreds (a)	
United Kingdom	72,000	58,345
Canada	33,357	36,515
Australia	20,139	20,451

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of eggs, as the following table shows:

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand great hundreds (a)	
Canada	783	3,674
Australia	1,481	1,787
Union of South Africa	167	176
Southern Rhodesia	11	10
Total	2,442	5,647

(a) A great hundred = 120.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand great hundreds (a)	
United Kingdom	16,762	14,574
Hong Kong	1,339	407
Malaya	495	441
Newfoundland	—	57
Malta	8	38
Trinidad and Tobago	11	15
Bermuda	47	19
Ceylon	128	40
Sarawak	24	7
Other countries	92	64
Total	18,906	15,662
Import balance	16,464	10,015

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Ministry of Food is still the sole importer of eggs, mostly under long-term contracts extending into 1953 or 1954 with foreign as well as Empire countries. The proportion coming from the Commonwealth in 1950 was less than 10 per cent compared with only 5 per cent before the war, and an average of almost one-third for the five years 1946–50. This is due largely to the almost complete cessation of imports from Canada. Only the solving of the dollar problem will remedy that.

United Kingdom Imports of Eggs

Empire and Commonwealth—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand great hundreds (a)	
Canada	13	3,307
Australia	1,418	1,616
Union of South Africa	142	126
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	1,573	5,049
Eire	3,379	2,424
Foreign—		
Denmark	10,208	5,376
Netherlands	121	919
Carried forward	10,329	6,295

(a) A great hundred = 120.

United Kingdom Imports of Eggs—contd.

FOREIGN—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand great hundreds (a)	
Brought forward	10,329	6,295
Poland	1,479	730
Argentine	—	13
U.S.A.	—	37
Balkan countries	2	2
Others	—	21
Total, Foreign	11,810	7,098
Total	16,762	14,517
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	9·4	34·7

PREFERENCE

Foreign eggs pay a duty of from 1s. to 1s. 9d. per 120 according to their weight. Commonwealth eggs enter free.

(a) A great hundred = 120.

OILSEEDS AND NUTS

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

GENERAL

The Empire and Commonwealth produces more than one-fifth of the world output of vegetable oils and is responsible for one-third of world exports. India is the leading producer, but British West Africa is now by far the largest exporter. Ceylon, Malaya and the Pacific Islands are also exporters. Canada is an important producer of linseed.

Estimated Available Supplies of Vegetable Oils in the United Kingdom

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Linseed	131	105
Palm	234	180
Palm kernel	205	180
Cotton seed	37	24
Groundnut	160	150
Coconut	89	106
Castor	15	15
Soya	1	3
Rapeseed	(a)	2
Olive	12	4
Tung	10	10
Sunflower	72	32
Other oils	—7 (b)	15
Total	959	826

GROUNDNUTS

PRODUCTION

India is the largest producer of groundnuts in the world, followed in the Empire by Nigeria, Gambia and the Union of South Africa. Nigeria's production, however, has decreased from the peak period

(a) Included, if any, in other oils.

(b) The minus quantity for other oils is due to the fact that an analysis of exports and re-exports of vegetable oils is not available at present. Imports of other oils totalled 27,325 tons. Exports and re-exports of all oils totalled 341,629 tons.

of 1945–48, when an average of 450,000 tons a year were marketed. This showed what could be done to increase production in areas where it was known that groundnuts could be grown, in contrast with the failure of the much-vaunted scheme launched in Tanganyika.

Production of Groundnuts in Empire and Commonwealth Countri s

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	3,331	3,310
Nigeria	197	371
Gambia	65	63
Tanganyika	2	7
Union of South Africa	75	50
Australia	8	14
Uganda	—	9 (a)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	7	6
Percentage of World Total ..	37·6	41·0

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH BALANCE

Before the last war the Empire and Commonwealth had a heavy net export balance in groundnuts, because India exported large quantities. Since the war India has consumed most of her output and comparatively little has been available for export. That is why the Empire and Commonwealth had a very small net import balance as an average for 1946–50. For 1950, however, there was a small export balance, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Balance

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	96	69
Nigeria	311	295
Gambia	42	40
Tanganyika	—	2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5	4
Others	1	1
Total	455	411

(a) Average 1946-49.

Empire and Commonwealth Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET IMPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	360	364
Union of South Africa	—	7 (a)
Canada	29	32
Malaya	11	8
Hong Kong	6	3
Others	1	2
Total	407	416
Export balance	48	Import balance 5

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

British West Africa supplies most of the United Kingdom's imports, though 1950 saw an improvement in imports from India. Foreign supplies are negligible, as the following table shows:

United Kingdom Imports of Groundnuts

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Africa	375	341
India	4	36
Others	1	4
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	380	381
FOREIGN	—	1
Total	380	382
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	100	99·7

PREFERENCE

Foreign groundnuts pay a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. This was imposed by the Import Duties Act of 1932, and caused foreign supplies to fall from a substantial to a negligible quantity, to the benefit of India and British West Africa. There is no duty on Empire and Commonwealth groundnuts.

(a) Average 1946–49.

COTTON SEED

PRODUCTION

India and Pakistan are the largest Empire and Commonwealth producers of cotton seed, followed by Uganda and the Sudan. Nigeria and Tanganyika also grow it.

Production of Cotton Seed in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	1,195	964
Pakistan	458	455
Uganda	137	117
Tanganyika	17	18
Nigeria	30	58
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	132	113
Percentage of World Total	16·2	15·9

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of cotton seed, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Kenya and Uganda	49	28
Nigeria	17	6
Pakistan	57	21
Tanganyika	5	4
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	96	89
Others	—	1
Total	224	149
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	150	91
Malta	—	3
Others	53	23
Total	203	117
Export balance	21	32

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As India consumes all the cotton seed she produces and Pakistan exports very little, United Kingdom supplies come mainly from the

Sudan and the African Colonies. A small proportion is supplied by foreign countries.

United Kingdom Imports of Cotton Seed

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	66	40
Others	64	40
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	130	80
FOREIGN—		
Portuguese East Africa	10	7
Others	10	4
Total, Foreign	20	11
Total	150	91
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	86·7	87·9

PREFERENCE

Cotton seed is on the United Kingdom Free List.

LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL

PRODUCTION

India and Canada are the largest growers of linseed in the Empire and Commonwealth, Pakistan and the United Kingdom being the only others. Total Empire and Commonwealth production, however, is only a small percentage of the world output.

Production of Linseed in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	411	402
Pakistan	13	12

Production of Linseed in Empire and Commonwealth Countries —contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	114	216
United Kingdom	15	19
Percentage of World Total ..	16·8	20·3

EXPORT BALANCE

Before the last war the Empire and Commonwealth was a net importer of linseed. During the war Canada began to export, and this, coupled with reduced imports into the United Kingdom, changed the whole position and the import balance became small in most years. Since 1948 there has been a substantial export balance, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Linseed

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
India	66	60
Canada	86	62
Total	152	122
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	45	58
Australia	19	21
Canada	10	2
Union of South Africa	1	2
Total	75	83
Export balance..	77	39

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Reduced exports from India caused the United Kingdom to seek larger supplies from the Argentine during the war. Since 1946 imports have been very small and the proportion from the Empire and Commonwealth has fluctuated.

Likewise imports of linseed oil have fluctuated, and we are almost entirely dependent on supplies from the Argentine. An

Empire and Commonwealth policy for growing this crop is clearly needed, as the oil it produces is so vital in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, linoleum and oilcloths, and also printing inks.

United Kingdom Imports of Linseed

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
India	3	34
Others	1	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	4	34
FOREIGN	41	24
Total	45	58
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	8·9	58·6

United Kingdom Imports of Linseed Oil

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
India	—	1
Canada	—	2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	—	3
FOREIGN—		
Argentine	104	73
Others	7	7
Total, Foreign	111	80
Total	111	83
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	—	3·8

PREFERENCE

Foreign linseed pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* and foreign linseed oil 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth imports enter free.

(a) Negligible.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL

PRODUCTION

Estimates of coconut production are very incomplete as most of them come from small native plantations. India, Ceylon and Malaya are the chief Empire and Commonwealth producers, but New Guinea, Fiji and the Solomon Islands are also important. Figures of production of copra, the dried "meat" of the coconut, and the coconut oil expressed from it are not available.

IMPORT BALANCE OF COPRA

The Empire and Commonwealth has a substantial net import balance of copra, despite exports from a large number of colonies and Ceylon. This is because most of the other Dominions are importers.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Copra

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Malaya	5	(a)
New Guinea	47	27
Ceylon	21	33
Fiji	10	17
Solomon Islands	10	4
Zanzibar	—	5
Papua	11	8
Western Samoa	14	16
Tonga	—	11
British Borneo	36	14
New Hebrides	22	19
Others	—	4
Total	176	158
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	114	99
India	14	11
Australia	33	23
Canada	22	28
Union of South Africa	—	4
Kenya and Uganda	3	3
Malaya	(b)	25
Carried forward	186	193

(a) Net importer. (b) Net exporter.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Copra—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	186	193
New Zealand	3	2
Pakistan	9	10 (a)
Total	198	205
Import balance	22	47

EXPORT BALANCE OF COCONUT OIL

In coconut oil, on the other hand, the Empire and Commonwealth has a heavy net export balance, net exports averaging about nearly double net imports. Ceylon and Malaya are the chief exporters. India is an importer, which is surprising, as she is a large grower of coconuts.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Coconut Oil

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Ceylon	75·7	65·2
Malaya	56·0	42·2
Fiji	10·1	7·6
Others	0·5	4·9
Total	142·3	119·9
Net Imports into—		
United Kingdom	17·4	41·1
India	18·9	16·1
Canada	10·0	3·3
South Africa	5·2	3·3
Others	0·6	4·1
Total	52·1	67·9
Export balance	90·2	52·0

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Most of the United Kingdom imports of both copra and coconut oil come from the Empire and Commonwealth, and the Ministry of Food has made long-term contracts with several countries. The

(a) Annual average 1948–50.

contract with Ceylon, however, was not renewed at the end of 1949, and no imports came from there in 1950. Some was obtained from Indonesia instead.

United Kingdom Imports of Copra

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Seychelles	1	5
Malaya	14	6
Papua and New Guinea	30	11
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	11	8
Fiji	9	19
Other Pacific Islands	34	20
Others	—	10
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	99	79
FOREIGN	13	19
Total	112	98
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	88·4	80·6

United Kingdom Imports of Coconut Oil

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Ceylon	—	27
Fiji	10	7
Others	8	9
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	18	43
FOREIGN	—	1
Total	18	44
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	100	97·7

PREFERENCE

Foreign copra pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* and foreign coconut oil 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth produce enters free.

PALM KERNELS AND PALM OIL

PRODUCTION

Nigeria and Sierra Leone are the chief producers of palm kernels, and Nigeria and Malaya of palm oil, as the following table shows:

Production of Palm Kernels in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Nigeria	381	346
Sierra Leone	71	65
Malaya	13	8
Gold Coast	—	4

Production of Palm Oil in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Nigeria	160	143
Malaya	53	40

BALANCE OF TRADE

Over the years 1946–50 the Empire and Commonwealth was a net importer of palm kernels. But greatly increased exports from Nigeria in 1950 converted the import balance into an export balance. Of palm oil the Empire and Commonwealth was a net importer for 1950 as well as for the five years 1946–50. The United Kingdom is the chief importer of both these commodities.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Palm Kernels

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Nigeria	416	288
Sierra Leone	71	64
Carried forward	487	352

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Palm Kernels —contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	487	352
Gold Coast	3	4
Malaya	9	6
Gambia	2	1
Total	501	363
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	455	403
South Africa and Others	6	7
Total	461	410
Export balance	40	Import balance 47

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Palm Oil

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Nigeria	173·0	140·3
Malaya	50·6	40·9
Sierra Leone	1·9	1·6
Gold Coast	0·3	0·2
Total	225·8	183·0
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	233·0	180·0
Canada	6·6	7·4
Union of South Africa	2·7	7·4
Total	242·3	194·8
Import balance	16·5	11·8

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, 99 per cent of United Kingdom imports of palm kernels come from the Empire and Commonwealth and so does the vast majority of our imports of palm oil. British West Africa is the chief supplier.

United Kingdom Imports of Palm Kernels

	1950	Export balance 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Africa	453	395
Malaya and Others	1	5
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	454	400
FOREIGN	2	4
Total	456	404
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	99·5	99·0

United Kingdom Imports of Palm Oil

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Africa	148	128
Malaya	51	38
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	199	166
FOREIGN	35	14
Total	234	180
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	85·0	92·2

PREFERENCE

Foreign palm kernels and palm oil pay a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth imports enter free.

SOYA BEANS

PRODUCTION

Canada is the only substantial producer of soya beans in the Empire and Commonwealth, but her output is tiny compared with the enormous quantity grown in China, Manchuria, Japan, Korea, Indonesia and the United States. A small quantity is grown in Uganda.

Production of Soya Beans in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	89	53
Uganda	2	2
Union of South Africa	—	1

No details are available of Empire and Commonwealth imports and exports, and the United Kingdom has to rely mainly on foreign countries for her imports.

United Kingdom imports of soya beans totalled 3,735 tons in 1950 and averaged 15,026 tons a year for the years 1946–50.

PREFERENCE

Foreign soya beans pay a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth imports are free.

FRUIT

APPLES

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom is the largest producer of apples in the Empire and Commonwealth even without including cider apples. The four older Dominions are the only other producers of any appreciable quantities. The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of apples, whereas, as far as figures are available, she is a net importer of all other kinds of fruit.

Production of Apples in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	317	324
United Kingdom (a)	448	460
United Kingdom (b)	110	104
Australia	193	198
New Zealand	54	50
Union of South Africa	30	28
Percentage of World Total ..	7·8	11·2

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of apples, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	90	68
Australia	56	41
New Zealand	17	10
Union of South Africa	7	4
Total	170	123
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	117	94
Total	117	94
Export balance	53	29

(a) Table varieties. (b) Cider varieties.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, Empire and Commonwealth countries supply three-quarters of United Kingdom imports of apples, Canada, Australia and New Zealand being the sources. Until January, 1951, the Ministry of Food was the sole importer, and great resentment was caused in Canada when dollars were refused by the Treasury for 1948, causing a complete stoppage of supplies. Shipments were resumed in 1949. The United States is the chief foreign supplier, but the dollar situation stopped all imports in 1948 and 1949. One of the results of the Geneva Conference of 1947 was the elimination of the duty on foreign apples from August 16th to April 15th. The United Kingdom ought to buy all the apples Canada can supply before taking any from the United States, and this should be one of the subjects to be discussed at an Empire Economic Conference.

United Kingdom Imports of Apples

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Australia	33	27
New Zealand	14	9
Canada	44	33
Others	1	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	92	70
FOREIGN—		
United States	17	10
Italy	8	8
Others	(a)	7
Total, Foreign	25	25
Total	117	95
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	78·6	73·7

BANANAS

PRODUCTION

Figures of production of bananas are difficult to obtain as the bananas are usually grown on small, widely scattered plantations

(a) Negligible.

and the number in each bunch varies considerably. Jamaica and the British Cameroons are the chief Empire producers. Production in Jamaica was reduced severely owing to the stoppage of shipments during the war, and recovery since then has been delayed by hurricanes and by Panama disease and Leaf Spot. The acreage grown fell from about 80,000 acres before the war to about 50,000 acres in 1947. Since then there has been some increase.

The Ministry of Food has been the sole importer since 1940 and in 1947 a contract was signed with the Jamaica All-Island Banana Growers' Association under which the Ministry undertook to buy the whole export surplus until the end of 1952.

United Kingdom Imports of Bananas

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Indies	66	63
Nigeria (a)	59	37
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	125	100
FOREIGN—		
Canary Islands	10	28
Total	135	128
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	92·6	78·1

ORANGES

PRODUCTION

South Africa and Australia are the chief Commonwealth producers of oranges, while Cyprus and Jamaica grow much smaller quantities. The Empire and Commonwealth is a substantial net importer owing to the high imports of the United Kingdom.

The withdrawal of Palestine from the Empire made an appreciable difference in the position, and less than one-third of United Kingdom imports came from Empire and Commonwealth countries in 1950, Spain being the largest foreign supplier.

(a) Including British Cameroons.

Production of Oranges in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	230	194
Australia	124	117
Cyprus	21	18
Jamaica	30	22
Percentage of World Total ..	4·3	4·1

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Gommonwealth is a net importer of oranges, s the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	129	98
Australia	12	9
Cyprus	14	10
Jamaica	7	5
Total	162	122
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	335	359
Canada	147	169
New Zealand	9	8
Malta	3	4
Total	494	540
Import balance	332	418

United Kingdom Imports of Oranges

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	92	74
Others	18	10
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	110	84

United Kingdom Imports of Oranges—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
FOREIGN—	thousand tons	
Palestine	84	133
Spain	105	98
Italy	6	8
Brazil	28	22
Others	3	9
Total, Foreign	226	270
Total	336	354
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	31·8	23·7

OTHER FRESH FRUIT

PRODUCTION

The Empire and Commonwealth produces only small quantities of other kinds of fruit compared with the vast production of the United States and certain European countries, and of foreign tropical countries in the case of those fruits which grow only in tropical climates. So far as is known, the Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of all these fruits. Most of the United Kingdom imports come from foreign countries. Grapefruit is the only exception, and only in 1950, when reduced imports from Palestine resulted in South Africa, the British West Indies and other Empire countries providing the United Kingdom with 63 per cent of her imports.

Empire and Commonwealth Production of Certain Kinds of Fruit

	1950	Annual average 1946–50	Percentage of world total 1950
	thousand tons		
Pears	137	150	3·8
Plums	105	171	4·8
Cherries	27	36	2·8
Peaches	101	117	5·2
Apricots	36	37	6·5
Grapes	980	959	3·5
Pineapples	77	54	6·4

Empire and Commonwealth Production of Certain Kinds of Fruit —contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50	Percentage of world total 1950
	thousand tons		
Lemons	24	24	2·6
Grapefruit	50	45	3·0

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Certain Kinds of Fruits

	Annual average 1946–50		Import balance
	Exports	Imports	
	thousand tons		
Pears	16	89	73
Grapes	14	69	55
Grapefruit	24	107	83
Lemons	—	—	50 (a)

United Kingdom Imports of Certain Kinds of Fruit

	Commonwealth		Foreign	
	1950	1946–50	1950	1946–50
	thousand tons		thousand tons	
Pears	21	11	60	71
Peaches	1	—	17	1
Grapes	17	10	33	31
Grapefruit ..	33	21	19	32
Cherries	—	—	10	6
Plums	2	1	14	11
Apricots	1	—	6	3
Lemons	1	1	30	31

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS BALANCE

Australia is the largest grower of currants and raisins in the Empire and Commonwealth, South Africa being the only other producer of currants, while South Africa and Cyprus grow raisins. The Empire and Commonwealth proportion of the world output of these two fruits was only 17·6 and 15·9 per cent respectively for the years 1946–50.

(a) 1950 only.

Thanks to the United Kingdom, the Empire and Commonwealth has a heavy net import balance in currants and raisins combined, Canada also being an appreciable importer.

Production of Currants and Raisins in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
CURRANTS—	thousand tons	
Australia	13	15
Union of South Africa	1	1
Percentage of World Total	15·1	17·6
RAISINS—		
Australia	44	50
Union of South Africa	8	8
Cyprus	7	5
Percentage of World Total	16·7	15·9

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Currants and Raisins

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Australia	36	42
Union of South Africa	4	3
Cyprus	5	2
Total	45	47
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	106	101
Canada	24	25
New Zealand	5	6
India	4	2
Total	139	134
Import balance	94	87

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

In the years 1946–50, 20 per cent of United Kingdom imports of both currants and raisins came from the Empire and Commonwealth, and in 1950 only 10 per cent in the case of each. This was partly due to a fall in imports from Australia, although in that

year production of currants was only slightly below the average for 1946–50 and of raisins only 12 per cent less.

In 1950 the United Kingdom spent more than £1,700,000 in importing raisins from the United States, which seems an absurd waste of dollars. The fruit was of excellent quality and very cheap because it was sold at a subsidized price. In 1951, however, imports from the United States dwindled to nothing, while those from Australia were nearly double the 1950 level, so the trend in the wrong direction was reversed. Likewise 1951 saw a vast improvement in the quantity of currants imported from Australia. In 1952 there are threats of more subsidized raisins being offered by the United States. These must not be allowed to threaten the livelihood of Australian fruit growers.

United Kingdom Imports of Currants

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Australia	3	6
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	3	6
FOREIGN—		
Greece	25	24
Total, Foreign	25	24
Total	28	30
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	10·7	20·0

United Kingdom Imports of Raisins

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Australia	7	15
Others	1	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	8	16
FOREIGN—		
United States	36	21
Turkey	30	26
Carried forward	66	47

United Kingdom Imports of Raisins—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
FOREIGN—		
Brought forward	66	47
Greece	4	7
Others	1	2
Total, Foreign	71	56
Total	79	72
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	10·1	22·2

PREFERENCE

The following are the rates of duty paid on imports of foreign fresh fruit. A general duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* is charged during all the periods of the year not shown in the table.

Those marked with an asterisk are charged under the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932. The rest are charged under the Import Duties Act, 1932.

Apples
- For cider making .. .. 10 per cent *ad valorem*
- Other than for cider making:
  - April 16th to August 15th .. .. 4s. 6d. per cwt.
  - August 16th to April 15th .. .. Free

***Pears**
- February 1st to July 31st .. .. 4s. 6d. per cwt.
- August 1st to January 31st .. .. 3s. per cwt.

Apricots .. .. 10 per cent *ad valorem*

Cherries
- May 1st to 31st .. .. 3d. per lb. or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the less
- June 1st to August 15th .. .. .. 3d. per lb.

Peaches and Nectarines
- Hothouse:
  - April 1st to October 31st .. .. 1s. per lb.
- *Other than hothouse:
  - December 1st to March 31st .. .. 1½d. per lb.

Plums
- June 1st to October 31st .. .. .. 9s. 4d. per cwt.
- *December 1st to March 31st .. .. 9s. 4d. per cwt.

Pineapples	10 per cent *ad valorem*
***Oranges**	
April 1st to November 30th	3s. 6d. per cwt.
***Grapefruit**	5s. per cwt.
Lemons, Limes, etc.	10 per cent *ad valorem*
***Bananas**	2s. 6d. per cwt.
Grapes	
Hothouse:	
February 1st to June 30th	3d. per lb.
July 1st to January 31st	3d. per lb. or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the less
*Other than hothouse:	
February 1st to June 30th	1½d. per lb.
Currants	
May 1st to June 15th	2d. per lb. or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the less
June 16th to August 31st	2d. per lb.
Raisins	8s. 6d. per cwt.

WINE

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT BALANCE

Only the Union of South Africa and Australia produce any appreciable quantity of wine, and the total Empire and Commonwealth production amounts to less than 3 per cent of the world output. Production in South Africa was very steady during the period 1946–50, and nearly as steady in Australia, despite definite discouragement from the United Kingdom in the form of excessively high customs duties on heavy wines (see below).

Naturally the Empire and Commonwealth has a net import balance, United Kingdom imports alone exceeding total exports.

Production of Wine in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million imperial gallons	
Union of South Africa	58	56
Australia	32	32
Canada	5	5
Cyprus	3	3
Percentage of World Output ..	2·4	2·7

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million imperial gallons	
Australia	1·5	2·1
Union of South Africa	2·3	2·8
Cyprus	2·5	1·4
Total	6·3	6·3
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	8·6	9·4
Malta	1·7	1·6
Canada	0·8	0·7
Total	11·1	11·7
Import balance	4·8	5·4

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Broadly speaking, United Kingdom imports of wine from the Empire and Commonwealth have fallen steadily since 1948, while those from foreign countries have risen steadily. Deeper investigation reveals that the fall has occurred in heavy wines, namely those of more than 27 per cent proof spirit, which form the bulk of imports. Imports of Empire and Commonwealth light wines as well as those from foreign countries have increased since the duties on both were approximately halved in the Budget of 1949. This reduction had the effect of increasing the proportion of preference from 8 per cent to more than 15 per cent, but the main factor in the increased imports was clearly the lowering of the duties. Heavy wines pay a very high duty, and this has a damaging effect on Empire and Commonwealth imports despite an increase of preference granted in the Budget of 1948. Foreign imports of heavy wines, however, have increased since 1948 despite the duty of 50s. per gallon.

If production of heavy wines in Australia and South Africa is not to be discouraged there must be some reduction of duty. While the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is still operative, the only remedy is to lower the duties on both, thus increasing the proportion, but not the margin, of preference. But the real remedy is to reduce drastically the preferential rate of duty, leaving the full rate of duty untouched.

United Kingdom Imports of Wine

	1951	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand imperial gallons	
Union of South Africa	1,495	1,634
Australia	612	1,375
Others	95	347
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	2,202	3,356
FOREIGN—		
France	1,770	815
Portugal	2,246	1,971
Spain	3,394	2,125
Italy	613	136
Others	329	321
Total, Foreign	8,352	5,368
Total	10,554	8,724
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	20·9	38·5

PREFERENCE

The duties on wines are:

Light Wines (not exceeding 27 per cent proof spirit for Commonwealth wines and 25 per cent for foreign wines), imported in cask:

Full	*Preferential*	*Date*
13s. per gallon	11s. per gallon	Since April 7th, 1949

Heavy Wines (exceeding 27 per cent proof spirit for Commonwealth wines and 25 per cent for foreign wines), imported in cask:

Full	*Preferential*	*Date*
50s. per gallon	40s. per gallon	Since April 7th, 1948

PLANTATION CROPS

SUGAR

PRODUCTION

Empire and Commonwealth countries produce about one-third of the world output of cane sugar and 9 per cent of its beet sugar. India is by far the largest Commonwealth producer, but she consumes most of it internally. Some of the colonies, like Barbados and Mauritius, depend entirely on sugar for their exports. The United Kingdom and Canada are the only British countries which grow beet sugar.

Production of Sugar in Empire and Commonwealth Countries:

	1950–51	Annual average 1946–47 to 1950–51
1. Cane Sugar	thousand tons, raw value	
India and Pakistan Gur (a)	2,420	2,388
,, White	1,330	1,268
Australia	929	794
Union of South Africa	612	507
Mauritius	449	374
British Guiana	192	183
Trinidad and Tobago	141	135
Fiji	95	124
Jamaica	268	228
Barbados	187	137
Other British West Indies	78	70
British East Africa	65	74
Percentage of World Total ..	30·8	31·9
2. Beet Sugar		
United Kingdom	746	594
Canada	149	106
Percentage of World Total ..	6·7	7·1

(a) Gur actually produced and consumed as gur, converted to raw value at the rates gur to raw 10 : 6.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of sugar, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons, raw value	
Australia	433	244
Mauritius	253	337
Union of South Africa	61	29
British Guiana	173	163
Trinidad	124	104
Fiji	114	118
Barbados	149	116
Jamaica	222	169
Leeward Islands	—	45(a)
India	1	7
Kenya and Uganda	3	13
Windward Islands	—	3
Total	1,633	1,348
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,283	1,382
Canada	562	503
Malaya	164	111
Ceylon	123	115
New Zealand	110	89
Hong Kong	52	37
Others	56	71
Sudan	66	42
Total	2,416	2,350
Import balance	783	1,002

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Ministry of Food buys all United Kingdom sugar imports and until the end of 1952 those of Canada, New Zealand and certain other Empire countries as well. Since 1944 the Ministry has guaranteed to buy all the exportable sugar of South Africa, Australia, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, Fiji and British East Africa, and this guarantee now extends to the end of 1953. So all the sugar Empire and Commonwealth countries produce is assured of a market at least until that date.

(a) Annual Average 1946–49.

Arrangements have also been made for the period after 1953, and these caused an unhappy dispute with the producers of the British West Indies and British Guiana. This has now been settled, and in December, 1951, an eight-year agreement was signed by the Minister of Food with the British West Indies Sugar Association, the Queensland Sugar Board, the South African Sugar Association, the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company for Fiji. The agreement is based on general understandings reached in discussions held in 1949 and 1950, and in some respects is retrospective to January 1st, 1950. It will operate until the end of 1959.

It is designed to secure the orderly marketing of Commonwealth sugar up to a total of 2,375,000 tons a year. This has been allocated as follows:

	Tons
British West Indies and British Guiana ..	900,000
Australia	600,000
Mauritius	470,000
Union of South Africa	200,000
Fiji	170,000
British Honduras (a)	25,000
British East Africa (a)	10,000
St. Vincent (a)	1,500

Of this total the United Kingdom agreed to buy 1,568,000 tons and New Zealand 75,000 tons at a uniform Commonwealth price which "shall be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers". A method of determining the price each year is provided in the agreement.

The balance of the sugar not sold at this negotiated price can be offered for sale competitively in the preferential markets of the United Kingdom and Canada.

The export quotas and the amounts to be bought at the negotiated price will be reviewed in 1953 in the light of the circumstances existing at that time.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Food in announcing this agreement ended by hoping that it would eventually be linked with an international sugar agreement. Meanwhile, the statement ended, "the producers will be free to expand their sales to non-preferential markets without limitation".

It is to be hoped that they will always be free to expand their sales, and that the United Kingdom will always be ready to buy all the sugar Empire and Commonwealth countries offer before

(a) These territories did not sign the agreement originally but provision was made for their accession to it.

buying any foreign sugar. In this connection there is plenty of scope for improvement. Since the war only one-third of our imports have come from Empire countries compared with almost half before the war. This is due mainly to the smaller quantities available for export and to the fact that in the early post-war years the trade was dislocated in order to supply Far Eastern countries whose normal sources of supply had not recovered from the war.

It would be merely stupid for the United Kingdom to buy any foreign sugar when Empire sugar was going abegging. The cause of the dispute with the West Indies and British Guiana producers was this question of foreign sugar. They were not content with the British Government's offer to buy only 640,000 tons a year at the negotiated price, leaving the remainder to be paid for at the current world price. This is the price at which surplus Cuban sugar is offered for sale after the bulk of the Cuban crop has been sold in the preferential market in the United States—a price with which the West Indies could not compete even in the British preferential market. Several colonies, like Mauritius and Barbados, depend almost entirely on sugar for their exports. If they failed to sell their crop we should almost certainly have to give them direct financial aid.

In August, 1951, the United Kingdom Government signed a Trade Treaty with Cuba under which, among other things, we agreed to buy 1,500,000 tons of sugar from Cuba in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953. This should not harm the colonies in any way as we have guaranteed to buy all their exportable sugar to the end of 1953.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Sugar

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Australia	250	164
British West Indies	302	264
Mauritius	168	123
Union of South Africa	15	12
Fiji	17	10
British Guiana	67	86
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	819	659
FOREIGN		
Cuba	890	854
Dominican Republic	379	315
Carried forward	1,269	1,169

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Sugar—contd.

FOREIGN	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	1,269	1,169
Haiti	7	17
Others	21	59
Total, Foreign	1,297	1,245
Total	2,116	1,904
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	38·7	33·7

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

An experiment is being carried out in growing cane sugar on the banks of the Zambesi in Southern Rhodesia. If this is successful it is planned to grow enough sugar on both sides of the river to provide 20,000 tons a year, which is half the present consumption of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that the cost of this sugar will be well below that of imported sugar.

PREFERENCE

Sugar is the only commodity for which the United Kingdom has a "three-decker tariff". Sugar from the colonies as defined in Section 2 of the Finance Act 1932 (which means all colonies, protectorates and trusteeship territories except Southern Rhodesia) enjoys a higher rate of preference than that from Australia or South Africa, subject to a total quantity of 400,000 tons per annum.

The rates of duty for sugar of a polarization exceeding 99 degrees are as follows:

	Per cwt.
Full	11s. 8d.
Preferential	5s. 10d.
Preferential Certificated Colonial	2s. 4·7d.

TEA

PRODUCTION

Empire and Commonwealth countries produce more than three-quarters of the world output of tea (excluding China). Production in India and Ceylon increased considerably during the Second World

War, and a further but smaller increase has taken place since, so the pre-war figure of 450 million lb. for all India is now 600 million lb., and that for Ceylon, which was 250 million lb., is now nearly 300 million lb.

A feature of the post-war situation is the slow recovery of Indonesia and the unknown output of China.

Production of Tea in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
India	606	581 (a)
Pakistan	52	46 (a)
Ceylon	306	297
Kenya	15	12
Nyasaland	15	14
Malaya	3	2
Tanganyika	2	1
Uganda	4	4
Percentage of World Total ..	82·9	88·9

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of tea, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
India	391	403
Pakistan	34	
Ceylon	298	294
British East Africa	27	25
Total	750	722
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	356	391
Australia	55	50
Canada	55	41
Union of South Africa	20	18
New Zealand	12	13
Carried forward	498	513

(a) Annual average 1947–50.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
Brought forward	498	513
Malaya	2	5
Others	6	7
Sudan	13	8
Total	519	533
Export balance ..	231	189

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Ministry of Food bought all United Kingdom imports from 1939 until April 16th, 1951, when the London Tea Auctions were resumed. Price control, subsidies and rationing continue and limit the freedom of the market, but imports have increased since the end of state trading. It is ironical that the United Kingdom is the only country in Western Europe, besides Eire, where tea is still rationed. There should be no question of restricting output (see below) until rationing in the United Kingdom is abolished.

No less than 99·3 per cent of our imports have come from Empire and Commonwealth countries.

United Kingdom Imports of Tea

Empire and Commonwealth—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
India	239	278
Pakistan	18	
Ceylon	94	114
Nyasaland	8	11
Kenya	2	2
Others	2	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	363	406
Foreign	5	3
Total	368	409
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	98·6	99·3

PREFERENCE

Empire and Commonwealth tea enjoys a preference of 2d. per lb. in the United Kingdom. The present rates of duty are: foreign, 2d. per lb., Empire and Commonwealth free.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

An International Tea Regulation Scheme is in existence under which export quotas are fixed annually for the countries which participate in it—India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia. The Scheme is a continuation of the International Tea Agreement set up in 1933 and continued during the war. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Malaya remained outside the scheme and Nyasaland did not adhere to it but subsequently passed an Ordinance substantially in accordance with it. For details see pages 100–1 of *Plantation Crops*, published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in 1950.

COFFEE

PRODUCTION

The Empire and Commonwealth produces only about 3·7 per cent of the total world production of coffee. Production in Uganda increased enormously after the war until 1949, when it fell again. In Tanganyika it has picked up again after a fall in 1946–48, while Kenya's output has been much lower than in pre-war years due to a series of dry seasons. India now produces more than before the war.

Production of Coffee in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand cwt.	
Uganda	622	606
India (a)..	407	397
Tanganyika	299	247
Kenya	127	172
Percentage of World Total ..	3·6	3·7

(a) All in Indian Union.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of coffee, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand cwt.	
Kenya and Uganda	842	794
Tanganyika	300	249
India	75	53
Jamaica	(a)	23
Others	89	42
Total	1,306	1,161
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	765	821
Canada	739	721
Union of South Africa	332	422
Malaya	42	169
Australia	(a)	68
Ceylon	15	23
Malta	6	11
Sudan	112	160
Others	29	60
Total	2,040	2,453
Import balance	734	1,292

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Ministry of Food has bought all United Kingdom imports of coffee since early in the war. An average of 50 per cent of our supplies have come from the Empire and Commonwealth.

United Kingdom Imports of Coffee

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand cwt.	
British East Africa	334	363
Others	53	64
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	387	427

(a) Not available.

United Kingdom Imports of Coffee—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
FOREIGN—	thousand cwt.	
Brazil	269	251
Belgian Congo	101	138
Others	41	25
Total, Foreign	411	428
Total	798	855
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	48·5	49·9

PREFERENCE

Empire and Commonwealth coffee not kiln-dried, roasted or ground enjoys a preference of 9s. 4d. per cwt. The present duty is: foreign, 14s. per cwt.; Empire and Commonwealth, 4s. 8d. per cwt.

COCOA

PRODUCTION

Figures of production of cocoa in British West Africa, as distinct from the amounts offered for sale, are not available, and for some countries export figures are the most reliable indication.

Empire and Commonwealth output normally accounts for at least half of the world total. Production in the Gold Coast in recent years has been affected by swollen shoot disease, which is widespread, but in Nigeria it is confined to one small area. Production in Trinidad, too, has been seriously affected by witches' broom disease, which has reduced the quantities available for export.

Production of Cocoa in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Gold Coast (a)	248	227
Nigeria (a)	99	98
Trinidad	7	6
Ceylon (b)	2	2
Grenada	2	2
Percentage of World Total ..	49·0	54·1

(a) Seasonal purchases for export.
(b) Exports.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of cocoa, as he following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Gold Coast	244	220
Nigeria	100	101
Trinidad	8	5
Ceylon	2	2
Grenada	2	2
Others	4	5
Total	360	335
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	125	117
Canada	18	19
Australia	—	12
Union of South Africa	2	3
New Zealand	2	3
Total	147	154
Export balance	213	181

JNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Ministry of Food bought all United Kingdom imports from 940 until the London Cocoa Market was reopened on January 15th, 951. The proportion bought from Empire and Commonwealth ountries averaged 92·0 per cent for the years 1946–50. Selling in Vest Africa is conducted by the Gold Coast Marketing Board and ıe Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Cocoa

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Africa	93	109
British West Indies	3	3
Others	2	2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	98	114
FOREIGN	32	10
Total	130	124
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	75·3	92·0

PREFERENCE

Raw cocoa from the Empire and Commonwealth enjoys a preference of 2s. 4d. per cwt. The present rates of duty are: foreign, 14s. per cwt.; Empire and Commonwealth, 11s. 8d. per cwt.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Malaya has been reported as offering favourable prospects of cocoa and an experimental crop grown in the Singapore quarantine nursery from Gold Coast seed is very encouraging, according to *The Colonial Territories*, 1951, para. 295. Experimental plantings are also being tried in British Honduras and Zanzibar. Investigations are proceeding in other parts of the Colonial Empire, including the Solomon Islands, Papua and New Guinea.

TOBACCO

PRODUCTION

India is the largest producer of leaf tobacco in the Commonwealth, although the average annual production in India and Pakistan combined, since the war, has been almost 25 per cent less than in the years just before the war. This is due mainly to the need of growing more food. Canada is the second largest Commonwealth producer and has increased her output since the war, but not so much as Southern Rhodesia, whose production has risen from 22 million lb. in 1937 to 107 million lb. in 1950. Shortage of labour and the need for growing more food restrict further development. If only production could be restored to its pre-war level in India and expanded still further in Africa our dependence on dollar imports could be reduced even more.

Production of Leaf Tobacco in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
India (a)	567	547
Pakistan (a)	147	
Canada	120	127
Southern Rhodesia (a)	107	76
Union of South Africa (a)	49	43
Nyasaland (a)	32	25
Northern Rhodesia (a)	7	5
New Zealand (a)	5	5
Australia (a)	4	3
Tanganyika	7	4
Uganda	4	3
Cyprus	2	2
Percentage of World Total	15·6	13·1

Empire and Commonwealth Net Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million lb.	
India	93	57
Southern Rhodesia	89	62
Nyasaland	24	22
Carried forward	206	141

(a) Seasons ending in year 1950.

Empire and Commonwealth Net Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million lb.	
Brought forward	206	141
Canada	25	17
Northern Rhodesia	6	5
Others	3	5
Total	240	168
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	302	320
Australia	—	26
Hong Kong	4	3
Aden	—	4
South Africa	4	5
Nigeria	5	4
New Zealand	6	6
Others	8	10
Total	329	378
Import balance	89	210

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

A feature of United Kingdom imports since the war is the steady reduction in the quantity imported from the United States and the gradual increase in imports from Empire and Commonwealth countries, especially Southern Rhodesia and India. Whereas before the war less than a quarter of our supplies came from the Empire, in 1950 the proportion was 48·6 per cent. This of course is due to the dollar shortage. Tobacco is imported by private merchants under a dollar allocation. There is an agreement between the manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the growers in Southern Rhodesia to take two-thirds of their crop at a price negotiated every year.

United Kingdom Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million lb.	
India	48	30
Southern Rhodesia	61	39
Carried forward	109	69

United Kingdom Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million lb.	
Brought forward	109	69
Nyasaland	17	14
Canada	16	15
Others	4	3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	146	101
FOREIGN—		
United States	144	207
Turkey	11	9
Others	5	6
Total, Foreign	160	222
Total	306	323
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	47·7	31·3

PREFERENCE

The preference on leaf tobacco imports from the Empire and Commonwealth is 1s. 6½d. per lb., to which it was reduced from the pre-war figure of 2s. 0½d. in 1943 as a result of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of 1938. The important point, however, is not the size of the preference so much as the proportion. The rates of duty are the enormous figure of 58s. 2d. per lb. full rate (for unstripped leaf containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.) and 56s. 7½d. per lb. preferential rate. The proportion of preference is only 2·6 per cent compared with 25 per cent before the war. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of course, the duty on Empire tobacco cannot be reduced without also reducing that on foreign imports.

CIGARS

In August, 1951, the United Kingdom Government signed a Trade Agreement with Cuba which provided, among other things, for the importation into the United Kingdom of 500,000 dollars worth of Cuban cigars for each of the years 1952 and 1953 calculated to begin on March 31st, 1952.

Only small quantities of cigars have been imported from foreign countries since the war and as a result imports of cigars from the West Indies, mainly Jamaica, have been increased from an average of 7,388 lb. per year in the years 1934–38 to an average of 234,700 lb.

in the years 1946–50. Before the war an annual average of 451,700 lb. of cigars were imported from Cuba with a value of £768,400.

The Jamaican Government issued a statement protesting against the Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement and stating that "for every Cuban who finds employment in the manufacture of cigars for shipment to Great Britain, a corresponding number of British subjects will be thrown out of employment". Jamaica has never expected that there would be a complete ban on imports from Cuba for ever. What she asks is that the duties on imports into the United Kingdom should give a reasonable margin of preference for the Jamaica cigar industry, and that cigars should no longer be rendered a virtually impossible luxury by the enormous duty now charged, which is £3 7s. 9d. per lb. at the full rate and £3 4s. 9⅝d. per lb. at the preferential rate. Unfortunately the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade make it impossible to increase the margin of preference.

RUBBER

PRODUCTION

1950 was a record year for rubber production in the Empire and Commonwealth, the total from the seven producing countries reaching 927,000 tons. Normally the Empire produced almost 60 per cent of the world output. The growth of the rubber-planting industry since the early years of this century has been phenomenal and has been due largely to the motor industry.

Production of Rubber in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Malaya and Brunei	696	624
Ceylon	114	96
North Borneo and Sarawak	80	55
India	16	16
Nigeria	13	9
Percentage of World Total	49·5	57·4

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of rubber, as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Malaya	716	610
Ceylon	118	96
North Borneo and Sarawak	79	55
Nigeria	13	9
Others	—	2
Total	926	772
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	222	182
Canada	46	35
Australia	(a)	16
Union of South Africa	23	17
India	1	2
Others	5	3
Total	297	255
Export balance	629	517

(a) Unobtainable.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

In the light of what happened in the last war it is rather unwise to rely so much on Malaya for our source of supply. The possibility of growing rubber in, say, Northern Australia, should be investigated.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Rubber

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
British West Africa	9	8
Malaya	193	177
Ceylon	19	30
Others	4	4
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	225	219
FOREIGN—		
Indonesia	25	8
Burma	2	3
Others	1	5
Total, Foreign	28	16
Total	253	235
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	88·9	93·2

PREFERENCE

Rubber is on the United Kingdom Free List.

COTTON

PRODUCTION

India is the largest Empire and Commonwealth producer of cotton, followed by Pakistan and then the Sudan and Uganda. Indian production was increased in 1950–51, but Pakistan grew slightly less than the previous year, and no appreciable expansion is likely until irrigation is developed. India's target for 1951–52 is 1,570 million lb., a substantial increase on 1950–51. Production increased in most other Empire countries except Tanganyika, and Nigeria's was a record.

The grave shortage of cotton in 1951 was caused by the small United States crop in the season 1950–51. But all restrictions on planting in the United States were removed for the season 1951–52 and a record crop is expected.

The table below shows the average staple length planted in the chief producing countries of the Empire. As a rough guide the three main classifications are:

Short Staple	less than $\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Medium Staple	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 1 $\frac{3}{32}$ in.
Long Staple	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in. and above

Production of Cotton in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950–1	Annual average 1946–7 to 1950–1	Average staple length planted
	million lb.		
India	1,147	946	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.–1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.
Pakistan	440	426	$\frac{13}{16}$ in.–1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.
			$\frac{3}{4}$ in. and less
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	209	139	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Uganda	138	118	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in.–1 $\frac{3}{16}$ in.
Tanganyika	17	18	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Nigeria	28	19	1 in.–1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
British West Indies ..	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.–2 in.
Nyasaland	5	4	—
Kenya	4	3	—
Union of South Africa ..	4	2	—
Southern Rhodesia ..	5	2	—
Australia	1	1	—
Total (approx.) ..	2,000	1,680	
Percentage of World Total	14·5	12·9	

IMPORT BALANCE

Although India is the largest Commonwealth producer she is also an importer, and her imports, like those of Canada and Australia, increased appreciably during the five years 1946–50, due to the expansion of the textile industries of those countries. The increase in imports, however, was more than offset in 1950 by higher exports from Pakistan, but the Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of cotton, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Pakistan	659 (a)	353
Kenya and Uganda	141	112
Tanganyika	16	17
Nigeria	28	18
Nyasaland	3	4
British West Indies	2	2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	145	126
Total	994	632
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,005	861
India	383	257 (b)
Canada	228	193
Australia	37	34
Total	1,653	1,345
Import balance	659	713

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Medium staple cotton of the American type is the variety required most by the United Kingdom textile industry. The Empire countries which grow mainly this type are British East Africa and the Sudan. India produces mainly short staple and Pakistan both medium and short. That is why we have to import so much cotton from the United States, Brazil and Egypt, or obtain it from countries like Syria and Turkey. That accounts for the rise in imports from Central and South America and "other" foreign countries in 1950. But the proportion of imports from Empire and Commonwealth countries has risen steadily from an

(a) Includes India.
(b) Average 1948–50.

average of 6·3 per cent in the five years 1934–38 to 21·0 per cent in the five years 1946–50. This shows the advance made by Empire and Commonwealth countries in growing the types which Lancashire needs.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Cotton

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
India and Pakistan	36	55
British East Africa	52	34
Nigeria	27	17
British West Indies	2	1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	99	88
Others	1	—
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	271	195
FOREIGN—		
U.S.A.	281	237
Egypt	191	229
Brazil	131	148
Peru	62	46
Belgian Congo	30	34
Argentina	23	13
Haiti	2	2
Paraguay	4	1
Mexico	25	5
U.S.S.R.	—	6
Others	45	12
Total, Foreign	794	733
Total	1,011	928
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	21·5	21·0

PREFERENCE

Raw cotton is on the United Kingdom Free List.

WOOL

PRODUCTION

Australia is by a long way the leading producer of wool, not only in the Empire and Commonwealth but also in the world. New Zealand comes second in the Commonwealth, but the Argentine is ahead of her, and in some years the United States as well. The Union of South Africa, including Basutoland and South-West Africa, comes third, with the United Kingdom fourth.

Stockpiling of wool by the United States after the opening of the Korean War in June, 1950, stimulated production and caused sheep farmers to keep their sheep longer for their wool instead of mutton, and also caused a great increase in price. This was reduced, however, by the end of the 1950–51 season. World production for 1950–51 was 3 per cent higher than the previous year, though less than in the peak year 1943–44.

Production of Wool in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb. (greasy basis)	
Australia	1,155	1,049
New Zealand	372	372
Union of South Africa (a)	240	221
United Kingdom	91	85
India	55	55
Pakistan	24	24
Canada	9	12
Others	8	8
Total	1,979	1,831
Percentage of World Total ..	50·2	48·2

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of raw wool as the following table shows:

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million lb.	
Australia	1,118	1,068
New Zealand	387	393
Carried forward	1,505	1,461

(a) Including Basutoland and South-West Africa.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million lb.	
Brought forward	1,505	1,461
Union of South Africa	195	262
India	14	14
Pakistan	31	22
Others	5	9
Total	1,750	1,768
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	545	496
Canada	30	35
Total	575	531
Export balance	1,175	1,237

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, nearly all the United Kingdom's supplies came from the Empire and Commonwealth, France being the largest foreign supplier.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Wool

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million lb.	
Australia	384	342
New Zealand	180	202
Union of South Africa	60	55
India and Pakistan	30	22
Falkland Islands	5	4
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	659	625
FOREIGN—		
France	20	16
Irish Republic	8	5
Chile	5	3
Carried forward	33	24

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Wool—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
FOREIGN—	million lb.	
Brought forward	33	24
Argentine	2	5
Belgium	2	5
Others	7	4
Total, Foreign	44	38
Total	703	663
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	93·6	94·3

PREFERENCE

Raw wool is on the United Kingdom Free List.

HEMP

PRODUCTION

In the trade, hemp is divided into two classifications:

HARD, namely the leaf fibres obtained from the tissue of the leaves and stem;

SOFT, namely the fibres obtained from the bast tissues of the stem.

Manila, sisal and phormium are the chief types of hard hemp, while true hemp and sunn, or Indian, hemp are the chief soft varieties.

Sisal is grown in Tanganyika, Kenya, the Bahamas and Mauritius, while phormium is produced in New Zealand. No true hemp is grown in the Empire and Commonwealth, but sunn hemp is grown in India and is a substitute for jute.

The Empire and Commonwealth production of hard hemp is 34 per cent of world production, while Indian production of soft hemp is about 21 per cent of the world total.

Production of Hemp Fibres in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	Kind	Annual average 1950	1946–50
HARD HEMP—		thousand tons	
Tanganyika	Sisal	122	116
Kenya	Sisal	41	34
New Zealand	Phormium ..	6	5
North Borneo	Manila ..	2	1
St. Helena	Phormium ..	1	1
Mauritius	Mauritius hemp	2	1
SOFT HEMP—			
India	Sunn hemp ..	90 (a)	90(a)
E. and C. production of hard hemp as percentage of world total		34·0	32·7
E. and C. production of soft hemp as percentage of world total		21·3	24·2

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of hemp fibres and tow, as the table on the following page shows:

(a) Estimated.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Tanganyika	119	115
Kenya and Uganda	37	31
India	8	20
Total	164	166
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	91	82
Canada	28	34
Australia	8	7
Total	127	123
Export balance	37	43

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, the United Kingdom obtains most of her hemp from the Empire and Commonwealth. Only a little manila is imported from the Philippines and still less true hemp from Italy and other foreign countries.

United Kingdom Imports of Hemp and Hemp Tow

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
East Africa	65	65
India	8	9
Others	2	2
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	75	76
FOREIGN—		
Philippine Islands	11	6
Italy	2	3
Others	3	2
Total, Foreign	16	11
Total	91	87
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	82·4	87·4

PREFERENCE

Hemp, not further dressed after scutching and decorticating, hemp tow, and waste of hemp are on the United Kingdom Free List.

JUTE

PRODUCTION

India and Pakistan have a virtual monopoly of the world's jute production, being responsible for 98·1 per cent of the total for the years 1946–50. Since the partition of India the acreage under jute in Pakistan has been steadily reduced, while Indian acreage has increased, but an expansion of Pakistan production is reported for 1951, and a further increase is expected in India.

The partition divided the main growing areas in Pakistan from the manufacturing centres in and around Calcutta. The dispute over the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee resulted in the official suspension of supplies from Pakistan to India in December, 1949. A barter agreement in April, 1950, resulted in a certain amount of raw jute being exported. But it was not until February, 1951, when India recognized the par value of the Pakistan rupee, that a contract was arranged. Under the new trade agreement Pakistan will send large quantities to India up to June, 1952.

Since partition each country has tried to become more self-sufficient, India in the growing of jute and Pakistan in its manufacture. India has extended the area under cultivation, while Pakistan has built three modern mills in Eastern Bengal and also developed the ports of Chittagong and Chalna.

Production of Jute in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Pakistan	778	834
India	588	412
Percentage of World Total.. ..	97·8	98·1

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net exporter of jute, as the following table shows:

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India and Pakistan	607	436
Total	607	436

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET IMPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	113	88
Australia	2	3
Canada	3	3
Total	118	94
Export balance	489	342

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Jute

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Pakistan	108	90
India	4	
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	112	90
FOREIGN—	1	1
Total	113	91
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	99·1	98·9

PREFERENCE

Raw jute and jute waste, unmanufactured, are on the United Kingdom Free List.

FLAX

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT BALANCE

The United Kingdom is the only substantial grower of flax in the Empire and Commonwealth, and production in Australia, New Zealand and Canada declined during the years 1946–50. So the Empire and Commonwealth is a heavy net importer, despite the fact that the United Kingdom is the sole importer.

Production of Flax Fibre in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	10	11
Australia	1	3
New Zealand	1	1
Canada	(a)	1
Percentage of World Total ..	1·5	2·9

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Canada	1	1
Australia	(a)	1
Total	1	2
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	46	28
Total	46	28
Import balance ..	45	26

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Belgium supplies most of United Kingdom imports of flax fibre and a large proportion of those of flax tow and only small quantities come from the Empire and Commonwealth.

(a) Less than 500 tons.

United Kingdom Imports of Flax Fibre

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH (a) ..	1	1 (b)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	1	1
Irish Republic	1	3
FOREIGN—		
Belgium	23	18
Netherlands	4	2
Egypt	2	1
France	1	—
Total, Foreign	30	21
Total	32	25
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	3·1	4·0

United Kingdom Imports of Flax Tow

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH ..	Nil	Nil
Irish Republic	1	2
FOREIGN—		
Belgium	6	2
Soviet Russia	3	1
Others	4	1
Total, Foreign	13	4
Total	14	6
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	Nil	Nil

(a) Canada and Kenya
(b) Chiefly Canada, New Zealand, Kenya and Australia.

PREFERENCE

Flax, not further dressed after scutching or decorticating, is on the United Kingdom Free List, together with flax tow and flax waste.

Flax yarn pays a duty of 7½ per cent *ad valorem* if imported from foreign countries, but it is free of duty if it comes from the Empire and Commonwealth.

SILK

PRODUCTION AND BALANCE

India and Cyprus are the only noteworthy producers of raw silk and silk cocoons in Empire and Commonwealth countries which are responsible for only about 12 per cent of the total world output of the latter and 6 per cent of the total of raw silk. Statistics for India have only recently been made available.

Empire and Commonwealth countries have an overwhelming net import balance of raw silk, Cyprus being the only one to have a net export balance for the years 1946–50. But since 1949 they have had an export balance in cocoons and waste, thanks to increased exports from the United Kingdom and India, so the average for 1946–50 is an appreciable export balance.

Production of Silk Cocoons and Raw Silk in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
India (cocoons)	40	38
India (raw silk)	2·3	2·2
Percentage of World Total—		
Cocoons	12·6	12·0
Raw silk	6·1	6·1

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Raw Silk

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand lb.	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Cyprus	—	3
	—	—
Total	—	3
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,779	1,218
India	643	771
Canada (a)	138	96
Australia	103	285
Total	2,663	2,370
Import balance ..	2,663	2,367

(a) Including cocoons.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance in Cocoons and Waste

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand lb.	
India	672	315
United Kingdom	340	68
Cyprus	4	22
Total	1,016	405
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	—	254
Total	—	254
Export balance ..	1,016	151

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

No raw silk and only a small quantity of cocoons, noils and waste was imported into the United Kingdom from Empire and Commonwealth countries in 1946–50. Japan supplied the largest share of the raw silk, while Turkey, Italy and China provided most of the cocoons, noils and waste. India was responsible for 6 per cent of the imports over the whole period.

United Kingdom Imports of Raw Silk

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand lb.	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH ..	Nil	Nil
FOREIGN—		
Japan	1,414	974
Italy	107	169
China	41	49
United States	—	3
Others (a)	217	62
Total, Foreign	1,779	1,257
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	Nil	Nil

(a) Includes 98,000 lb. from Hong Kong which probably came from China.

United Kingdom Imports of Silk in Cocoons, Noils and Waste

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
India	4	29
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	4	29
FOREIGN—		
Turkey	70	169
Italy	59	81
China	17	76
France	7	3
Syria and Lebanon	—	16
Others (a)	109	91
Total, Foreign	262	436
Total	266	465
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	1·5	6·2

PREFERENCE

The following are the United Kingdom customs duties on imported silk cocoons and waste and raw silk.

	FULL per lb.	PREFERENTIAL
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—		
Undischarged	6d.	
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils	1s. 6d.	$\frac{5}{6}$ths of full rate.
Noils	6d.	
Raw—		
Undischarged	1s. 6d.	
Wholly or in part discharged	2s. 2d.	

(a) Includes 70,000 lb. from Hong Kong which probably came from China.

RAYON

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom is the largest Empire and Commonwealth producer of rayon, the term applied to those fibres manufactured from a cellulose base, and which are also known as artificial silk. United Kingdom output rose to a record level in 1950, and production of staple fibre increased by nearly 50 per cent. Output was also expanded in Canada, the other chief Commonwealth producer, while India began manufacture of rayon yarn. It is reported that India is to build a staple fibre plant in the State of Maghya Bharat.

Production of Rayon Filament Yarn in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
United Kingdom (a)	198	149
Canada	38	30
Percentage of World Total ..	12·2	11·8

Production of Rayon Staple Fibre in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
United Kingdom	173	106
Canada	15	5
Percentage of World Total ..	11·9	11·5

IMPORT BALANCE

The increased production nearly wiped out the import balance of Empire and Commonwealth countries in 1950. Imports into India, Canada and Australia just exceeded exports from the United Kingdom, despite the substantial fall in the former compared with 1949 and the rise in U.K. exports.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	million lb.	
United Kingdom	52	37
Total	52	37

(a) Including nylon.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	million lb.	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	31	27
Canada	15	19
Australia	9	10
Total	55	56
Import balance ..	3	19

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

In 1950 the United Kingdom imported 7 million lb. of rayon yarn and 2 million lb. of waste, but it is a net exporter of both.

PREFERENCE

The following are the United Kingdom customs duties on imported rayon waste and yarn:

	Full	Preferential
	per lb.	
Waste	9d.	$\frac{5}{6}$ths of full rate.
Yarn	9d. plus 22½ per cent of the value of the yarn	$\frac{5}{6}$ths of full rate.

Rayon waste was exempt from duty for the period June 14th, 1951, to December 31st, 1951.

COPPER

PRODUCTION

Northern Rhodesia is the largest producer of copper ore in the Empire and Commonwealth, with Canada just behind. Other Commonwealth countries produce on a comparatively small scale. These countries occupy the same relative position in the production of the metal, as the following table shows:

Production of Copper Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	293	231
Canada (including Newfoundland)..	235	212
Union of South Africa	33	30
Australia	15	14
Cyprus	21	16
South-West Africa	11	7
India	7	6
Percentage of World Total ..	25·1	23·7

Metal Production of Copper in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	206	184
Northern Rhodesia	276	225
Union of South Africa	33	29
India	7	6
Australia	14	16
Percentage of World Total ..	20·6	20·5

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a substantial export balance in copper. Northern Rhodesia and Canada are the main exporters, and the United Kingdom the chief importer. The smaller producers such as India and Australia are also net importers.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	291	223
Union of South Africa and South-West Africa	20	11
Canada	138	121
Total	449	355
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	248	241
India	38	29
Australia	25	12
New Zealand	4	2
Other Empire and Commonwealth countries	3	2
Total	318	286
Export balance	131	69

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Despite the Empire and Commonwealth's substantial output of copper, the United Kingdom still obtains more than one-third of its imports from foreign countries, including even the United States, Chile and Belgium and the Belgian Congo, all hard currency countries. Yet less than half Canada's total exports come to the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom Imports of Copper

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	150	144
Canada	57	55
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	207	199
FOREIGN—		
Belgium	24	21
Belgian Congo	9	17
Carried forward	33	38

United Kingdom Imports of Copper—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
FOREIGN—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	33	38
United States	61	41
Chile	2	36
Others	14	11
Total, Foreign	110	126
Total	317	325
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	65·3	61·5

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

In Canada a copper zone in the Bourlamaque area of Quebec is likely to yield 3·5 per cent of copper, and new copper-nickel formations have been discovered in N. Manitoba. Uganda has 14 million tons of ore, proved and indicated, which will yield copper and cobalt. Copper and zinc occurrences have been discovered in the Northern Transvaal, and copper is expected to be obtained as a by-product of platinum extraction in S. Rhodesia. Owing to the scarcity of copper, mines closed 28 years ago in the Wallaroo Moonta copperfield of S. Australia because the workings were too deep and costly may be reopened.

PREFERENCE

Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, billets, slabs, cakes and rods, is on the free list.

LEAD

PRODUCTION

Australia is the largest producer of lead ore in the Empire and Commonwealth, followed by Canada, with South-West Africa and Northern Rhodesia a long way behind. In metallic lead production the same countries predominate, as the following tables show:

Production of Lead Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	3	3
Northern Rhodesia	14	13
South-West Africa	33	23
Canada (including Newfoundland)	152	162
India	1	—
Australia	219	206
Others	1	—
Percentage of World Total ..	24·4	27·4

Metal Production of Lead in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	3	2
Northern Rhodesia	14	13
Canada	152	144
Australia	199	182
India	1	—
Percentage of World Total ..	20·2	22·9

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a substantial export balance in lead, Australia and Canada being the chief exporters with the United Kingdom by far the largest importer, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	12	11
Canada	104	100
Malaya	2	1
Australia	161	146
Total	279	258
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	160	166
Union of South Africa	8	8
India	14	8
New Zealand	1	3
Others	1	1
Total	184	186
Export balance	95	72

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Australia is the chief supplier of lead to the United Kingdom as might be expected, and 85·7 per cent of her imports in the years 1946–50 came from Empire countries.

United Kingdom Imports of Lead
(In pigs, ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Australia	137	113
Canada	13	16
Others	1	3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	151	132
FOREIGN—		
Mexico	—	4
Others	21	18
Total, Foreign	21	22
Total	172	154
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	87·2	85·7

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Considerable lead-zinc deposits are being investigated near Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario, Canada, and are expected to yield a large tonnage of medium grade ore. The annual output of the Montauban lead-zinc mines in Canada are expected to reach 1,190 short tons of zinc. Deposits also exist in Nigeria.

PREFERENCE

Foreign lead, unwrought, in pigs, ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes, but not including alloys of lead, pays a duty of 7s. 6d. per ton or 10 per cent, whichever is the less.

ZINC

PRODUCTION

Canada is the largest producer of zinc ore in the Empire and Commonwealth, followed by Australia. In the production of the metal, however, Australia is well behind Canada, as she exports a substantial proportion of her ore to be smelted in the United Kingdom.

Production of Zinc Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	38	26
South-West Africa	12	8
Canada (including Newfoundland)	278	253
Australia	202	186
Percentage of World Total	24·5	25·6

Metal Production of Zinc in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	70	68
Northern Rhodesia	23	21
Canada	183	174
Australia	84	78
Percentage of World Total	17·9	20·0

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Zinc Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Australia	82	84
Canada	116	117
South-West Africa	30	12
Northern Rhodesia	—	1
Total	228	214
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	196	168
Total	196	168
Export balance	32	46

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Zinc (Ingots, bars, slabs, sheets, plates, spelter, blocks, strips, dross and scrap)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	23	21
Canada	133	135
Australia	45	37
Total	201	193
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	125	105
India	30	36
Malaya	1	1
New Zealand	1	1
Union of South Africa	11	11
Total	168	154
Export balance	33	39

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

More than 90 per cent of United Kingdom imports of zinc ore come from the Empire and Commonwealth, Australia being the chief source. The proportion of the metal, however, is only 50 per cent, Belgium and the United States being substantial suppliers. This is rather strange when only a small proportion of Canada's exports come to this country.

United Kingdom Imports of Zinc Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Australia	151	129
Canada	31	23
Others	8	4
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	190	156
FOREIGN	8	13
Total	198	169
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	96·0	92·3

United Kingdom Imports of Unwrought Zinc

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Northern Rhodesia	—	3
Australia	35	25
Canada	32	41
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	67	69
FOREIGN—		
Belgium	46	17
United States	16	36
Others	13	10
Total, Foreign	65	63
Total	132	132
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	50·8	52·2

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Rich deposits of zinc, estimated at 17 million tons, were discovered in 1951 in the Barraute region of Quebec, and plant to handle 4,200 tons per day is to be constructed. The annual output of the Montauban lead-zinc mines in Canada is expected to reach 4,000 short tons of zinc. Considerable lead-zinc deposits are being investigated near Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and are expected to yield a large tonnage of medium grade ore. Copper-zinc occurrences have been discovered in the Northern Transvaal. The Kinousa ore in Cyprus has a high zinc content, and a new industry is foreshadowed. Deposits also exist in Southern Nigeria.

PREFERENCE

Foreign zinc, or spelter, unwrought, in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes, but not including alloys of zinc, pays a duty of 30s. per ton or 10 per cent, whichever is the less.

TIN

PRODUCTION

Malaya is the largest producer of tin in the Empire and Commonwealth, with Nigeria a long way behind. Malaya also leads in the smelter production of metallic tin, but here the United Kingdom comes second.

Production of Tin Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Great Britain	1	1
Nigeria	8	9
Union of South Africa	1	1
Malaya	58	38
Australia	2	2
Others	1	1
Percentage of World Total ..	42·8	38·2

Smelter Production of Tin in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	27	28
Union of South Africa	1	1
Malaya	69	44
Australia	2	2
Percentage of World Total ..	57·8	52·1

BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a heavy net importer of tin ore but a substantial net exporter of metallic tin. This is because Malaya, the leading producer of the ore, imports ore for smelting and so does the United Kingdom.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Tin Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Nigeria	11	13
Others	1	1
Total	12	14

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Tin Ore—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET IMPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	46	45
Malaya	14	7
Total	60	52
Import balance ..	48	38

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Tin

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	14	10
Malaya	82	45
Total	96	55
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
Canada	5	4
India	5	2
Others	2	2
.. .. ..	—	—
Total	12	8
Export balance ..	84	47

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Nearly three-quarters of United Kingdom imports of tin ore come from foreign countries, Nigeria being the only Empire and Commonwealth supplier. This is because Malaya smelts all she produces and more. Imports of metallic tin are very small.

United Kingdom Imports of Tin Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Nigeria	12	13
FOREIGN—		
Bolivia	31	29
Others	3	3
Total, Foreign	34	32
Total	46	45
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	26·0	28·8

United Kingdom Imports of Tin
(In blocks, bars, slabs, unwrought and soft solder)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	tons	
All countries	4,600	1,257

PREFERENCE

Tin, unwrought, is on the United Kingdom Free List.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

An Australian expert has declared that Australia could recover another 1,000 tons of tin a year over and above the 1950 ore output of 1,850 tons, given the necessary inducement.

IRON ORE, IRON AND STEEL

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom is by far the largest producer of iron ore in the Empire and Commonwealth, Canada, India and Australia being next but a long way behind, as the table below shows. Sierra Leone and Malaya are substantial colonial producers.

Owing to the heavy requirements of the United Kingdom, the Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of iron ore, and Canada and Australia are net importers also.

Production of Iron Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada (b)	3,230	2,968
Union of South Africa	1,170	1,123
United Kingdom	12,936	12,537
Australia	2,635	1,960
India	2,957	2,591
Sierra Leone	1,073	861
Malaya	499	101
Hong Kong (a)	169	57
Southern Rhodesia	56	27
New Zealand	3	5
Percentage of World Total	10·6	11·1

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Sierra Leone	1,143	861
Hong Kong (c)	172	110
India	55	12
Malaya	521	211
Total	1,891	1,194

(a) Average 1947–50.
(b) Includes Newfoundland.
(c) Average 1949–50.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Australia	17	3
United Kingdom	8,319	7,818
Canada (a)	753	468
Total	9,089	8,289
Import balance	7,198	7,095

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF IRON ORE

Only 16·7 per cent of United Kingdom imports of iron ore come from the Empire and Commonwealth, and Sierra Leone supplies the highest amount of these imports. Imports from Canada of only 123,000 tons in 1950 compared with an average of 611,000 for the five years 1946–50 reveal the muddle of government policy in that year and is a part cause of the present shortage of steel. Failure to secure iron and steel scrap is another main reason.

United Kingdom Imports of Iron Ore

Empire and Commonwealth—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Sierra Leone	733	703
Canada (a)	123	611
Others	28	14
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	884	1,328
Foreign—		
Sweden	3,442	2,778
France	373	253
Spain	750	767
Algeria	1,481	1,428
Tunis	469	367
Spanish Ports in North Africa	434	525
Morocco	284	225
Others	287	275
Total, Foreign	7,520	6,618
Total	8,404	7,946
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	10·5	16·7

(a) Includes Newfoundland.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

The vast deposits of iron ore in Labrador have not yet been fully opened up. Nor have the even more vast deposits in the Singhbhum-Orissa iron ore field in India. Britain and Canada have also reached an agreement with France to investigate the potentialities of iron ore deposits in French West Africa. Canada's participation in any development scheme is likely to be purely financial, and it is expected that the distribution of the iron ore output would be made equally between the United Kingdom and France.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL

The United Kingdom leads the Empire and Commonwealth in her output of both pig iron and of crude steel, which increased steadily until the shortage of ore and of scrap took effect in 1951. Canada, India and Australia came next in order of production as might be expected in view of their output of ore.

Production of Pig Iron in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Australia	1,112	1,110
Canada	2,224	1,954
India	1,680	1,526
Union of South Africa	721	648
United Kingdom	9,633	8,791
Southern Rhodesia	33	15
Percentage of World Total ..	11·8	13·2

Production of Steel Ingots and Castings in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Australia	1,255	1,256
Canada	3,022	2,687
India	1,438	1,319
Union of South Africa	743	644
United Kingdom	16,293	14,428
Southern Rhodesia	23	10
Percentage of World Total ..	12·5	13·9

PREFERENCE

Iron ore is exempt from duty.

For duties on pig iron, steel ingots and castings and other iron and steel products see *Customs and Excise Tariff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, published periodically by H.M. Stationery Office, pages 33–5 of the issue of September 1st, 1950, and page 96 for exemptions.

Imports from Empire and Commonwealth countries are free of duty.

GOLD

PRODUCTION

Excluding Russia, estimates of whose output vary tremendously, the Union of South Africa is by far the largest gold-producing country in the world. Canada comes second, then the United States. Next, before any further foreign country, come Australia, the Gold Coast and Southern Rhodesia. Several other Empire and Commonwealth countries are also substantial producers, and in the years 1946–50 Empire and Commonwealth production averaged nearly four-fifths of the world total, excluding Russia.

Production of Gold Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand fine troy ounces	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	4
Gold Coast	689	636
Kenya	23	24
Nigeria	2	3
Southern Rhodesia	511	524
Sierra Leone	4	2
Tanganyika	65	57
Union of South Africa	11,664	11,616
Canada	4,431	3,606
British Guiana	13	20
India	197	169
Malaya	18	9
Australia	869	882
Fiji	103	95
New Guinea	82	64
New Zealand	77	97
Others	6	12
Percentage of World Total ..	77·5	78·8

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The following table shows exports and imports of gold bullion and coin as far as figures are available. It is not possible to show an export or import balance. No figures for United Kingdom imports have been published since 1948.

Exports and Imports—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand fine troy ounces	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	1
Gold Coast	705	649
Kenya and Uganda	31	23 (a)
Sierra Leone	3	2
Southern Rhodesia	516	530
Tanganyika	65	58
British Guiana	10	13
Australia	(b)	386
Fiji	103	103
New Zealand	(c)	87 (d)
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	(c)	10,619 (d)
Malta	3	2
Canada	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1
Cyprus	—	1
Australia	158	(e)

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Gold has been found in the copper-nickel formation recently discovered in Northern Manitoba, Canada.

PREFERENCE

Gold bullion and coin are on the Free List.

(a) Annual average 1946–49.
(b) Net importer.
(c) Not available.
(d) Annual average 1946–48.
(e) Net exporter.

SILVER

PRODUCTION

Canada is the greatest producer of silver in the Empire and Commonwealth, followed by Australia. Mexico and the United States, however, are the largest in the world, excluding Russia and Yugoslavia, for which figures are not available. Other substantial Empire producers are the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, New Zealand and Northern Rhodesia.

Production of Silver Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand fine troy ounces	
United Kingdom	18	19
Gold Coast	43	45
Kenya	3	3
Northern Rhodesia	173	232
Southern Rhodesia	86	88
Tanganyika	31	25
Union of South Africa	1,134	1,163
Canada	22,416	16,432
India	16	12
Australia	10,677	9,831
Fiji	38	31
New Zealand	200	226
Others	—	2
Percentage of World Total ..	20·9	17·6

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The following table shows exports and imports of silver bullion as far as figures are available. It is not possible to show an export and import balance.

NET EXPORTS FROM—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand fine troy ounces	
Gold Coast	14	32
Southern Rhodesia	84	86
Tanganyika	(a)	24 (b)
Union of South Africa	51	305

(a) Not available. (b) Average 1946–49.

Exports and Imports—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand fine troy ounces	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Canada	8,106	6,209
Hong Kong	202	4,360
Malaya	352	81
Australia	7,413	4,070
Fiji	29	51
New Zealand	104	94
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	9,868	17,306
Malta	1	6
Nigeria	9	13
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1
Ceylon	23	46
Cyprus	3	7
India	84	18,244

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

United Kingdom imports of silver bullion totalled 9,868,000 fine troy ounces in 1950 and averaged 17,306,000 fine troy ounces for the years 1946–50. Imports in detail are not given in the Trade and Navigation Accounts.

PREFERENCE

Silver bullion and coin are on the Free List.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Silver has been found in the copper-nickel formations recently discovered in Northern Manitoba, Canada.

India is to have a £450,000 silver refinery, the first in Asia. Construction is expected to begin in Calcutta in 1953.

PLATINUM

PRODUCTION

Canada and the Union of South Africa are the only Empire and Commonwealth countries which produce platinum, and for the years 1946–50 they produced two-thirds of the total world output.

Production of Platinum in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand troy ounces	
CANADA—		
Platinum	121	123
Other platinum metals	148	141
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—		
Crude (a)	62	32
Concentrates (a)	94	61
Osmiridium (crude)	6	6
Percentage of World Output	(b)	66·6

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a substantial net exporter of platinum, although imports and exports are not available in an accurate enough form to give a balance. The United Kingdom is shown as a heavy net exporter although not a producer. This is because she imports platinum in the form of nickel concentrates and matte from the Canadian copper smelters of the International Nickel Company. Much of this is treated in Wales for the extraction of nickel and the precious metals are recovered from the residues.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand troy ounces	
United Kingdom	441	215
Union of South Africa	109	80
Canada	—	£2 million
Total	550	295

(a) Platinum metals content. (b) Information not available.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand troy ounces	
Australia	1	12
New Zealand	1	1
Total	2	13

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

For the reasons given above, no imports of platinum as such are shown in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, but in 1950 25,221 tons of nickel ore, concentrates and matte were imported into the United Kingdom from Canada.

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Deposits estimated to contain 80 million tons of ore-bearing platinum, nickel and copper have been proved in Southern Rhodesia, and a new method of extraction which may be workable on a commercial basis is being investigated.

PREFERENCE

Platinum in grain, ingot, bar or powder is on the United Kingdom Free List.

ALUMINIUM

PRODUCTION

British Guiana is by far the largest producer of bauxite, the ore of aluminium, in the Empire and Commonwealth. Far behind comes the Gold Coast, with India and Australia as comparatively small sources of supply. Production in the Gold Coast was begun during the war, when supplies from France were cut off.

Canada is the only large producer of the metal. Her supplies of the ore come mainly from British Guiana, though imports are now coming from the new deposits recently developed in Jamaica. The United Kingdom is the only other producer of note, though India is responsible for a small output.

Production of Bauxite in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Gold Coast	115	120
British Guiana	1,642	1,572
India	51	30
Australia	3	5
Percentage of World Total ..	21·9	24·2

Production of Aluminium in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	29	30
Canada	352	290
India	4	3
Percentage of World Total ..	26·3	27·7

EXPORT AND IMPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a net import balance of bauxite because imports into the United Kingdom and Canada, some of which come from foreign countries, just exceed exports from British Guiana and the Gold Coast and one or two smaller Empire exporters.

In aluminium, however, there is a heavy Empire and Commonwealth export balance. Canada's exports far exceed combined imports of seven Commonwealth countries.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Bauxite

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Gold Coast	115	120
British Guiana	1,583	1,525
Others	16	4
Total	1,714	1,649
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	199	231
Canada	1,662	1,489
Total	1,861	1,720
Import balance	147	71

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Aluminium (Sheets, tubes, bars, blocks, ingots, rods, strips, pigs and scrap)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	312	257
Total	312	257
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	54	45
Kenya and Uganda	1	1
Union of South Africa	(a)	3
India	5	8
Malaya	3	2
Australia	9	6
New Zealand	4	2
Total	76	67
Export balance	236	190

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The Gold Coast was the United Kingdom's chief source of bauxite for the years 1946–50, but in 1950 shipments fell to a low level and France was the leading supplier. They recovered in 1951.

(a) Not available.

Imports of the metal itself, however, come mainly from Canada to the extent of 95 per cent over the five years.

United Kingdom Imports of Bauxite

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Gold Coast	58	108
British Guiana	10	17
Others	—	32
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	68	157
FOREIGN—		
France	112	82
Yugoslavia	—	6
Others	18	10
Total, Foreign	130	98
Total	198	255
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	34·3	61·6

United Kingdom Imports of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys

(In ingots, notch bars, blocks, slabs, billets, wire bars, sticks and granules)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	120	119
Foreign countries	20	6
Total	140	125
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	85·7	95·2

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

According to the President of the Reynolds Mining Corporation of the United States, the bauxite deposits in Jamaica are by far the most important ever discovered. He estimates that they are capable of supplying the United States for many decades. The deposits are being developed by one Canadian and two American companies.

Promising deposits are also known to exist in Sarawak, while 250 million tons are believed to lie in Bihar, Bombay and the Central Provinces of India.

Production in British Guiana, which is now more than 1½ million tons a year, will increase by another 525,000 tons as a result of additional drying kilns being installed. The ore has also been found in South-East Johore, Malaya.

Plans for increasing production of the metal are also in hand. Canada has a 555 million dollar scheme for a dam and hydro-electric power at Kitimet, British Columbia, with plant for producing 165,000 short tons of aluminium in 1953 or 1954, and more than 500,000 short tons in the 1960's. Another 65,000 metric tons are expected annually from the plant to be installed at the Peribonka River, Quebec.

PREFERENCE

Aluminium, unwrought, not including alloys of aluminium, is on the Free List. Before the Annecy Conference it was subject to a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem.*

NICKEL

PRODUCTION

Canada is the only substantial producer of nickel ore in the Empire and Commonwealth, and is responsible for more than three-quarters of the world output. A very small quantity is mined in the Union of South Africa.

Production of Nickel Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (in terms of metal)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	110	107
Union of South Africa	1	1
Total	111	108
Percentage of World Total ..	77·9	77·1

EXPORT BALANCE

The United Kingdom and Canada are the only exporters of nickel and no Empire or Commonwealth country is a net importer, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	14	4
Canada	59	63
Total	73	67
NET IMPORTS	nil	nil
Export balance	73	67

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

United Kingdom imports of nickel ore come entirely from Canada. Imports of the metal are very small, and Norway was the chief supplier in 1950.

United Kingdom Imports of Nickel Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Canada	25	24

United Kingdom Imports of Nickel

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	(a)	3
FOREIGN—		
Norway	2	2
Others	(a)	(a)
Total	2	5

POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Nickel is also expected to be produced as a by-product of the extraction of platinum in Southern Rhodesia, while new copper-nickel formations have been discovered in Northern Manitoba, Canada.

By 1954 the output of nickel in Canada will be 30 per cent greater than before the outbreak of the Korean War, according to Dr. J. F. Thompson, Chairman and President of the International Nickel Company of Canada.

PREFERENCE

Nickel, unwrought, but not including alloys of nickel, is on the United Kingdom Free List.

(a) Negligible.

MANGANESE

PRODUCTION

India, the Union of South Africa and the Gold Coast were the leading producers of manganese ore in 1950, though figures available for the Gold Coast are exports only. Production in India and South Africa increased steadily in the years 1946–50, and in the latter year Empire and Commonwealth production totalled 37·4 per cent of the total world production.

Manganese is used as an alloy, also in the manufacture of iron and steel, of glass, and in medicines.

Production of Manganese Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
India	902	556
Union of South Africa	778	443
Gold Coast (a)	711	687
Australia	15	7
Northern Rhodesia	2	2
Others	2	1
Percentage of World Total	37·4	31·4

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a heavy export balance in manganese ore, as the following table shows:

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Gold Coast	711	687
Union of South Africa	736	477
India	808	572
Total	2,255	1,736
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	402	368
Canada	121	156
Australia	15	8
Total	538	532
Export balance	1,717	1,204

(a) Exports.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, nearly all United Kingdom imports of manganese ore come from the three leading Empire and Commonwealth producers, and only small quantities come from foreign countries.

United Kingdom Imports of Manganese Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Gold Coast	196	204
Union of South Africa	95	60
India	106	69
Others	(a)	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	397	333
FOREIGN	7	13
Total	404	346
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	98·2	96·2

PREFERENCE

Manganese ore is on the United Kingdom Free List.

(a) Negligible.

CHROMIUM ORE

PRODUCTION

The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are the only substantial producers of chromium ore in Empire and Commonwealth countries. Small quantities are produced by Cyprus, India, Pakistan and Sierra Leone.

Production of Chromium Ore in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Sierra Leone	7	13
Southern Rhodesia	287	211
Union of South Africa	488	373
Canada	—	1
Cyprus	16	10
India and Pakistan	32	41
Percentage of World Total	37·2	36·1

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a heavy net export balance in chromium ore. Exports from the two chief producing countries are far greater than the imports of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Sierra Leone	14	17
Cyprus	18	9
India	4	15
Southern Rhodesia	238	194
Union of South Africa	479	321
Total	753	556
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	106	101
Canada	107	66
Australia	3	3
Total	216	170
Export balance	537	386

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Three-quarters of the United Kingdom's imports of chromium ore come from Empire and Commonwealth countries, and the remainder chiefly from Greece and Turkey.

United Kingdom Imports of Chromium Ore

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Sierra Leone	(a)	2
Union of South Africa	25	17
Southern Rhodesia	48	51
Northern Rhodesia	5	1
Pakistan	2	6
India	—	
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	80	77
FOREIGN—		
Greece	7	4
Turkey	18	8
Portuguese East Africa	—	2
Portuguese Possessions in India	1	3
Philippines	—	7
Total, Foreign	26	24
Total	106	101
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	75·5	76·9

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Reserves of ore in Southern Rhodesia are enormous, and output is limited both in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa by the congestion on the railways. When the proposed rail link with Lourenço Marques is completed (1954 is the scheduled date) the congestion will be relieved and the Southern Rhodesian output is expected to increase by about 100,000 tons per year.

Production of low carbon ferro-chrome is expected to be in full swing at the new metallurgical plant at Gwelo by mid-1952, and output will eventually reach 8,000 tons per month. This will be the first chrome refining plant in Southern Rhodesia.

PREFERENCE

Chrome ore is on the United Kingdom Free List.

(a) Negligible.

OTHER METALS

CADMIUM

South-West Africa is the largest producer of cadmium, followed by Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Empire and Commonwealth countries produce about 20 per cent of the total world output and are substantial net exporters. The United Kingdom is a net importer, and obtains most of her imports from Australia and Canada, with small quantities from Belgium and the United States.

COBALT

Northern Rhodesia and Canada are the only substantial producers of cobalt in the Empire and Commonwealth. Australia has a small output, and Uganda may become the world's largest producer as a result of the discovery of a copper-cobalt formation in the Ruwenzori Range. Where the mines are in full production it is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of ore a day will be produced, of which 0·2 per cent will be the yield of cobalt. Northern Rhodesia is responsible for the largest share of United Kingdom imports.

MERCURY

No mercury has been produced in Empire and Commonwealth countries since 1946, but during the last war it was produced in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa. Spain is the chief source of United Kingdom imports, with Italy second. These countries are the world's leading producers.

TITANIUM

"Titanium white" is extensively used as a pigment in paints, in the manufacture of artificial silk, linoleum, primary inks, cosmetics, ceramic glazes, in whitening rubber, and in making paper opaque. Titanium carbide is used in making hard high-speed cutting steels.

India is the leading Empire producer of ilmenite, the combination of iron and titanium ore, the form in which titanium is most commonly found. New discoveries in Canada, however, will enable output to be increased. Other Empire and Commonwealth producers are Malaya and Australia.

TUNGSTEN

Tungsten is used to harden steel and in the manufacture of electric filament lamps. Australia is the leading Empire and Commonwealth producer of both wolfram and scheelite, the ores which yield the metal, though various parts of Africa also produce

them. Discoveries of scheelite deposits have recently been made in the north-west of Canada and large deposits have been found in New South Wales, Australia.

Less than 20 per cent of the United Kingdom imports of tungsten ore come from Empire and Commonwealth countries. Portugal is the chief supplier, together with Burma and Bolivia.

URANIUM MINERALS

Since the development of atomic research, statistics concerning uranium minerals have become very difficult to obtain and none are published about their production. The United Kingdom and Canada publish imports and exports of uranium minerals and radium compounds.

In 1951 the United Kingdom imported £1,036,000 of "other ores including radium", while Canada in 1950 imported £115,000 worth of radium, though in earlier years she was a net exporter.

Since the discovery of pitchblende at Great Bear Lake in 1930 Canada has been the chief producer of uranium in the Empire and Commonwealth. In November, 1951, it was announced that valuable deposits of uranium minerals had been discovered in South Australia, 300 miles north-east of Adelaide. In February, 1952, the discovery of what might prove to be one of the world's greatest uranium fields in Rum Jungle, South of Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia was announced by Dr. A. E. Davidson, chief geologist of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Commission. The Union of South Africa is to expand her production of uranium from gold ore, and a large central plant for the treatment of these ores is being erected. A further step in the direction of greater production has been taken in West Africa, where an expedition set out early in 1952 to survey Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast to discover whether uranium or thorium exist there. The Ministry of Supply's supplementary estimate passed by the House of Commons on February 21st, 1952, included a sum of £800,000 for the production of uranium. This was in addition to the £1,000,000 in the original estimate for 1951–52 and was necessitated by unexpectedly rapid progress in development.

Production in Empire and Commonwealth Countries of Certain Other Metals

	Unit	1950	Annual average 1946–50
Cadmium ..	Thous. lb.	3,098	2,444
Cobalt (a) ..	Thous. cwt.	19	16
Titanium	Thous. tons	360	295
Tungsten	Thous. tons	1	2

(a) Chiefly in Northern Rhodesia and Canada.

United Kingdom Imports of Certain Other Metals

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Cobalt and Cobalt alloys	2	1
Mercury	2	1
Titanium ores	101	67
Tungsten ores	6	6

COAL

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom produces by far the largest amount of coal in the Empire, and in the world as a whole is second only to the United States. India, South Africa, Australia and Canada all produce significant quantities. But the U.K.'s failure to produce all that is needed is one of the greatest post-war tragedies, and has resulted in a shortage not only in this country but for exports as well. This has turned the Empire and Commonwealth from being a net exporter in pre-war years to a net importer every year since the war, and will cause Western Europe to import 25 million tons of coal from the United States in 1952. Yet British miners are slow in agreeing to the employment of Italians who are willing to come and whose help would relieve the shortage of miners and increase the output. If only production could be restored to its pre-war level we should be able to export enough to solve most of Europe's shortage and help Commonwealth countries as well.

Production of Coal in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Australia	16,524	14,683
Canada	15,120	14,501
India	31,992	29,947
New Zealand	960	941
Union of South Africa	26,052	23,966
Southern Rhodesia	2,100	1,745
United Kingdom	216,312	205,639
Percentage of World Total ..	19·8	19·1

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of coal, whereas in the inter-war years she was a net exporter.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	13,447	8,540
Nigeria	(a)	97
Southern Rhodesia	780	692
Carried forward	14,227	9,329

(a) Net importer.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	14,227	9,329
Union of South Africa	2,858	2,855
Aden	22	(a)
India	1,112	1,234
Australia	(a)	111
Total	18,219	13,529
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
Malta	(b)	10
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	54	54
Gold Coast	62	97
Kenya	24	106
Mauritius	48	51
Nigeria	47	(c)
Northern Rhodesia	638	529
Nyasaland	24	14
Sierra Leone	22	25
South-West Africa	(b)	18
Tanganyika	57	42
Zanzibar	(b)	10
Canada	23,371	24,482
British Guiana	—	4
Barbados	2	2
Bermuda	(b)	3
Jamaica	15	3
Leeward Islands	(b)	3
Trinidad and Tobago	8	4
Falkland Islands	2	3
Aden	(c)	5
Malaya	50	74
Ceylon	286	224
Cyprus	2	3
Hong Kong	264	247
Australia	294	(c)
Fiji	10	20
New Zealand	40	41
Total	34,320	26,074
Import balance ..	16,101	12,545

(a) Net importer. (b) Not available.
(c) Net exporter.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS

In 1950 the United Kingdom exported 13½ million tons of coal, and the annual average for the years 1946–50 was 8½ million tons. These figures compare with an annual average of 37,800,000 tons for the years 1934–38. (Imports have been deducted from all these figures.)

PETROLEUM

PRODUCTION

Petroleum is one of the few commodities in which the Empire and Commonwealth is very deficient. Before the war only 2·5 per cent of the world's output of crude petroleum was produced in Empire and Commonwealth countries. For the years 1946–50 the annual average was 3·8 per cent, and for 1950 alone it was 6·0 per cent. This slight but steady improvement is due to enormously increased production in Brunei, Canada, and in the Persian Gulf territories of Kuwait and Qatar. Further improvement occurred in 1951.

It is interesting to note that, while in 1950 6·0 per cent of the world output was produced in Empire countries, including the protected states in the Persian Gulf, no less than 99 million metric tons, or 18 per cent, was produced by companies under British and British-Dutch ownership. Seventy per cent was produced by companies under United States ownership.

Production of Crude Petroleum in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	1951	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons		
United Kingdom—			
Crude Petroleum ..	46	45	48
Shale Oil	112	112	109
Union of South Africa—			
Shale Oil	40	38	34
Canada	3,689	6,398	1,975
Trinidad	2,947	3,000	2,912
Bahrein Islands	1,477	1,476	1,350
Brunei	4,051	4,870	2,404
India	252	246	242
Pakistan	169	148	103
Kuwait	17,019	28,144	7,821
Qatar	1,535	2,225	307
Sarawak	57	49	37
Others	1	1	1
Percentage of World Total	6·0	(a)	3·8

(a) Not available.

IMPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has an import balance in crude petroleum, as the following table shows, only two countries being net exporters.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Brunei	4,057	2,354
Kuwait	15,797	7,383
Total	19,854	9,737
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	9,240	4,932
Canada	11,237	10,286
British Guiana	50	41
Bahamas	9	8
Barbados	5	6
Trinidad and Tobago	1,272	937
Cyprus	47	34
Sarawak	1,700	1,138
Australia	784	440
Solomon Islands	1	—
Total	24,345	17,822
Import balance	4,491	8,085

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Despite the Empire and Commonwealth's comparatively small share of the production of crude petroleum, more than 50 per cent of United Kingdom imports came from the Empire and Commonwealth countries in 1951, while the proportion for the years 1946–50 was 27 per cent.

For 1951 imports from the Empire and Commonwealth were two and a half times as great as in 1950.

The following table shows United Kingdom imports of crude and refined petroleum for the years 1946 to 1951. The figures show how crude petroleum imports have multiplied eightfold while refined imports have been reduced by about 20 per cent.

United Kingdom Imports of Crude Petroleum

	1951	Annual average 1946–50
	million gallons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Bahrein, Kuwait, Qatar and Trucial Oman	2,234	334
Others	30	3
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	2,264	337
FOREIGN—		
Dutch West Indies	283	245
Saudi Arabia	1,036	154
Iraq	145	88
Persia	436	285
United States	26	21
Venezuela	107	87
Peru	36	31
Others	12	2
Total, Foreign	3,081	913
Total	4,345	1,250
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	52·1	27·0

United Kingdom Total Imports of Crude and Refined Petroleum

	Crude	Refined
	million gallons	
1946	538	3,260
1947	619	2,859
1948	1,174	3,486
1949	1,546	3,112
1950	2,377	2,699
1951	4,349	2,685

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Since the discovery of a major oilfield at Leduc, near Edmonton, in 1947, Canada's output has increased by nearly four times, and later discoveries have made it certain that it can be raised to a much higher level in the future. Besides Alberta's vast fields and new discoveries in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the oilfields of Eastern Canada, there are also reserves in the North-West Territories which were developed during the war and could

be expanded again if the need arose. In addition there is the Athabaska "Tar Sands" of North Alberta which has never been developed on a large scale owing to the high cost of the operations.

Exploration and drilling are also being carried out in British Borneo, and in Trinidad, which before the war was the Empire's largest producer. Production is increasing in the Joya Mair and Balkassar oilfields in Pakistan, where oil prospecting is being pushed ahead.

Search for oil is also taking place in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Barbados, British Honduras, and Papua.

In the British protected States of Kuwait and Qatar production is expanding. In January, 1952, it was at the rate of 34,500,000 and 2,700,000 metric tons respectively. Expansion is also taking place in the output of Iraq, where British interests have a 23¾ per cent shareholding through the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and a 23¾ per cent shareholding through the Royal Dutch Shell Group. The producing companies are the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Mosul Petroleum Company.

Refining capacity in the Empire and Commonwealth is expanding rapidly, and is already providing 75 per cent of her needs of refined products. By 1954 total United Kingdom refining capacity is expected to reach 26·5 million tons of crude oil compared with only 2·5 million tons in 1947 and 20 million tons at the end of 1951. Canada's refining capacity, also nearly 20 million tons at the end of 1951, is being expanded, especially in British Columbia in conjunction with the pipeline over the Rockies from Alberta. Major refining plants are planned in Australia, India and South Africa. The other existing major plants in the Empire are in Trinidad and Sarawak.

A plant for producing oil from coal is to be erected in the Orange Free State, South Africa, with an initial capacity of 60 million gallons per annum.

PREFERENCE

No preference is granted on imports of hydrocarbon oils in Empire and Commonwealth countries. Imports from all sources pay duty as follows:

Light oils	2s. 6d. per gallon
Heavy oils (road fuel)..	2s. 6d. ,, ,,
Other heavy oils (e.g. lubricating oil) (a)	1d. ,, ,,

For further details and definitions of light and heavy oils see *Customs and Excise Tariff*, September, 1951, page 135.

(a) Excluding fuel oil, gas oil, diesel oil and kerosene, which are, in effect, duty free.

DIAMONDS

PRODUCTION

Empire and Commonwealth countries produce only about 25 per cent of the world's diamond output by weight, but nearly 75 per cent by value. The Union of South Africa is the largest producer, and the value of her output far exceeds that of any other country, although its weight is much less than that of the Belgian Congo's output.

Other Empire and Commonwealth producers are the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, South-West Africa and Tanganyika.

Production of Diamonds in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	Thousand metric carats		Annual average 1946–50
	1950	Annual average 1946–50	£ thousand sterling
Gold Coast	932	866	1,837	1,114
Sierra Leone	655	556	1,885	1,236
South-West Africa	505	266	6,632	3,226
Tanganyika	165	144	1,787	1,208
Union of South Africa ..	1,732	1,394	10,854	8,686
British Guiana	37	33	287	254
India	(a)	1(b)	(a)	20(b)
Percentage of World Total	26·4	27·3	74·1	72·4

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH BALANCE

It is impossible to estimate the Empire and Commonwealth balance as figures are incomplete, especially re-exports from the Union of South Africa. It is stated in the Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry, 1944–50, that declared imports into the United Kingdom represent a very small proportion of actual imports. The following table shows gross exports and imports, though all the countries mentioned, except the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and South-West Africa, are either exporters or importers, but not both.

(a) Not available. (b) Annual average 1946–49.

Empire and Commonwealth Balance

	1950 Thousand metric carats	1950 £ thousand sterling
EXPORTS FROM—		
Gold Coast	932	1,837
Sierra Leone	638	(a)
Union of South Africa (b)	3,033	20,129
Union of South Africa (c)	9,440	7,940
South-West Africa	404	6,923
Tanganyika	71	746
British Guiana	37	283
IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom (d)	14,781	28,294
United Kingdom (e)	9,440	7,940
Kenya and Uganda	(f)	2
Northern Rhodesia	1	1
Union of South Africa	16,570	7,367
Canada	576	3,225
Ceylon	1	67
India	(a)	1
Malaya	(a)	37
Australia	305	1,584

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

All known diamond deposits in the Empire and Commonwealth are now being worked. Most of the chief diamond producers produce on a quota system according to the estimated life of the field.

PREFERENCE

Unset precious stones and semi-precious stones are on the United Kingdom Free List, except unmounted diamonds drilled so as to be adapted for use in wire-drawing dies and imported from foreign countries, which pay a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

(a) Not available.
(b) Exports of domestic produce.
(c) Provisional figures of re-exports to the United Kingdom. Re-exports to other countries not available.
(d) These figures represent exports of rough diamonds from the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, Gold Coast, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Angola and the Belgian Congo to the United Kingdom as recorded by those countries. Declared imports represent a very small proportion of total imports.
(e) Provisional figures of re-exports from the Union of South Africa to the United Kingdom.
(f) Negligible.

ASBESTOS

PRODUCTION

Canada is by far the largest producer of asbestos in the Empire and Commonwealth. Production in the Union of South Africa increased from 1946 to 1949, and in Cyprus steadily over the post-war years. In Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland it has remained steady. More than 90 per cent of world production comes from the Empire and Commonwealth.

Production of Asbestos in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Southern Rhodesia	64	59
Swaziland	29	28
Union of South Africa	78	43
Canada	782	605
Cyprus	15	9
Australia	2	1
Percentage of World Total ..	92·5	92·1

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has an overwhelming export balance in asbestos, the United Kingdom being the only substantial importer.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Southern Rhodesia	66	59
Union of South Africa	90	66
Canada	741	574
Cyprus	15	10
Total	912	709
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	117	85
India	11	7
Australia	29	18
New Zealand	4	2
Total	161	112
Export balance ..	751	597

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As might be expected, more than 97 per cent of United Kingdom imports come from the Empire and Commonwealth, Canada and Southern Rhodesia being the chief suppliers.

United Kingdom Imports of Asbestos

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	16	11
Southern Rhodesia	36	28
Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland	15	13
Canada	37	27
Others	3	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	107	80
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	3	1
Total	110	81
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	97·2	98·8

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Southern Rhodesia has very large reserves of asbestos, and production is expected to increase steadily. By 1955 it is hoped it will be about 20,000 tons per annum higher than in 1951. A loan was granted by the Economic Co-operation Administration to finance development at three Rhodesian mines.

Production in the Union of South Africa is likely to be maintained if not increased. In Canada there is a £12 million investment programme for new development over the next four years.

PREFERENCE

Raw asbestos imported from foreign countries pays 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth asbestos enters free.

Sheets, plates and tiles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos pay 15 per cent *ad valorem* if from foreign countries and nothing if from the Empire and Commonwealth.

SULPHUR

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT BALANCE

The United Kingdom is the only Empire and Commonwealth producer of sulphur for which figures are available, and production is in the form of spent oxide.

No Empire and Commonwealth country is a net exporter of sulphur, and several are heavy importers, especially the United Kingdom and the four older Dominions.

Production of Sulphur in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	244	228

Empire and Commonwealth Imports of Sulphur

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	433	342
Union of South Africa	72	48
Canada	349	302
Hong Kong	5	1
India	56	41
Australia	192	133
New Zealand	62	61
Others	2	2

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

No sulphur is imported from any part of the Empire and Commonwealth, and the United States supply nearly all United Kingdom imports.

United Kingdom Imports of Sulphur

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Empire and Commonwealth ..	Nil	Nil

United Kingdom Imports of Sulphur—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
FOREIGN—		
United States	439	346
Others	(a)	(a)
Total	439	346
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	Nil	Nil

(a) Negligible.

PYRITES

PRODUCTION

Cyprus is the largest producer of pyrites in the Empire and Commonwealth, followed by Canada and Australia. Smaller quantities are mined in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom.

Production of Pyrites in Empire and Commonwealth Countries (including Cupreous Pyrites)

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	13	13
Southern Rhodesia	14	17
Union of South Africa	35	36
Canada	283	202
Cyprus	597	457
Australia	121	107

EXPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a heavy export balance in pyrites, the United Kingdom being the only importer against the exports of Cyprus, Canada and Southern Rhodesia.

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Southern Rhodesia	12	17
Canada	100	67
Cyprus	646	421
Total	758	505
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	192	194
Export balance	566	311

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Despite the heavy export balance in pyrites, most of United Kingdom imports come from Spain, and Cyprus is the only Empire country to supply even a small amount.

United Kingdom Imports of Pyrites

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Cyprus	16	4
FOREIGN—		
Spain	176	191
Norway	(a)	(a)
Total, Foreign	176	191
Total	192	195
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	8·3	2·1

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Southern Rhodesia has vast reserves of iron pyrites, but production is to be kept to the present level until new markets are found. It could also be increased in the Union of South Africa.

PREFERENCE

Both iron and cupreous pyrites are on the United Kingdom Free List.

(a) Negligible.

CHINA CLAY

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT BALANCE

The United Kingdom is the only substantial producer of china clay in the Empire and Commonwealth and is a large exporter, so the Empire and Commonwealth has an overwhelming export balance.

Production of China Clay in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	740	591
Southern Rhodesia	14	7
Union of South Africa	8	6
Hong Kong	—	2
India	(a)	45
Malaya	1	1
Australia	(a)	15
New Zealand	2	1
Kenya	1	1

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	405	299
Total	405	299
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
Canada	83	73
India	3	2
Others	(a)	1
Total	86	76
Export balance ..	319	223

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

No china clay is imported into the United Kingdom. In 1950 405,000 tons were exported to a variety of countries, mostly foreign, and realized £2,056,000.

(a) Not available.

GYPSUM

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT BALANCE

Canada is the biggest producer of gypsum in the Empire and Commonwealth, followed by the United Kingdom. Australia, India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa are the only other substantial producers. Production in Jamaica began only in 1949.

As Canadian exports far exceed total Empire and Commonwealth imports, there is an enormous export balance, the United Kingdom being the only appreciable importer.

Production of Gypsum in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	2,206	1,967
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	1
Union of South Africa	115	86
Canada	3,375	2,687
Jamaica	23	17 (a)
Cyprus	65	27
India and Pakistan	202	114
Australia	333	255

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Union of South Africa	4	3
Canada	2,631	2,053
Jamaica	21	15 (a)
Cyprus	63	25
Total	2,719	2,096
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	50	53
Southern Rhodesia	7	4
Hong Kong	4	1
Australia	10	7
Total	71	65
Export balance	2,648	2,031

(a) Average 1949–50.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Despite the huge Empire and Commonwealth export balance, most of United Kingdom imports come from France, and in 1950 none came from the Empire.

United Kingdom Imports of Gypsum

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	—	8
Eire	9	9
FOREIGN—		
France	61	41
Other Foreign Countries	1	2
Total, Foreign	62	43
Total	71	60
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	Nil	13·3

POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Increased production in the Union of South Africa is expected in view of the industrial development taking place, necessitating the use of cement and plaster of paris.

PREFERENCE

Foreign gypsum pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth gypsum enters free.

SALT

PRODUCTION

The United Kingdom and India are the chief producers of salt in the Empire and Commonwealth. Canada, Australia, Aden and the Union of South Africa produce on a lesser scale, and many colonies have a small output.

Production of Salt in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	4,170	3,647
India	2,620	2,162
Canada	767	646
Australia (a)	275	238
Aden	256	228
Union of South Africa	105	135
Ceylon	67	48
Turks and Caicos Islands	60	35
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	40	39
Kenya	18	16
South-West Africa	16	15
Tanganyika	14	13
Others	14	74
Percentage of World Total ..	19·9	17·9

IMPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth has a net import balance in salt, as Canada and India are importers despite their substantial home production. The United Kingdom and Aden are the chief exporters.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance

Net Exports from—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	236	156
Sudan	16	19
Union of South Africa	12	14
Bahamas	(b)	60 (c)
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14
Carried forward	274	263

(a) Estimated. (b) Not available.
(c) Annual average 1946–49.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	274	263
Aden	236	229
Australia	10	12
Others	13	9
Total	533	513
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
Nigeria	63	72
Canada	209	254
Hong Kong	39	39
India	139	215
Malaya	67	54
New Zealand	43	49
Others	45	45
Total	618	739
Import balance ..	85	226

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

The United Kingdom is a net exporter of salt and imported small quantities only in 1948, 1949 and 1950, entirely from foreign countries.

PREFERENCE

Foreign salt pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Empire and Commonwealth salt enters free.

PHOSPHATES AND SUPERPHOSPHATES

PRODUCTION

Phosphate rock, which produces mineral phosphate of lime, from which superphosphates are manufactured, is one of the chief basic materials of the fertilizer industry. Three Pacific Islands, Nauru, Ocean Island and Christmas Island, are the chief Empire and Commonwealth producers. The first two were occupied by the Japanese during the Second World War and great damage was done to the plant and equipment. Restoration and reconstruction has taken place steadily and their output, as well as that of Christmas Island, has expanded enormously. In 1946 Empire and Commonwealth production totalled only 199,000 tons, whereas in 1950 it was 1,681,000 tons, a phenomenal increase.

Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom are the leading producers of superphosphates, and output has increased steadily in all these countries in recent years in response to the enormous demand for fertilizers, both chemical and organic.

Despite the great increase in production in 1950, Empire and Commonwealth countries were responsible for only 7·5 per cent of the total world output of phosphate rock and for 15·3 per cent of the total world output of superphosphates.

Production of Phosphate Rock (including Apatite) in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Nauru Island	1,053	522
Christmas Island	315	174
Ocean Island	247	174
Union of South Africa	51	45
Seychelles	10	16
Australia	2	2
Others	2	6
Percentage of World Total ..	7·5	4·9

Production of Basic Slag in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Great Britain	65ᵖ	599

Production of Superphosphates in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950	Annual average 1946-50
	thousand tons	
Australia	1,483	1,273
United Kingdom	1,048	1,041
New Zealand	631	578
Union of South Africa	518	358
Canada	220	219
India	52	25
Percentage of World Total ..	15·3	15·5

IMPORT BALANCE

The Empire and Commonwealth is a net importer of both phosphate rock and superphosphates. Trade in the former is very largely on a geographical basis, the Pacific Islands supplying Australia and New Zealand, for example, while the United Kingdom's imports come mainly from the nearest producing countries, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco.

In superphosphates no Empire and Commonwealth country has a net export balance.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Phosphate Rock

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Seychelles (a)	10	14
South-West Africa (a)	1	1
Christmas Island	315	174
Nauru Island	1,053	522
Ocean Island	247	174
Total	1,626	885
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,109	990
Mauritius (a)	3	3
Union of South Africa	(b)	201
Canada	438	438
Carried forward	1,550	1,632

(a) Phosphate guano. (b) Not available.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Phosphate Rock —contd.

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
Brought forward	1,550	1,632
Ceylon	32	23
Australia	1,234	885
New Zealand	206	305
Total	3,022	2,845
Import balance ..	1,396	1,960

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance of Superphosphates

Net Imports into—	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	166	112
Southern Rhodesia	29	21
Union of South Africa	(a)	21
Canada	55	—
Ceylon	1	1
Cyprus	21	15
India (b)	53	25
Australia	12	3
New Zealand (b)	69	51

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

As already mentioned, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco supply most of the United Kingdom imports of phosphate rock, and none came from any Empire and Commonwealth country in the years 1946 to 1950. An average of 74,000 tons a year, however, was obtained from the United States, and the 86,000 tons imported from there in 1950 cost nearly £434,000. This seems a waste of dollars, and if the balance of United Kingdom requirements cannot be obtained from either sterling area Empire and Commonwealth countries, or other foreign countries, surely some could be obtained from Canada, the nearest Commonwealth exporter to the United Kingdom, in preference to the United States. Likewise all United Kingdom imports of superphosphates were foreign—chiefly from Belgium and Holland.

(a) Not available. (b) Including other phosphates.

United Kingdom Imports of Phosphate Rock

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH ..	Nil	Nil
FOREIGN—		
Algeria	99	53
Tunis	226	230
Morocco	699	635
United States	86	74
Others	(a)	1
Total	1,110	993
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	Nil	Nil

United Kingdom Imports of Superphosphates

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH ..	(a)	(a)
FOREIGN—		
Netherlands	37	23
Belgium	79	48
Others	53	42
Total	169	113
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	(a)	(a)

PREFERENCE

Mineral phosphates of lime are on the Free List. Superphosphates of lime from foreign countries pay a duty of 10s. per ton or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the greater. Those from Empire and Commonwealth countries enter free.

(a) Negligible.

FOREST PRODUCTS

TIMBER

PRODUCTION

Canada is the only substantial producer of softwood in Empire and Commonwealth countries and Australia and New Zealand are the only others which produce appreciable quantities. Many Empire and Commonwealth countries produce hardwoods. Australia heads the list, followed by Canada, Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, Southern Rhodesia and Sierra Leone.

It is not possible to give a reliable estimate of the proportion of the total world output of timber grown in Empire and Commonwealth countries, because several countries do not send any statistics to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and others do not supply figures consistently. For example, none have ever come from Russia, Eastern Germany, Spain, Angola, Mozambique, Senegal, Ecuador or Bolivia, while China and other Communist countries have brought down the iron curtain on statistics in recent years and even some British countries have been erratic.

Production of Softwood in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
	million cubic feet	
Canada	2,870	2,885
New Zealand	76	90
Australia	37	35
Kenya	5	5 (b)
Union of South Africa	(a)	22 (b)
United Kingdom	—	23 (b)
Others	3	3 (b)

Production of Hardwood in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1949	Annual average 1946–50
	million cubic feet	
Australia	505	467
Canada	287	279
Nyasaland	203	179

(a) Not available. (b) Estimated average.

Production of Hardwood in Empire and Commonwealth Countries —contd.

	1949	Annual average 1946–50
	million cubic feet	
Gold Coast	167	155
Southern Rhodesia	110	110 (b)
Sierra Leone	93	93
Malaya	51	41 (b)
Northern Rhodesia	44	30
Union of South Africa	(a)	17 (b)
United Kingdom	—	63 (b)
Pakistan	(a)	35
Nigeria	(a)	21 (b)
British Guiana	11	11
Bechuanaland	(a)	10 (b)
Ceylon	10	7
Others	41	46 (b)

BALANCE OF TRADE

The Empire and Commonwealth had a very small export balance in softwood (as lumber) for the years 1946–50, but an import balance for 1949, the last year for which statistics are at present available. Canada is the chief exporter and the United Kingdom the chief importer.

In hardwood the Empire and Commonwealth is a substantial net importer, the United Kingdom being chiefly responsible, while several other countries supply the exports.

Empire and Commonwealth Balance in Softwood (Lumber)

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand standards	
Canada	1,046	1,146
New Zealand	4	2
Total	1,050	1,148
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,097	984
Australia	117	80
Others	38	52
Total	1,252	1,116
Import balance	202	Export balance 32

(a) Not available. (b) Average of years available.

Empire and Commonwealth Import Balance in Hardwood (Lumber)

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand cubic feet	
Canada	5,508	12,500
British Guiana	529	423
Gold Coast	1,377	742
Nigeria	(a)	600
Malaya	3,177	1,801
Australia	1,553	1,236
Others	35	(b)
Total	12,179	17,302
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	23,410	18,260
India	1,694	1,589
Hong Kong	1,236	989
New Zealand	671	424
Others	(c)	2,436
Total	27,011	23,698
Import balance	14,832	6,396

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Less than one-sixth of United Kingdom imports of sawn softwood came from Empire and Commonwealth countries in 1950, though the proportion was more than a quarter for 1946–50. A variety of European countries supplied the rest. It is one of the results of the dollar shortage.

Of hardwood imports (hewn and sawn) more than a quarter came from the Empire and Commonwealth in 1950.

United Kingdom Imports of Sawn Softwood

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	thousand standards	
Canada	119	270
Others	(a)	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	119	270

(a) Negligible. (b) Net importer. (c) Net exporter.

United Kingdom Imports of Sawn Softwood—contd.

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
FOREIGN—	thousand standards	
Russia	161	59
Finland	127	159
Sweden	66	156
Poland	45	29
Germany	14	64
France	57	12
Yugoslavia	97	49
United States	18	62
Others	54	22
Total, Foreign	639	611
Total	758	881
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	15·7	30·6

United Kingdom Imports of Hewn and Sawn Hardwood

	1950	Annual average 1946–50
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—	million cubic feet	
British West Africa	13	8
British East Africa	1	(a)
Malaya	3	1
Australia	1	1
Canada	3	5
Others	2	1
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	23	16
FOREIGN—		
French West Africa	4	3
France	14	3
Yugoslavia	4	3
Finland	4	1
Others	8	10
Total, Foreign	34	20
Total	57	36
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	40·3	44·4

(a) Negligible.

PREFERENCE

Most softwood, and hardwood hewn or sawn but not manufactured further, pays a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* if from foreign countries, and no duty if from the Empire and Commonwealth. Exceptions include roundwood logs of pine, spruce and aspen, logs or planks of persimmon, hickory and cornel wood, pitprops, and telegraph poles, which are exempt from duty.

WOOD PULP AND PULP PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT BALANCE

Canada is by far the greatest Empire and Commonwealth producer of wood pulp and pulp products, and is mainly responsible for the fact that more than one-quarter of the world's total output comes from Empire and Commonwealth countries.

Canada is the only exporter, and the United Kingdom the chief importer, but the Empire and Commonwealth has a very large net export balance.

Production of Wood Pulp in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	78	56
Canada	6,979	6,569
Australia	114	112
New Zealand	21	17
Percentage of World Total	27·9	28·0

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance of Wood Pulp and Pulp Products

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
	thousand tons	
NET EXPORTS FROM—		
Canada	5,882	5,514
Total	5,882	5,514
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	1,561	1,316
Ceylon	31	16
India	110	110
Australia	193	203
New Zealand	6	45
Others	36	25
Total	1,937	1,715
Export balance	3,945	3,799

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Despite its heavy net export balance, the Empire and Commonwealth supplies only a small proportion of United Kingdom imports

of paper-making materials (including esparto grass). Scandinavian countries are the chief sources of supply, while Algeria, Tunis and Libya provide the esparto grass.

United Kingdom Imports of Paper-making Materials (Wood Pulp, Esparto, etc.)

	1951	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	204	141
Others	16	9
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	220	150
FOREIGN—		
Soviet Union	19	11
Finland	534	302
Sweden	582	482
Norway	304	157
Algeria	194	130
Tunis	174	127
United States	36	12
Others	122	44
Total, Foreign	1,965	1,265
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	8·9	10·6

PREFERENCE

Wood pulp and esparto grass are on the United Kingdom Free List.

NEWSPRINT

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT BALANCE

Canada is by far the greatest producer of newsprint in the Empire and Commonwealth, which is responsible for 70 per cent of the total world output. Canadian production increased by about 5 per cent in 1951, and prospects for still greater Empire and Commonwealth supplies are encouraged by the New Zealand plan to establish a newsprint, pulp and timber industry based on the Kaingoroa Forest.

The Empire and Commonwealth has an overwhelming net export balance in newsprint, but 90 per cent of Canada's exports go to the United States, which consumes 60 per cent of the world's output of newsprint although containing only 6 per cent of the world's population. As a result of the activities of the Pulp and Paper Committee in Washington, United States publishers have agreed to release some of their supplies contracted with American and Canadian mills in order to achieve a more equitable distribution, but this is mainly to help countries on the fringe of the Iron Curtain which were threatened with a complete stoppage in newspaper publication.

Production of Newsprint in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
	thousand tons	
United Kingdom	476	306
Canada	4,623	4,288
Australia	31	31
Percentage of World Total ..	70·3	68·9

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
NET EXPORTS FROM—	thousand tons	
Canada	4,277	3,992
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	4,277	3,992
NET IMPORTS INTO—		
United Kingdom	121	109
Ceylon	9	8
Carried forward	130	117

Empire and Commonwealth Export Balance—contd.

	1949	Annual average 1946–49
NET IMPORTS INTO—	thousand tons	
Brought forward	130	117
India and Pakistan	44	57
Australia	95	119
New Zealand	(a)	25
Others	12	7
Total	281	325
Export balance ..	3,997	3,667

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

Considering that Canada is the world's leading producer it is very disappointing that United Kingdom supplies of newsprint are so small. In 1950 only 13 per cent of her imports came from Canada, although in 1951 the proportion recovered to 40 and the average for the years 1946–50 was 59 per cent. Nearly all the rest came from Scandinavia.

This situation is due to the recurring economic crises of the last six years. Canada was the United Kingdom's sole source of supply during the war, and might well be again in the event of another one. After the war the Newsprint Supply Company negotiated new long-term contracts which would have enabled the company to build up imports gradually to 300,000 tons a year—substantially the same as before the war. But in 1947 the United Kingdom Government limited the company to imports of 100,000 tons a year owing to the convertibility crisis and forced them to break their long-term contracts. This level of imports was maintained in 1948 and 1949. But in January 1950 the Government banned all imports of newsprint from dollar countries.

Later in 1950 permission was given to import 100,000 tons from the dollar area during the eighteen months from July 1st, 1950, to December 31st, 1951. Actually 80,000 tons arrived from Canada during that period. The Government also allowed the Newsprint Supply Company to negotiate new contracts with Canada, to supply a little more than 100,000 tons in 1952, 150,000 tons in 1953, and 200,000 tons in 1954 if all goes well.

Since then restrictions have been imposed by the present Government on imports of Canadian and United States pulp from which the domestic output of newsprint and other paper is manufactured.

(a) Not available.

Another aspect of the problem is that it is cheaper to import newsprint from Canada than to make it in this country or buy it from Scandinavia.

So the newsprint shortage and its restriction on the size of newspapers, and therefore on the freedom of the press, is a striking indication of the need for increasing United Kingdom exports to Canada so as to earn more Canadian dollars for imports, or alternatively for reaching some arrangement with Canada for importing much-needed commodities despite the dollar shortage.

United Kingdom Imports of Newsprint

	1951	Annual average 1946–50
	thousand tons	
EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH—		
Canada	69	67
Others	(a)	(a)
Total, Empire and Commonwealth	69	67
FOREIGN—		
Finland	60	25
Sweden	29	16
Others	13	5
Total, Foreign	102	46
Total	171	113
Percentage from Empire and Commonwealth	40·3	59·3

PREFERENCE

Newsprint is on the United Kingdom Free List.

(a) Negligible

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TOTAL

Commodity	1950	Annual average 1946–50
Aluminium	26·3	27·7
Apples	7·8	11·2
Apricots	6·5	7·2
Asbestos	92·5	92·1
Barley	25·2	24·2
Bauxite	21·9	24·2
Cherries	2·8	4·1
Chromium ore	37·2	36·1
Coal	19·8	19·1
Cocoa	49·0	54·1
Coffee	3·6	3·7
Copper	20·6	20·5
Copper ore	25·1	23·7
Cotton	14·5	12·9
Cottonseed	16·2	15·9
Currants	15·1	17·6
Diamonds:		
(by weight)	26·4	27·4
(by value)	74·1	72·4
Flax	1·5	2·9
Gold ore	77·5	78·8
Grapefruit	3·0	2·5
Grapes	3·5	3·7
Groundnuts	37·6	41·0
Hemp:		
(Soft)	21·3	24·2
(Hard)	34·0	32·7
Iron (pig iron)	11·8	13·2
Iron ore	10·6	11·1
Jute	97·8	98·1
Lead	20·2	22·9
Lead ore	24·4	27·4
Lemons	2·6	2·9
Linseed	16·8	20·3
Maize	4·2	4·4
Manganese ore	37·4	31·4
Newsprint	70·3	68·9
Nickel ore	77·9	77·1
Oats	21·6	20·3
Oranges	4·3	4·1
Peaches	5·2	5·1
Pears	3·8	5·0
Petroleum (crude)	6·0	3·8
Phosphate rock	7·5	4·9
Pineapple	6·4	5·0
Platinum	(a)	66·6
Plums	4·8	7·9
Raisins	16·7	15·9
Rayon:		
(Staple fibre)	11·9	11·5
(Filament yarn)	12·2	11·8
Rice	47·0	47·0
Rubber	49·5	57·4
Salt	19·9	17·9
Silk:		
(cocoons)	12·6	12·0
(raw)	6·1	6·1
Silver ore	20·9	17·6
Steel, ingots and castings	12·5	13·9
Sugar:		
(cane)	30·8	31·9
(beet)	6·7	7·1
Superphosphates	15·3	15·5
Tea	82·9	88·9
Tin	57·8	52·1
Tin ore	42·8	38·2
Tobacco	15·6	13·1
Wheat	28·8	25·8
Wine	2·4	2·7
Wool	50·2	48·2
Wood pulp	27·9	28·0
Zinc	17·9	20·0
Zinc ore	24·5	25·6

(a) Not available.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH TONNAGE

At the beginning of this century nearly half the world's shipping was registered in the British Empire. By the end of the First World War our share had sunk to a little over one-third, and now it is barely more than one-quarter. Actually the United States, with 27,898,000 tons gross, has more ships registered at her ports than the Empire and Commonwealth with 22,414,000. Of this latter total 83·4 per cent is registered in United Kingdom ports. Canada leads the other Commonwealth countries with 1,765,000 tons gross, including steamers on the Great Lakes. The only colony with any appreciable tonnage is Hong Kong, with 106 ships of 201,000 tons.

The decline in the Commonwealth share of the world's total tonnage reflects the growth of industrialization in other countries and the stimulus given to shipbuilding in the United States by two world wars.

Fifty Years of Shipping in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	United Kingdom		Other Empire and Commonwealth		Total E. and C. as % of World Total	
	No. of ships	thousand tons gross	No. of ships	thousand tons gross	Ships %	gross tonnage %
1900 ..	8,914	13,241	1,924	1,020	39·2	49·3
1910 ..	9,417	17,576	2,078	1,496	38·3	45·5
1920 ..	8,561	18,330	2,270	2,252	34·4	35·9
1930 ..	8,238	20,438	2,516	2,943	32·9	33·6
1939 ..	7,009	17,984	2,479	3,231	30·4	30·6
1951 ..	6,274	18,657	2,704	3,757	27·9	25·4

Merchant Fleets of Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1951 No. of ships	Total tonnage thousand tons gross
United Kingdom	6,274	18,657
Australia	357	557
Canada—Seagoing	867	1,000
,, Great Lakes ..	329	765
Hong Kong	106	201
Carried forward	7,933	21,180

Merchant Fleets of Empire and Commonwealth Countries—contd.

	1951 No. of ships	Total tonnage thousand tons gross
Brought forward	7,933	21,180
India	183	455
New Zealand	164	232
Union of South Africa ..	158	161
Others	540	385
Total, Empire and Commonwealth ..	8,978	22,413
World Total ..	32,112	87,961
Percentage of World Total registered in Empire and Commonwealth	27·9	25·4

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES

During most of the post-war period there has been a shortage of shipping, and this has been aggravated by state trading in the United Kingdom, which has caused Government departments to compete with one another for shipping space, so forcing up freight rates. Thus in the autumn of 1950 the Minister of Fuel announced that coal was to be imported from the United States. At the same time the Timber Control wanted timber shipped from the Pacific Coast of Canada, and coarse grains were needed by the Ministry of Food from the Gulf of Mexico.

Another cause of the shortage is the slow turn-round of ships in ports. One liner company has calculated that the delay in Australian ports is equivalent to 50 ships being withdrawn from service for a whole year. Another shipping company estimates that 1,166 working days could have been saved in a year if the speed of turn-round in London had been equal to the level of 1938.

INVISIBLE EXPORTS

The following gives a guide of the shipping industry's contribution to invisible exports:

1947 ..	(Careful assessment made by the Industry)	£60 millions
1948 ..	(Estimate made by the Industry)	£100 millions
1950 ..	(Estimate by the President of the Chamber of Shipping of the U.K.)	£150 millions

UNITED KINGDOM SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom in January, 1952, had orders on their books for three years' work if all the steel required was available, or four years at present rates of delivery of steel. This is a wholly abnormal situation.

In 1950 the Empire and Commonwealth built 40·3 per cent of the total gross tonnage launched, but the average proportion for 1946–50 was just over 50 per cent.

Of the tonnage launched in the United Kingdom, two-thirds was built for U.K. owners and 29·8 per cent for foreign countries.

Ships Launched in Empire and Commonwealth Countries

	1950		Annual average 1946–50	
	No. of ships	Tonnage thousand tons gross	No. of ships	Tonnage thousand tons gross
United Kingdom	337	1,338 (a)	395	1,231
Other E. and C. countries:				
(a) Seagoing ..	29	50	50	89
(b) Canadian Lakes..	3	24	7	14
Total	369	1,412	452	1,334
World Total	1,075	3,507	933	2,645
Empire and Commonwealth % of World Total ..	34·3	40·3	48·4	50·4

(a) Of this tonnage, 66·7 per cent was built for the United Kingdom, 3·5 per cent for Commonwealth countries and 29·8 per cent for foreign countries. The corresponding annual averages for the years 1946–50 are 69·8, 3·8 and 26·4 respectively.

Part III

AIR AND SEA COMMUNICATIONS

AIR LINES

A.C.	..	Air Ceylon.
ADEN	..	Aden Airways Ltd.
A.I.I.	..	Air-India International.
A.I.	..	Air-India Ltd.
A.N.A.	..	Australian National Airways Ltd.
B.A.L.	..	Bahamas Airways Ltd.
B.C.P.A.	..	British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Ltd.
B.E.A.	..	British European Airways Corporation.
B.G.A.	..	British Guiana Airways Ltd.
BHARAT	..	Bharat Airways Ltd. (India)
B.O.A.C.	..	British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.W.I.A.	..	British West Indian Airways Ltd.
C.A.A.	..	Central Africa Airways Corporation.
C.I.A.	..	Carribean International Airways Ltd.
C.P.A.	..	Canadian Pacific Air Lines.
CYPRUS	..	Cyprus Airways Ltd.
E.A.A.C.	..	East African Airways Corporation.
G.	..	Gibraltar Airways Ltd.
H.K.	..	Hong Kong Airways Ltd.
I.N.A.	..	India National Airways Ltd.
JERSEY	..	Jersey Airlines.
M.	..	The Malta Airlines.
MAL.	..	Malayan Airways Ltd.
N.A.C.	..	New Zealand National Airways Corporation.
ORIENT	..	Orient Airways Ltd. (Pakistan).
Q.E.A.	..	Quantas Empire Airways Ltd. (Australia).
S.A.A.	..	South African Airways.
S.A.L.	..	Scottish Airlines.
SUDAN	..	Sudan Airways.
S.W.A.T.	..	South West Air Transport Ltd. (South-West Africa).
T.A.A.	..	Trans Australian Airlines
T.C.A.	..	Trans Canada Airlines.
T.E.A.L.	..	Tasman Empire Airways Ltd.
W.A.A.C.	..	West African Airways Corporation.

SHIPPING LINES

A.	..	Anchor Lines Ltd.
A. & C.	..	Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line Ltd. (Shaw, Savill and Albion Ltd.)
B.	..	Blue Star Line (Lamport and Holt Ltd.)
B.F.	..	Blue Funnel Line.
B.I.	..	British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
BIBBY	..	Bibby Line Ltd.

B.K.	..	Bullard and King Ltd.
C.	..	City Line Ltd.
C.A.	..	Canadian—Australasian Line.
CLAN	..	The Clan Line Steamers Ltd.
C.P.	..	Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. Ltd.
C.W.	..	Cunard—White Star (Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd.)
E.	..	Ellerman Lines Ltd.
E.B.	..	Ellerman and Bucknall Ltd.
E.D.	..	Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.
E.F.	..	Elders and Fyffes Ltd.
G.	..	Glen Line Ltd.
H.	..	T. and J. Harrison Ltd.
I.S.	..	India Steamship Co. Ltd.
M.	..	Manchester Liners Ltd.
N.Z.	..	New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.
O.	..	Orient Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
OCEAN	..	Ocean Steamship Co. Ltd.
P. & O.	..	Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
R.M.	..	Royal Mail Lines Ltd.
S.A.M.C.	..	South African Marine Corporation Ltd.
S.S.N.C.	..	Seindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Pakistan).
U.C.	..	Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
U.N.Z.	..	Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand.

NOTE:—The time given is usually the fastest time by an Empire and Commonwealth air or shipping line, except where one service may be slightly faster than several others which all take the same time. The time taken by sea is approximate.

The air distance is usually the shortest but not necessarily by the route flown by the fastest plane.

UNITED KINGDOM

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving London: B.O.A.C., B.E.A., C.P.A.L., Q.E.A., T.C.A., S.A.A., S.A.L., A.I.I., Cyprus G.M.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from London:

Overseas	Miles	Hours	Min.
Auckland (via Canada)	12,670	83	0
Bombay	4,618	21	15
Calcutta	5,814	26	55
Colombo	5,934	39	45
Delhi	5,162	27	35
Gibraltar	1,159	8	45
Johannesburg (a)	6,399	23	30
Karachi	4,477	22	30
Kingston (Jamaica)	5,334	28	45
Lagos (Nigeria)	3,460	18	40
Montreal	2,376	17	0
Nairobi (and for Rhodesia) ..	4,573	19	50
Singapore	7,654	45	30
Sydney	11,761	85	0

Internal

From London—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Belfast	319	2	8
Birmingham	110	1	20
Edinburgh	325	2	39
Glasgow	340	2	43
Guernsey	175	1	32
Isle of Man	249	2	6
Jersey	199	1	33
From Glasgow—			
Belfast	109	1	0
Orkneys	255	2	30
Shetlands	341	3	31
From Manchester—			
Belfast	181	1	35
Isle of Man	108	1	5

(a) Since the first jet airliner, *The Comet*, came into service the time has been reduced from 28 hours 20 minutes.

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving United Kingdom: A., A. & C., B., Bibby, B.F., B.K., B.I., C., Clan, C.P., C.W., E., E.B., E.D., E.F., G., N.Z., U., Ocean, P. & O., R.M., U.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes:

	Miles	Days
From London—		
Aden	5,165	10–11
Auckland (via Panama)	11,300	28
Bombay	6,260	14–16
Colombo	6,723	15–16
Gibraltar	1,326	4
Hong Kong	9,740	28
Karachi	6,537	18
Malta	2,307	6
Mombasa	6,798	19
Singapore	8,300	22
Sydney	12,352	30
From Liverpool—		
Bathurst	2,602	8
Freetown	2,969	9
Lagos	4,142	13
Montreal	2,760	6–7
From Greenock to Quebec ..	2,558	5–6
From Southampton—		
Barbados	3,614	9
Cape Town	5,987	14
Durban	6,797	19
Trinidad	3,837	10
From Avonmouth—		
Jamaica	4,097	14

CANADA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Canada: B.O.A.C., T.C.A., C.P.A., B.C.P.A., Q.E.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes:

From Montreal—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Calgary	2,103	11	15
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	491	3	40
Kingston (Jamaica)	2,255	10	10
London	2,376	11	30
Ottawa	94	0	50
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	2,631	13	40
St. John (New Brunswick)	319	2	30
St. John's (Newfoundland)	1,215	8	20
Toronto	337	1	55
Vancouver	2,574	14	0
Winnipeg	1,330	6	5
From Vancouver—			
Auckland	7,720	36	55
Calgary	471	2	15
Fiji	6,403	30	10
Hong Kong	6,649	42	30
Montreal	2,574	12	40
Sydney	8,363	39	35
Toronto	2,337	10	10
Winnipeg	1,168	5	50

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Canada: C.P., C.W., C.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Canada:

From Montreal—	Miles	Days
Greenock	2,693	6
Liverpool	2,760	7
From Vancouver—		
Auckland	6,225	19
Fiji	5,075	16
Sydney	6,818	25

AUSTRALIA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Australia: B.C.P.A., B.O.A.C., C.P.A., Q.E.A., T.A.A., T.E.A.L.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes:

From Sydney—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Adelaide	738	3	45
Auckland	1,342	6	15
Brisbane	460	2	45
Calcutta	5,947	30	15
Canberra	148	1	10
Colombo	5,741	43	35
Fiji	1,960	7	15
Hobart	625	3	30
Hong Kong	4,830	44	15
Karachi	7,301	37	30
Labuan	3,738	21	15
London	11,761	77	30
Melbourne	460	2	40
Rabaul	2,468	18	45
Singapore	4,107	20	30
Vancouver	8,363	43	0
Wellington	1,391	7	30
From Melbourne—			
Launceston	291	1	50
Perth	1,820	10	35

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Australia: P. & O., O., A. & C., S.S.A., C.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Australia:

From Sydney—	Miles	Days
Bombay	6,431	20
Colombo	5,548	15
Fiji	1,743	8
London	12,352	30
Vancouver	6,818	22
From Melbourne—		
Bombay	5,855	16
Colombo	4,972	11
London	11,776	26

NEW ZEALAND

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving New Zealand: T.E.A.L., B.C.P.A., N.A.C., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes:

From Auckland—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Christchurch	479	3	20
Fiji	1,317	5	15
London (via Canada)	12,670	79	20
Sydney (for Asia)	1,342	7	0
Vancouver	7,720	41	0
Wellington	287	1	55
From Wellington—			
Auckland (for London)	287	1	55
Christchurch	218	1	40
Sydney (for Asia)	1,391	7	15

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving New Zealand: N.Z., U.N.Z., C.A., A. & C.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Auckland:

	Miles	Days
Fiji	1,150	3
London	11,300	28
Sydney	1,264	4
Vancouver	6,225	19

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Johannesburg: B.O.A.C., C.A.A., S.A.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes:

From Johannesburg—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Cape Town	784	3	50
Durban	306	1	30
Kano (Nigeria)	4,500	16	10
Khartoum (Sudan)	3,168	10	25
Livingstone (Northern Rhodesia) ..	650	1	55
London (a)	6,399	23	55
Nairobi (Kenya) (for Cairo, Asia and Australia)	1,826	7	0
Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) ..	616	3	15
Windhoek	1,008	7	35
(A service to Australia is to be started in September, 1952.)			

(a) Since the first jet airliner, *The Comet*, came into service the time has been reduced from 29 hours.

From Cape Town—	Miles	Hours	Mins.
Durban	863	4	35
Windhoek	789	6	0

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving South Africa: U. & C., E., Clan, B., C., B.K.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Cape Town:

	Miles	Days
Southampton	5,987	14
Sydney	6,563	17

INDIA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving India: A.I.I., A.I., B.O.A.C., Q.E.A., A.C., Bharat, I.N.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from India:

From Bombay—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Aden	2,080	11	5
Calcutta	1,041	4	0
Colombo	1,190	8	35
Delhi	748	3	45
Karachi	340	2	35
London	4,618	24	0
Madras	722	3	55
Nairobi	3,058	17	5
From Calcutta—			
Bombay	1,041	4	25
Delhi	1,046	4	5
Karachi	1,154	5	0
London	5,814	29	40
Singapore	1,840	7	15
Sydney	5,947	46	15

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving India: B.I., P. & O., O.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Bombay:

	Miles	Days
Aden	1,657	4–5
Colombo	883	2
London	6,741	14–16
Sydney	6,431	17

PAKISTAN

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Karachi: I.N.A., A.C., A.I., B.O.A.C., Aden, Q.E.A., Orient.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Karachi:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Aden	1,740	7	15
Bombay	340	2	25
Calcutta	1,154	5	0
Colombo	1,493	6	50
Delhi	685	3	30
London	4,477	25	40
Nairobi	2,718	13	15
Singapore	2,994	13	30
Sydney	7,101	53	0

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Pakistan: A.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Karachi:

	Miles	Days
Bombay	483	2
London	6,537	18

CEYLON

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Colombo: A.C., B.O.A.C., A.I.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Colombo:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bombay (for the West)	939	4	5
Karachi	1,493	6	35
London	5,934	34	30
Singapore	1,689	7	20
Sydney	5,741	43	15

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Colombo: P. & O., O., B.I., A. & C.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Colombo:

	Miles	Days
Aden	2,107	6
Bombay	1,657	2
Hong Kong	3,017	11
London	7,191	16
Penang	1,278	3
Singapore	1,577	5
Sydney	5,161	15

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Salisbury: C.A.A., S.A.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Salisbury:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bulawayo	222	1	15
Fort Victoria (Southern Rhodesia)	239	2	15
Johannesburg	616	3	15
Nairobi (for London)	1,422	8	15

CHANNEL ISLANDS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Channel Islands: B.E.A., Jersey.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Channel Islands:

From Jersey—	Miles	Hours	Min.
London	199	1	40
Southampton	127	1	0
From Guernsey—			
Southampton	119	1	15
London	175	1	35
Jersey to Guernsey	24	0	20
Guernsey to Alderney	25	0	20

GIBRALTAR

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Gibraltar: B.E.A., G.

Chief E. and C. air route from Gibraltar:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
London	1,159	8	45

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Gibraltar: E.

Chief E. and C. shipping routes from Gibraltar:

	Miles	Days
London	1,326	4
Malta	981	2

MALTA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Malta: B.E.A., B.O.A.C., M.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Malta:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Cairo (for the East)	—	24	0
London	1,465	9	25

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Malta: E.

Chief E. and C. shipping route from Malta:

	Miles	Days
London	2,290	6

CYPRUS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Cyprus: Cyprus, B.E.A., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Nicosia:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Cairo (for the East)	—	2	40
Khartoum	—	10	30
London	2,140	16	55
Port Sudan	—	7	10

KENYA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Kenya: E.A.A.C., C.A.A., Aden, B.O.A.C., A.I.I.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Nairobi:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Aden	978	4	40
Blantyre (Nyasaland)	1,109	6	15
Bombay	3,058	16	20
Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika) ..	443	2	45
Durban	2,219	31	0
Entebbe (Uganda)	280	1	45
Johannesburg	1,826	7	0
Karachi	2,718	1	45
London	4,573	25	40
Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) ..	1,409	8	25
Zanzibar	427	3	5

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Mombasa: U.C., B.I., Bibby.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Mombasa:

	Miles	Days
Cape Town	2,881	(a)
Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika) ..	206	—
Durban	2,071	(a)
London (via Suez)	6,798	19
Zanzibar	134	—

UGANDA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Entebbe: E.A.A.C., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Entebbe:

(a) Time depends on length of stay in ports.

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Khartoum (Sudan)	1,062	3	0
London	4,293	16	30
Nairobi (Kenya)	280	1	45

TANGANYIKA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Tanganyika: E.A.A.C., C.A.A., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Dar-es-Salaam:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Blantyre (Nyasaland)	688	3	35
Nairobi (for London)	443	2	45
Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) ..	988	5	45

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Dar-es-Salaam: U.C., B.I., Bibby.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Dar-es-Salaam:

	Miles	Days
Cape Town	2,675	(a)
Durban	1,865	(a)
London (via Suez)	7,004	27
Mombasa	179	(a)
Zanzibar	45	—

NYASALAND

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Blantyre: C.A.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Blantyre:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Nairobi (Kenya) (for London) ..	1,109	6	15
Salisbury	300	1	40

NORTHERN RHODESIA

AIR

E. and C. air lines serving Lusaka: C.A.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Lusaka:

(a) Time depends on length of stay in ports.

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Nairobi	1,178	7	0
Salisbury	244	1	20

ZANZIBAR

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Zanzibar: E.A.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Zanzibar:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika) ..	48	0	25
Nairobi (Kenya)	427	3	20

SEA

E. and C. shipping lines serving Zanzibar: U.C., B.I., Bibby.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Zanzibar:

	Miles	Days
Cape Town	—	(a)
Dar-es-Salaam	45	(a)
Durban	—	(a)
London (via Suez)	7,047	30
Mombasa	134	(a)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Hargeisa: Aden.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Hargeisa:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Aden (for Cairo)	274	2	25
London	4,371	30	0
Port Sudan (Sudan)	1,138	9	40

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Windhoek: S.A.A., S.W.A.T.

Chief E. and C. air routes from Windhoek:

(a) Time depends on length of stay in ports.

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Cape Town	789	5	45
Johannesburg	1,008	7	25

GAMBIA

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Bathhurst: W.A.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Bathhurst:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Accra (Gold Coast)	1,358	10	30
Dakar (for London)	110	1	0
Freetown (Sierra Leone)	400	3	30

SEA

E. and C. shipping line serving Bathurst: E.D.

Some of the Chief E. and C. shipping routes from Bathurst:

	Miles	Days
Freetown	367	1
Lagos	1,540	5
Liverpool	2,602	8

GOLD COAST

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Accra: W.A.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Accra:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Khartoum (Sudan)	3,342	29	30
Lagos (Nigeria)	252	1	35
London	3,342	29	30

SEA

E. and C. shipping line serving Takoradi: E.D.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Takoradi:

	Miles	Days
Freetown	855	3
Lagos	101	1
Liverpool	4,026	12

NIGERIA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Lagos: W.A.A.C., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Lagos:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Accra (Gold Coast)	252	1	35
Khartoum (Sudan)	3,090	26	45
London	3,460	19	15

SEA

E. and C. shipping line serving Lagos: E.D.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Lagos:

	Miles	Days
Bathurst	1,540	5
Freetown	1,160	4
Liverpool	4,142	13

SIERRA LEONE

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Freetown: W.A.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Freetown:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Accra (Gold Coast)	958	7	0
Bathurst (Gambia)	400	2	30
Dakar (for London)	511	4	0

SEA

E. and C. shipping line serving Freetown: E.D.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Freetown:

	Miles	Days
Lagos	1,160	4
Liverpool	2,969	9
Takoradi (Gold Coast)	855	3

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE

AIR

Chief E. and C. air routes serving Malaya: Mal, A.C., Bharat, C.P.A., H.K., Q.E.A., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Singapore:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Calcutta	1,840	7	15
Colombo	1,689	7	0
Hong Kong	1,640	9	45
Karachi	3,194	13	20
Kota Bharu	500	4	30
Kuala Lumpur	171	1	30
London	7,654	41	0
Penang	302	2	30
Sydney	4,107	26	40

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Singapore: P. & O., O., B.F., G.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Singapore:

	Miles	Days
Colombo	1,577	5
Hong Kong	1,410	6
London	8,248	22
Penang	408	1

NORTH BORNEO

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Jesselton: Mal., C.P.A., Q.E.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Jesselton and Labuan:

From Jesselton—	Miles	Hours	Min.
Singapore (for London)	828	7	20
From Labuan—			
Darwin	1,776	8	25
Hong Kong	1,092	6	15

SARAWAK

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Kuching: Mal., C.P.A.

Chief E. and C. air route from Kuching:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Singapore (for London)	390	3	0

HONG KONG

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Hong Kong: H.K., C.P.A., Mal., B.O.A.C.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Hong Kong:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Calcutta	2,840	10	50
Labuan (North Borneo)	1,092	6	15
London (via Calcutta)	7,910	48	10
Singapore	1,640	6	55
Vancouver (Canada)	6,649	35	0

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Hong Kong: P. & O., O., B.F., C.P.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Hong Kong:

	Miles	Days
London	9,688	28
Singapore	1,410	6

ADEN

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Aden: Aden, A.I.I.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Aden:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bombay	2,080	10	25
Cairo (for London)	1,871	11	30
Karachi	1,740	6	45
Khartoum (Sudan)	1,000	5	55
Nairobi (Kenya)	978	4	30
Port Sudan (Sudan)	864	7	0

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Aden: P. & O., Orient, A.C., B.I., U.C., Bibby.

Some of the chief E. and C. shipping routes from Aden:

	Miles	Days
Bombay	1,657	4
Colombo	2,092	5–6
London	5,165	10–11
Sydney	7,187	20–21

BARBADOS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Bridgetown: B.W.I.A., B.G.A., T.C.A.

Chief E. and C. air routes from Bridgetown:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Castries (St. Lucia)	120	0	45
Georgetown (British Guiana) ..	500	2	20
Hamilton (Bermuda)	1,367	6	15
Kingston (Jamaica) (for London and other B.W.I.)	—	8	20
Montreal	2,417	12	20
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	214	1	15
St. Georges (Grenada)	158	1	0
St. Johns (Antigua)	322	1	35
St. Vincent (Windward Is.) ..	—	1	5

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping lines serving Barbados: E.F., H.

Chief E. and C. shipping route from Barbados:

	Miles	Days
Southampton	3,614	9

BERMUDA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Hamilton: B.O.A.C., T.C.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Hamilton:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	1,367	6	15
Kingston (Jamaica)	1,333	7	30
London	4,000	18	15
Montreal	1,050	5	20
Nassau (Bahamas)	806	3	30
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	1,581	8	5
Toronto	1,155	6	0

BAHAMAS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Nassau: B.A.L., B.O.A.C., C.I.A., T.C.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Nassau:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Hamilton (Bermuda)	806	3	30
Kingston (Jamaica)	527	2	15
London	4,807	23	45
Montreal	—	7	15
Toronto	1,365	6	30

JAMAICA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Kingston: B.W.I.A., B.O.A.C., C.T.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Kingston:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Belize (B. Honduras)	—	3	50
Bridgetown (Barbados)	—	8	20
Cayman Islands	—	2	30
Hamilton (Bermuda)	1,333	7	30
London	5,334	26	30
Montreal	2,255	10	35
Nassau (Bahamas)	527	2	50
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	—	7	30
St. Johns (Antigua)	—	6	30
Toronto	1,918	9	40

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Kingston: E.F.

Chief E. and C. shipping route from Kingston:

	Miles	Days
Avonmouth	4,097	14

TRINIDAD

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Port of Spain: B.W.I.A., B.G.A. B.O.A.C., T.C.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Port of Spain:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
St. Johns (Antigua)	535	3	30
Bridgetown (Barbados)	214	1	15
Castries (St. Lucia)	388	2	0
Georgetown (B. Guiana)	383	2	20
Hamilton (Bermuda) (for Toronto)	1,581	8	5
Kingston (Jamaica) (for London)..	—	7	30
Montreal	2,631	14	20
Scarborough (Tobago)	53	0	30
St. Georges (Grenada)	110	0	50

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Port of Spain: E.F.

Chief E. and C. shipping route from Port of Spain:

	Miles	Days
Southampton	3,837	10

BRITISH GUIANA

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Georgetown: B.G.A., B.W.I.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Georgetown:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	500	2	25
Port of Spain (Trinidad) (for London, other B.W.I. and B. Honduras)	383	2	25
St. Vincent (Windward Is.) ..	—	4	45

BRITISH HONDURAS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air line serving Belize: B.W.I.A.

Chief air route from Belize:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Kingston (for London) and B.W.I.	—	4	10

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Antigua

AIR

Chief E. and C. air line serving Antigua: B.W.I.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Antigua:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	322	1	35
Castries (St. Lucia)	—	2	25
Kingston (Jamaica) (for London)..	—	6	30
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	535	3	30
St. Kitts (Leeward Is.)	—	—	30

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Antigua: H.

Chief E. and C. shipping route from Antigua:

	Miles	Days
London	3,700	12–14

St. Kitts

AIR

Chief E. and C. air line serving St. Kitts: B.W.I.A.

Some of the chief air routes from St. Kitts:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Antigua (for Kingston and London)	—	0	30
Bridgetown (Barbados)	—	4	25
Castries (St. Lucia)	—	3	15

CAYMAN ISLANDS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air line serving Cayman Islands: C.I.A.

Chief air route from Cayman Islands:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Kingston (Jamaica)	—	2	30

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Dominica

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Dominica: B.G.A.

Chief E. and C. air routes from Dominica:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	—	2	0
Castries (St. Lucia)	—	1	0
St. Vincent (Windward Is.) ..	—	2	0

Grenada

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving St. Georges: B.W.I.A., B.G.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from St. Georges:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	158	1	0
Georgetown (B. Guiana)	—	4	15
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	383	2	20
St. Vincent (Windward Is.) ..	—	0	40

St. Lucia

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Castries: B.W.I.A., B.G.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Castries:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Antigua (Leeward Is.)	—	2	25
Bridgetown (Barbados)	120	0	45
Dominica (Windward Is.) ..	—	0	55
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	388	2	0
St. Kitts (Leeward Is.)	—	3	15
St. Vincent (Windward Is.) ..	—	0	30

St. Vincent

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving St. Vincent: B.W.I.A., B.G.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from St. Vincent:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	—	1	20
Castries (St. Lucia)	—	0	30
Dominica (Windward Is.) ..	—	2	25
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	—	1	30

FIJI ISLANDS

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Fiji: B.C.P.A., N.A.C., T.E.A.L. Q.E.A., C.P.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Fiji:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Auckland (New Zealand)	1,317	5	25
Canton Island	1,272	5	10
Sydney (Australia)	1,960	8	5
Vancouver (Canada)	6,403	34	30

SEA

Chief E. and C. shipping line serving Fiji: C.A.

Some of the Chief E. and C. shipping routes from Suva:

	Miles	Days
Auckland	1,150	3
Sydney	1,743	8
Vancouver	5,075	16

CANTON ISLAND
(Phoenix Group, Gilbert and Ellice Islands)

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Canton Island: B.C.P.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Canton Island:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Auckland	2,089	10	25
Fiji Islands	1,272	5	0
Sydney	3,232	13	5
Vancouver (Canada)	5,131	28	30

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Honiara: Q.E.A.

Chief E. and C. air routes from Honiara:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Rabaul (New Guinea)	648	5	15
Lae (New Guinea)	1,048	9	15

NEW GUINEA

AIR

E. and C. air line serving Rabaul: Q.E.A.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Rabaul:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Brisbane (Queensland)	1,997	30	0
Honiara (Solomon Is.)	648	5	40
Sydney	2,468	34	0

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

AIR

Chief E. and C. air lines serving Khartoum: B.O.A.C., Aden, Cyprus, Sudan.

Some of the chief E. and C. air routes from Khartoum:

	Miles	Hours	Min.
Accra (Gold Coast)	3,342	31	15
Aden	1,000	6	0
Entebbe (Uganda)	1,062	3	5
Johannesburg	3,168	10	45
Lagos (Nigeria)	3,090	28	50
London	3,231	12	30
Nairobi (Kenya)	1,342	4	45
Nicosia (Cyprus)	—	10	30
Port Sudan	—	2	40

Part IV

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Balance of Payments of Commonwealth Countries

Expenditure on Defence by Empire and Commonwealth Countries

Density of Population in the Empire and Commonwealth

Statistics for 1951 not given in Parts I and II

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

The following table shows the balance of international payments on current transactions of Commonwealth countries and Southern Rhodesia.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
United Kingdom (£ Million)	—380	—630	— 30	+ 30	+229
Canada (Million dollars)	+460	+ 85	+471	+187	+316
Australia* (£A)	Not available		+ 28·0	— 48·5	+ 84·3
New Zealand (£N.Z.)	— 6·6	— 26·6	+ 1·1	— 6·5	+ 14·5
South Africa (£ Million)	— 63	—180	—175	—114	— 7
India (Million rupees)	Not available		—998	—1,812	+615
Pakistan (Million rupees)	Not available		+ 78·8	—448·9	
Ceylon (Million rupees)	+ 84	—180	+ 24	— 30	+136
Southern Rhodesia (£ million)	— 0·2	— 11·1	— 13·4	— 24·3	— 20·6

*Years 1948–49, 1949–50 and 1950–51.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE BY EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Expenditure on Defence as Percentage of Total Expenditure

Commonwealth Countries	Year ended March 31st	Total Expenditure of Central Govt.	Total Expenditure on Defence	Percentage spent on Defence
United Kingdom	1953 (a)	£4,240 million	£1,377 million	32
Canada	1953 (a)	$4,335·8 million	$2,106·0 million	49
Australia	1952	£A784 million	£A148 million (b)	19
New Zealand	1952	£N.Z.160 million	£N.Z.25 million	16
Union of South Africa	1952	£187 million	£19 million	10
India	1953 (a)	4,062·5 million rupees (c)	1,979·5 million rupees	49
Pakistan	1953 (d)	1,415·6 million rupees	676·9 million rupees	48
Ceylon	1951 (e)	655·1 million rupees	9·3 million rupees	1·4
Southern Rhodesia	1952	£23·5 million	£1·2 million	5

Note.—The percentages in the last column may not be strictly comparable in view of the different constitutions of the members of the Commonwealth and the different elements which enter into the Central Government budget.

(a) Budget estimate.
(b) Expenditure on the Departments of Defence, Navy, Army, Air and Supply and Defence Production.
(c) Definite sources of revenue are allocated to provincial governments; hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India embrace only the transactions of the Central Government.
(d) Budget estimates of revenue and of revenue expenditure on Defence respectively.
(e) Year ended September 30th.

Expenditure on Defence as Percentage of Total Revenue

Colonies	1951 Revenue	Expenditure on Defence. Estimated or approved	Percentage spent on Defence	In respect of
MEDITERRANEAN				
Gibraltar	£866,390	£3,500	0·4	Contribution towards Gibraltar Defence Force.
Malta	£6,507,245	Nil	—	—
Cyprus	£4,841,750	Nil	—	—
EAST AFRICA				
Kenya	£13,404,081	£400,000 +£375,000*	3·5	Towards annual cost of K.A.R. (a) *Spread over five years for Works.
Uganda	£14,733,314	£260,000 +£375,000*	2·28	Towards annual cost of K.A.R. *Spread over five years for Works.
Tanganyika	£11,220,000	£275,000 +£250,000*	4·39	Towards annual cost of K.A.R. *Spread over five years for Works.
Nyasaland	£4,095,854	£30,000	0·73	Towards annual cost of K.A.R.
Northern Rhodesia ..	£15,632,472	£370,000 +£375,000*	2·28	Towards annual cost of N.R.R. (b) *Spread over five years for Works.
Zanzibar	£1,081,691	£5,000	0·46	Commonwealth Defence Contribution (c).
Somaliland	£1,177,247	Nil	Nil	*No* contribution to cost of Somaliland Scouts (covered entirely by Grant in Aid).
WEST AFRICA				
Gambia	£1,055,500	£1,355,000 +£1,380,000*	1·5	Towards annual cost of R.W.A.F.F. (d) *Spread over five years for Works.

(a) King's African Rifles.
(b) Northern Rhodesia Regiment.
(c) A contribution payable to the United Kingdom Government in respect of Imperial Defence.
(d) Royal West African Frontier Force.

Expenditure on Defence as Percentage of Total Revenue—contd.

Colonies	1951 Revenue	Expenditure on Defence Estimated or approved	Percentage Spent on Defence	In respect of
WEST AFRICA—contd.				
Gold Coast	£20,575,340	£500,120	3	Towards annual cost of R.W.A.F.F.: £500,000. Naval Volunteer Forces' expenses: £120.
Nigeria	£36,225,990	£750,000	3·04	Towards annual cost of R.W.A.F.F.: £656,390. Training of Naval Defence ratings: £850.
Sierra Leone	£3,868,553	£66,000 +£70,000*	2·07	Contribution to cost of Forces. *Spread over five years for Works.
FAR EAST				
Federation of Malaya	£53,215,000	£2,575,251	4·9	Direct expenditure on first four battalions Malay Regiment, etc.
Singapore	£17,054,076	£701,008	4·01	Includes direct expenditure on Malay Naval Force, Singapore Volunteer Corps, Singapore Auxiliary Reserve Squadron, etc., and a contribution of £204,000 to cost of other Regular Forces.
North Borneo ..	£2,917,000	Nil	—	—
Brunei	£3,033,000	Nil	—	—
Sarawak	£7,027,000	Nil	—	—
Hong Kong	£15,500,000	£125,141 / £1,000,000	7·23	Direct annual expenditure, Hong Kong Defence Force. Contribution to additional cost of Forces maintained in emergency and responsibility for certain Works.

Expenditure on Defence as Percentage of Total Revenue—contd.

Colonies	1951 Revenue	Expenditure on Defence Estimated or approved	Percentage Spent on Defence	In respect of
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN				
Aden	£1,062,711	Nil	—	—
Mauritius	£4,946,583	£75,000 +£4,450	1·89	Commonwealth Defence contribution paid in consideration of maintenance of one K.A.R. battalion. Direct expenditure on Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force.
Seychelles	£361,935	Nil	—	—
St. Helena	£115,088	Nil	—	—
Falkland Islands ..	£193,386	£870	0·46	Direct expenditure on Falkland Islands Defence Force.
WEST INDIES				
Bahamas	£1,540,005	Nil	—	—
Barbados	£2,203,253	£14,800	0·68	Direct expenditure on Barbados Regiment.
Bermuda	£1,680,838	£44,485	2·62	Commonwealth Defence contribution—other Defence expenses (includes £6,540 estimated to be nonrecurrent).
Jamaica	£10,203,546	£50,000	0·49	Commonwealth Defence contribution, but paid in consideration of maintenance of Jamaica Battalion.
Trinidad	£11,544,961	£32,204	0·28	Direct expenditure on Naval and Military Services (Local Volunteers Forces).
Leeward Islands ..	£1,553,963	£2,891	0·2	—
Grenada	£633,060	Nil	—	—
St. Lucia	£526,863	Nil	—	—

Expenditure on Defence as Percentage of Total Revenue—contd.

Colonies	1951 Revenue	Expenditure on Defence Estimated or approved	Percentage Spent on Defence	In respect of
WEST INDIES—contd.				
St. Vincent	£364,224	£420	0·11	Commonwealth Defence contribution.
Dominica	£530,795	£363 + £83	0·9	Commonwealth Defence contribution—Special Defence Measures.
British Honduras ..	£806,875	£3,131	0·37	Direct Expenditure on Local Forces.
British Guiana ..	£5,064,963	£21,632	0·43	Direct expenditure on Volunteer Force.
WESTERN PACIFIC				
Fiji	£3,254,213	£100,000	3·03	Direct expenditure on Local Force.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	£238,527	Nil	—	—
Br. Solomon Islands	£272,397	Nil	—	—
Tonga	£373,149	Nil	—	—
New Hebrides ..	£150,000	Nil	—	—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Countries

	No. of Inhab. per sq. mile
United Kingdom—	
England and Wales	753
Scotland	171
Northern Ireland	261
Channel Islands	2,777
Isle of Man	220
Canada	4
Australia	2
New Zealand	18
Union of South Africa	24
India and Pakistan	274
Ceylon	158
Southern Rhodesia	14

Colonies

MEDITERRANEAN—	
Gibraltar	10,500
Malta	2,508
Cyprus	128
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA—	
Kenya	24
Uganda	53
Tanganyika	20
Nyasaland	48
Northern Rhodesia	6
Zanzibar	234
British Somaliland	8
SOUTH AFRICA—	
Basutoland	48
Bechuanaland	1
Swaziland	27
South-West Africa	1

Colonies—contd.

	No. of Inhab. per sq. mile
WEST AFRICA—	
Gambia	59
Gold Coast	92
Togoland	29
Nigeria	67
Cameroons	30
Sierra Leone	66
FAR EAST—	
Malaya	213
Singapore	4,613
North Borneo	12
Brunei	18
Sarawak	11
Hong Kong	5,191
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN—	
Aden	1,000
Mauritius	590
St. Helena	95
Falkland Islands	0·5
BRITISH WEST INDIES—	
Bahamas	18
Barbados	1,277
Bermuda	1,762
Jamaica	321
Cayman Islands	67
Turks and Caicos Is.	38
Trinidad	342
Leeward Islands—	
Antigua	245
Montserrat	421
St. Kitts-Nevis	271
British Virgin Islands	104

	No. of Inhab. per sq. mile
BRITISH WEST INDIES—contd.	
Windward Islands—	
Grenada	541
St. Lucia	357
St. Vincent	440
Dominica	173
British Honduras ..	6
British Guiana ..	5
WESTERN PACIFIC—	
Fiji	41
Gilbert and Ellice Is. ..	95

	No. of Inhab. per sq. mile
WESTERN PACIFIC—contd.	
British Solomon Is. ..	8
Tonga	192
Papua	3
New Guinea	7
Western Samoa ..	72
Nauru	409
CONDOMINIUMS—	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8
New Hebrides ..	8

STATISTICS FOR 1951 NOT GIVEN IN PARTS I AND II

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF THE EMPIRE FOR 1951

These figures have been made available since the main part of the book was compiled:

Country	Imports	Exports
	£ million	
Gibraltar	6·2	0·8
Malta	19·6	1·9
Cyprus	19·2	15·2
Kenya	53·3	27·4
Uganda	22·4	47·5
Tanganyika	27·9	40·3
Nyasaland	7·3	5·9
Northern Rhodesia	35·4	67·1
Zanzibar	5·2	6·2
Somaliland	1·6	0·9
Gambia	4·2	3·0
Gold Coast	63·4	91·3
Nigeria	84·0	128·4
Sierra Leone	8·2	10·0
Malaya	555·6	709·2
North Borneo	7·7	13·2
Hong Kong	304·8	276·2
Aden	50·2	44·4
Mauritius	14·6	17·4
Seychelles	0·4	0·8
St. Helena	0·2	0·2
Falkland Islands	3·3	3·7
Bahamas	7·7	1·0
Barbados	10·4	7·3
Bermuda	10·6	1·4
Trinidad	44·5	45·1
British Guiana	13·8	12·2
Fiji	8·4	6·5

PRODUCTION FOR 1951 OF SOME COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF THE EMPIRE

Commodity	Country	Unit	Production	Ref. to page in section
Sugar ..	Mauritius ..	thou. tons	458	149
,, ..	British Guiana	,,	212	—
,, ..	Trinidad and Tobago ..	,,	141	—
,, ..	Fiji	,,	113	—
,, ..	Barbados ..	,,	188	—
,, ..	British E. Africa	,,	71	—
Rubber ..	Malaya ..	thou. tons	605	165
,, ..	Sarawak ..	,,	42	—
Sisal ..	British E. Africa	thou. tons	182	173
Copper ..	N. Rhodesia ..	thou. tons	309	185
Lead ...	N. Rhodesia ..	thou. tons	14	188
Tin, ore ..	Nigeria ..	thou. tons	9	194
,, ,, ..	Malaya ..	,,	57	—
,, metal ..	Malaya ..	,,	66	—
Iron ore ..	Malaya ..	thou. tons	852	197
Gold ..	Gold Coast ..	thou. fine troy ounces	699	201
,, ...	Nigeria ..	,,	2	—
,, ...	Sierra Leone ..	,,	3	—
,, ...	British Guiana	,,	13	—
,, ...	Malaya ..	,,	17	—
Bauxite ..	British Guiana	thou. tons	2,074	207
Petroleum ..	.. ..	.. ..	see page 223	223
Diamonds ..	Sierra Leone ..	thou. metric carats	475	227
,, ..	British Guiana	,,	43	—

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN 1951

Note: E. & C. figures include Irish Free State where stated

Commodity	Unit	E. & C.	F.	Remarks
Wheat ..	thous. tons	2,834	1,236	One million tons were imported from the United States.
Maize ..	,,	5	1,019	Greatly increased imports from the United States and much less from the Argentine than in 1950.
Oats ..	,,	21·0	84·7	Increased imports from Australia.
Barley ..	,,	237	976	
Rice	,,	2	69	
Beef and Veal	,,	89	68	Includes Irish Free State. Imports were less than half those of 1950.
Mutton and Lamb	,,	228	20	Includes Irish Free State. Imports much less than in 1950.

United Kingdom Imports of Certain Commodities in 1951—contd.

Commodity	Unit	E. & C.	F.	Remarks
Bacon and Ham	,,	2	219	Includes Irish Free State. Imports from Canada almost negligible.
Butter ..	,,	186	122	Includes Irish Free State.
Cheese ..	,,	124	70	More than half from U.S.A.
Eggs	thous. great hundreds	3,201	8,150	Included 1,778 great hundreds from the Irish Free State.
Groundnuts ..	thous. tons	195	neg.	Heavily reduced supplies from Nigeria.
Cotton seed ..	,,	109	17	
Linseed oil ..	,,	neg.	142	
Copra ..	,,	120	59	
Coconut oil ..	,,	50	nil.	
Palm kernels..	,,	404	4	
Palm oil ..	,,	197	41	
Apples ..	,,	105	88	Greatly increased imports from Foreign countries.
Bananas ..	,,	115	49	Increased imports from Foreign countries.
Oranges ..	,,	101	295	Greatly increased supplies from Spain.
Pears	,,	23	45	Includes Irish Free State.
Peaches ..	,,	1	8	Includes Irish Free State.
Grapes ..	,,	15	35	Includes Irish Free State.
Grapefruit ..	,,	23	17	Includes Irish Free State.
Currants ..	thous. tons	5	32	
Raisins ..	,,	12	20	Includes Irish Free State. Heavily reduced supplies from Turkey and U.S.A.
Sugar ..	,,	864	1,390	
Tea	,,	441	23	
Coffee ..	,,	22	21	Increased imports from British East Africa.
Cocoa, raw ..	,,	104	4	Greatly reduced imports from French West Africa and Brazil.
Tobacco ..	million lb.	132	223	Increased imports from Foreign countries.
Rubber, raw ..	thous. tons	319	41	
Cotton, raw ..	million lb.	314	699	Includes Irish Free State. Increased supplies from the Sudan and other Commonwealth countries.
Wool, raw ..	,,	476	31	
Hemp ..	thous. tons	78	25	Includes Irish Free State.
Jute	,,	114	neg.	
Flax ..	,,	neg.	27	
Silk, raw and waste	,,	102	11,517	Includes Irish Free State. Heavily increased imports from Italy and other Foreign countries.
Copper ..	,,	250	105	Increased imports from Northern Rhodesia.
Lead	,,	136	38	

United Kingdom Imports of Certain Commodities in 1951—contd.

Commodity	Unit	E. & C.	F.	Remarks
Zinc ore ..	,,	180	neg.	
,, unwrought	,,	70	49	
Tin ore ..	,,	12	39	
Iron ore ..	,,	1,362	7,420	Normal imports resumed from Canada.
Aluminium ..	,,	170	7	Increased supplies from Canada.
Nickel ore ..	,,	35	12	
Manganese ore	,,	383	3	
Coal	,,	—	—	Exports for 1951 were 7·8 million tons.
Asbestos ..	,,	122	neg.	
Sulphur ..	,,	neg.	380	
Phosphate rock	,,	—	1,030	
Timber:				
Softwood, sawn	thous. stand.	372	1,204	Greatly increased imports from Canada, U.S.A. and Scandinavia.
Hardwood, hewn and sawn	million cubic ft.	28	32	

Part V

PREFERENCE AND M.F.N.

Treaties which restrict Imperial Preference
The Most Favoured Nation Clause

TREATIES WHICH RESTRICT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The following list of treaties which restrict Imperial Preference is taken from an answer given by the President of the Board of Trade, the Rt. Hon. Peter Thornycroft, M.P., to a question by the Editor in the House of Commons on April 24th, 1952.

MULTILATERAL TREATIES

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Protocol of Provisional Application signed at Geneva on October 30th, 1947 (Cmd. 7258).

This Agreement prevents member Governments from granting preference margins in excess, broadly speaking, of those prevailing on a date which, in the case of the United Kingdom, is April 10th, 1947. In addition, the United Kingdom has, both under the General Agreement and under bilateral treaties and agreements, commitments as to the maximum extent of particular margins of preference, and commitments not to increase above stated levels the rates of duty on particular classes of goods when imported from foreign countries: those commitments limit the extension and development of Imperial Preference.

THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

As a party to the Congo Basin Treaties (the Berlin Act, 1885, the Brussels Act, 1890, and the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919) and as Administering Authority under the United Nations Trusteeship system, the United Kingdom has commitments which prevent the establishment of Imperial Preference in the territories which fall within the Congo Basin Area and within the scope of the particular Trusteeship Agreements of the territories concerned.

BILATERAL TREATIES WITH THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Argentina .. Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce of December 1st, 1936 (Cmd. 5324).

Cuba .. Commercial Agreement of February 19th, 1937 (Cmd. 5867). (See note (a) below.)

Denmark .. Agreement and Protocol relating to Trade and Commerce of April 24th, 1933 (Cmd. 4424), and Supplementary Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce of June 19th, 1936 (Cmd. 5400). (See note (b) below.)

France	..	Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce with Protocols of June 27th, 1934 (Cmd. 4632), and Exchange of Notes regarding the importation of raffia of French origin and of British East African Coffee and New Zealand kauri gum, July 16th–23rd, 1937 (Cmd. 5558). (See note (c) below.)
Greece	..	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 16th, 1926 (Cmd. 2790). (See note (d) below.)
Iceland	..	Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce of May 19th, 1933 (Cmd. 4331).
India	..	Trade Agreement of March 20th, 1939 (Cmd. 5966). (See note (e) below.)
Poland	..	Agreement in regard to Trade and Commerce of February 27th, 1935 (Cmd. 4984).
Sweden	..	Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce of May 15th, 1933 (Cmd. 4421). (See note (f) below.)
Turkey	..	Agreement of February 3rd, 1940, amending the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of March 1st, 1930 (Cmd. 6171).
U.S.A.	..	Trade Agreement of November 17th, 1938 (Cmd. 5882). (See note (g) below.)

NOTES

(a) Cuba reserves the right under Article 7 (4) of the Agreement of 1937 to terminate the Agreement at three months' notice if the United Kingdom should increase the differences which existed on May 1st, 1936, between the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco and those on Commonwealth sugar and tobacco.

(b) Of the obligations on the United Kingdom Tariff arising out of the Agreements with Denmark, only the binding of free entry for bacon is now operative. The other Tariff obligations are in suspense while the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is operative between the United Kingdom and Denmark.

(c) There is an oral understanding that the Agreement relating to Trade and Commerce of 1934 is suspended so long as both parties to it are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(d) By an exchange of letters dated February 21st, 1951, it was agreed that the Tariff provisions of this Treaty of Commerce and Navigation should remain inoperative for such time as

both the United Kingdom and Greece are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(e) Article 7 of this Agreement contains an understanding that the United Kingdom will maintain free entry for imports from all sources of the following products:

Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other varieties of these lacs.
Jute, raw.
Myrobalans.
Mica slabs and splittings.
Hemp of the variety *crotalaria juncea*, not further dressed after scutching or decorticating; tow of such variety of hemp.

(f) Negotiations for the formal abrogation of this Agreement are in progress.

(g) This Agreement is inoperative so long as both parties are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It is clear, therefore, that in order to recover complete freedom of action over Imperial Preference, the United Kingdom will have to withdraw from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or at least seek to abolish the relevant clauses of it. Under the provisional protocol of application, 60 days' notice of withdrawal can be given.

It would also be necessary to withdraw from any of the other treaties mentioned which restrict Imperial Preference. These treaties are subject to varying periods of notice.

THE MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE

The unconditional Clause usually takes the following form, the example being taken from Article 2 of the Trade Agrement between the United Kingdom and the United States signed on November 17th, 1938.

> "Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either High Contracting Party shall not be subject upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, to other or higher duties or charges of any kind, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome than those to which the like articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country are subject."

To give a concrete example, under the Ottawa Agreements Act of 1932 Britain imposed a duty of 15*s.* per cwt. on imports of foreign butter, which now come mainly from Denmark and Holland. Under the Most Favoured Nation Clause the United Kingdom is prohibited from raising or lowering that duty on butter imported from Denmark, for instance, unless she does exactly the same to Holland and every other foreign country which supplies her with butter.

Under this form of Clause, the unconditional form, the other foreign countries which supply her with butter would not be obliged to grant any concession in return.

The Clause does not occur in any trade agreement between the United Kingdom and countries of the Empire and Commonwealth except the 1939 Agreement with India. Neither have the Dominions always applied it in their relations with foreign countries, and there are numerous examples of breaches of the Most Favoured Nation principle by foreign countries although most of them subscribe to it in theory.

A striking example of the operation of the unconditional Most Favoured Nation Clause was provided by the recent agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba.

By that agreement, in return for concessions on sugar and cigars the Cuban Government eliminated the preferential margin granted to the United States on a substantial number of imports, thus putting the United Kingdom on level terms with the United States.

Unfortunately every other country with which Cuba has a M.F.N. agreement also had to be granted this concession. So although the United Kingdom gained in relation to the United States, so also have many other countries whose exports of manufactures

compete with hers, and they have given no concessions to Cuba in return.

In the last few years the feeling has grown, especially in Europe, that the unconditional M.F.N. Clause should be modified. A recommendation that its effect should be examined was made in the Conservative Party's *Imperial Policy* published in 1949.

E.L.E.C. and M.F.N.

More recently the European League for Economic Co-operation expressed critical views. This League was formed in 1946 to carry out research into the best ways of encouraging economic co-operation in Europe and its overseas associates and has very wide support from all over Europe.

In December, 1950, the Committee of the British Section published a report which stated that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should not be regarded as immutable. It also suggested that a preferential area should be constructed inside Europe.

On December 2nd, 1950, the Central Council of the E.L.E.C., sitting in Brussels, passed a resolution which among other things called for the progressive curtailment of customs duties between European countries, and also for the alleviation in appropriate cases of the compulsory application of the M.F.N. Clause.

The Economic Commission of the E.L.E.C. also made some observations on the report issued by the British Section. They included the following paragraphs:

> "Failure to associate the U.K. and the other Commonwealth countries with a European trading system is likely to lead to the integration of Continental countries alone. In this case, regrettable as it would be, some secondary association should be effected between Continental and Commonwealth groups.
>
> "Many Continental countries would deem it much more attractive to be linked with Britain and other Commonwealth countries than with Britain alone, though they are naturally concerned to maintain their agricultural production for economic, social and defence reasons."

This would clearly involve a three-decker tariff. The Report also stated:

> "As soon as the process of tariff reduction is started with a view to the proposed association, this (the M.F.N. Clause) should cease to hold good for member countries. It should not be allowed to stand in the way of any of the measures necessary for achieving the proposed association."

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND PREFERENCE

Still more recently the Council of Europe recommended that the extension of preferences between its Member States and their Colonies should be examined.

On December 8th, 1951, the Consultative Assembly adopted a reply to the Second Report of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.).

Referring to the Consultative Assembly's own Recommendation adopted in December, 1951, for the establishment of a "low tariff club" in Europe, the reply stated:

> "The Consultative Assembly would regard such a club open to all who wish to join it and abide by its rules, as a first step towards an even wider area of freer trade. Since Europe is far from being a self-sufficient economic unit but dependent in large measure on the complementary economics of primary produce overseas, the possibility of closer and more flexible links between the Member States of the Council of Europe and their associated overseas territories—including an extension of the preference system—merits a closer examination."

On the same day, as a result of a proposal made earlier by the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., that a study should be made of the co-ordination of the economies of overseas territories, the Assembly passed the following recommendation on a roll-call by 69 votes to nil.

> "The Assembly recommends that the Committee of Ministers should request that O.E.E.C. should undertake a study of the methods for achieving a closer co-ordination between the economies of Member States of the Council of Europe and those of the overseas countries having constitutional links with them and should report theron."

On December 11th another recommendation was passed by the Assembly:

> "The Assembly . . . instructs the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe to prepare a study of the methods for achieving a closer co-ordination between the economies of the Member States of the Council of Europe and those of the overseas countries having consitutional links with them and to report thereon."

Closer co-ordination could hardly be achieved without new preferences which would mean the abandonment or at least the modification of the G.A.T.T. so as to permit them, and possibly the modification of the M.F.N. principle as well.

CONDITIONAL MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE

Another type of the M.F.N. Clause is the conditional form. This form stipulates that a concession agreed upon between two countries will not be extended to any other countries unless they make some corresponding concession in return. Thus, by departing from the principle of non-discrimination in favour of the principle of reciprocity, a conditional Most Favoured Nation Clause would protect Imperial trade relations and would not impair the sovereignty of individual members of the Commonwealth.

The following is a suggested form of the conditional M.F.N. Clause as it would apply to trade:

> "If any nation party to a treaty containing a most favoured nation clause shall have agreed or shall hereafter agree to grant to any foreign country party or not party to such treaty any privilege preference priority rebate or concession in respect of the importation into its territories of articles the growth produce or manufacture of such other foreign country and shall so agree or have agreed in consideration of such other foreign country granting to that nation some privilege preference priority rebate or concession no other nation party to such treaty shall be entitled to any like privilege preference priority rebate or concession as shall have been granted to such other foreign country unless the other nation party to the treaty shall first have agreed to grant in return some privilege preference priority rebate or concession giving *equality of treatment* and of equal value to the nation party to the treaty as the privilege preference priority rebate or concession granted to that nation by such other foreign country.
>
> *The Term 'Foreign Country'.* The term 'foreign country' in any treaty containing a most favoured nation clause shall be deemed not to include any country which by reason of ties of kinship present or past political allegiance common culture or established reciprocal trade interests is so closely bound to a nation party to such a treaty as reasonably to entitle that nation to grant to such country special privileges upon the importation into the territories of that nation of articles the growth produce or manufacture of the territories of such country."

It should be noted that the unconditional Most Favoured Nation Clause occurs in nearly forty commercial treaties in existence between the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Most of these treaties can be terminated at from three to twelve months' notice. Any change to the conditional form would mean negotation with the signatories of these treaties.

TIME IN THE EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH COMPARED WITH G.M.T.

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	Standard Time. Hours ahead or behind G.M.T.
Canada—	
Newfoundland	− 3½
Atlantic Time	− 4
Eastern Time	− 5
Central Time	− 6
Mountain Time	− 7
Pacific Time	− 8
Australia—	
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	+10
South Australia, Northern Territory	+ 9½
Western Australia	+ 8
New Zealand	+12
Union of South Africa	+ 2
India—	
Except Portuguese	+ 5½
Portuguese	+ 6½
Pakistan—	
Western	+ 4½
Eastern	+ 6
Ceylon	+ 5½
Southern Rhodesia	+ 2
COLONIES	
Gibraltar	G.M.T.
Malta	+ 1
Cyprus	+ 2
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar	+ 3
Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia	+ 2
British Somaliland	+ 3
Gambia	− 1
Gold Coast	G.M.T.
Nigeria and Cameroons	+ 1
Sierra Leone	− 1
Malaya	+ 7½
British North Borneo and Sarawak	+ 8
Hong Kong	+ 8
Aden	+ 3
Mauritius	+ 4
Falkland Islands	− 4
West Indies—	
Bahamas, Jamaica	− 5
Barbados, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands	− 4
Bermuda	− 4
British Honduras	− 6
British Guiana	− 3¾
Fiji	+12
Solomon Islands	+11
British New Guinea	+10
Samoa	−11
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	+ 2

INDEX

A

Aden, air travel, E. and C., 278
——, area, 74
——, capital, 74
——, constitution, 74
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 75, 297
——, immigration, 74
——, imports, 74, 297
——, legislative council, 74
——, population, 74
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 75
——, sea travel, E. and C., 279
Air lines, Empire and Commonwealth, 261
Air routes, Empire and Commonwealth, 263–285
Aluminium, export balance, 208
——, preference, 210
——, production, 207
——, U.K. imports, 209, 300
Aluminium, *see also* Bauxite, 207–10
Anglo-Dutch Convention, 1871, 69, 92
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, air travel, E. and C., 285
—— ——, area, 88
—— ——, capital, 88
—— ——, exchange rate, 88
—— ——, exports, 88
—— ——, government, 88
—— ——, imports, 88
—— ——, population, 88
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 88
Antigua, air travel, E. and C., 282
——, area, 80
——, exports, 80
——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
——, imports, 80
——, population, 80
——, ——, density of, 295
——, sea travel, E. and C., 282
Apples, export balance, 136
——, preference, 144
——, production, 136
——, U.K. imports, 137, 299
Apricots, preference, 144
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141
Asbestos, export balance, 229
——, possibilities of Empire development, 230
——, preference, 230
——, production, 229
——, U.K. imports, 230, 300
Australia, air travel, E. and C., 265–6
——, area, 27
——, balance of payments, 28, 289
——, capital, 27
——, constitution, 27
——, defence expenditure, 27, 290
——, exchange rate, 27
——, exports, 29
——, immigration, 27
Australia, imports, 28
——, population, 27
——, ——, density of, 295
——, parliament, 27
——, preferential system, 30
——, primary production, 30
——, sea travel, E. and C., 266
——, secondary industry, growth of, 30
——, states of, 27
——, tariff, 30
——, trade, 28–31

B

Bacon and Ham, import balance, 112
—— ——, U.K. imports, 113, 299
Bacon, Ham and Pork, production, 111–12
——, —— ——, preference, 114
Bahamas, air travel, E. and C., 280
——, area, 77
——, capital, 77
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 77, 297
——, immigration, 77
——, imports, 77, 297
——, legislative council, 77
——, population, 77
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 77
Balance of payments, in Commonwealth countries, 289
Bananas, preference, 145
——, production, 137
——, U.K. imports, 138, 299
Barbados, air travel, E. and C., 279
——, area, 77
——, capital, 77
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 77–8, 297
——, immigration, 77
——, imports, 77, 297
——, legislative council, 77
——, population, 77
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 78
——, sea travel, E. and C., 279
——, secondary industry, 78
Barley, import balance, 103
——, preference, 104
——, production, 102
——, U.K. imports, 103–4, 298
Basic slag, production in U.K., 240
Basutoland, area, 66
——, chief town, 66
——, constitution, 66
——, exports, 66
——, imports, 66
——, population, 66
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 66
Bauxite, *see also* Aluminium, 207–10
——, import balance, 208
——, possibilities of Empire development, 209–10

Bauxite, production, 207, 298
——, U.K. imports, 208–9
Bechuanaland Protectorate, area, 66
—— ——, chief town, 66
—— ——, constitution, 66
—— ——, exports, 66
—— ——, imports, 66
—— ——, population, 66
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 66
Beef and Veal, import balance, 107
—— ——, possibilities of Empire development, 109
——, preference, 109
——, production, 107
——, U.K. imports, 108, 298
Berlin Act, 1885, 91, 303
Bermuda, air travel, E. and C., 279–80
——, area, 78
——, capital, 78
——, constitution, 78
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 78, 297
——, immigration, 78
——, imports, 78, 297
——, population, 78
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 78
British Guiana, air travel, E. and C., 281
—— ——, area, 84
—— ——, capital, 84
—— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— ——, exports, 84, 297
—— ——, immigration, 84
—— ——, imports, 84, 297
—— ——, legislative council, 84
—— ——, population, 84
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 84
—— ——, secondary industry, 84
British Honduras, air travel, E. and C., 282
—— ——, area, 83
—— ——, capital, 83
—— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— ——, exports, 84
—— ——, immigration, 83
—— ——, imports, 83
—— ——, legislative council, 83
—— ——, population, 83
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 84
—— ——, secondary industry, 84
British Solomon Islands, air travel, E. and C., 285
—— —— ——, area, 86
—— —— ——, capital, 86
—— —— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— —— ——, exports, 86
—— —— ——, government, 86
—— —— ——, immigration, 86
—— —— ——, imports, 86
—— —— ——, population, 86
—— —— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— —— ——, preference, 86
British Somaliland, *see* Somaliland Protectorate
British South Africa Company, 55
British Virgin Islands, area, 81
—— —— ——, exports, 81
—— —— ——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
—— —— ——, imports, 81
—— —— ——, population, 81
—— —— ——, ——, density of, 295
British Virgin Islands, preference, 81
Brunei, area, 73
——, capital, 73
——, constitution, 73
——, defence expenditure, 292
——, exports, 73
——, imports, 73
——, population, 73
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 73
——, secondary industry, 73
Brussels Act, 1890, 91, 303
Burma, Independence Act, 1947, 58
——, preferential arrangements, 58
Butter, import balance, 115–16
——, preference, 117
——, production, 115
——, U.K. imports, 116, 299

C

Cadmium, 217
——, production, 218
Cameroons, area, 70
——, chief exports, 70
——, constitution, 70
——, population, 70
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 70
——, trade, 70
Canada, air travel, E. and C., 264–5
——, area, 18
——, balance of payments, 19, 289
——, capital, 18
——, chief exports, 21
——, constitution, 18
——, defence expenditure, 290
——, effect on Empire imports, 26
——, exchange rate, 18
——, immigration, 18
——, industrial development, 25
——, leading industries, 23
——, parliament, 18
——, population, 18
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preferential system, 22
——, primary production, 22
——, sea travel, E. and C., 265
——, secondary industry, 22
——, tariff, 22
——, trade, 19–26
——, volume of manufacturing production, 24
Canton Island, air travel, E. and C., 284
Cayman Islands, air travel, E. and C., 283
—— ——, area, 79
—— ——, capital, 79
—— ——, immigration, *see* Jamaica, 78
—— ——, population, 79
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 79
—— ——, trade, *see* Jamaica, 78
Ceylon, air travel, E. and C., 269
——, area, 51
——, balance of payments, 51, 289
——, capital, 51
——, constitution, 51
——, defence expenditure, 51, 290
——, exchange rate, 51
——, exports, 53
——, immigration, 51
——, imports, 52
——, new industries, 54

Ceylon, parliament, 51
——, population, 51
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preferential system, 53
——, sea travel, E. and C., 270
——, secondary industry, 53
——, tariff, 53
——, trade, 52–4
Channel Islands, air travel, E. and C., 270
—— ——, area, 17
—— ——, capitals, 17
—— ——, constitution, 17
—— ——, exports, 17
—— ——, imports, 17
—— ——, population, 17
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
Cheese, import balance, 117–18
——, preference, 119
——, production, 117
——, U.K. imports, 118, 299
Cherries, preference, 144
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141
China clay, export balance, 235
—— ——, production, 235
—— ——, U.K. imports, 235
Christmas Island, *see* Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 85
Chromium ore, export balance, 215
—— ——, possibilities of Empire development, 216
—— ——, preference, 216
—— ——, production, 215
—— ——, U.K. imports, 216
Cigars, Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement, 1951, 163–4, 306
——, —— ——, imports from Jamaica, 163–4
Coal, import balance, 220–1
——, production, 220
——, U.K. exports, 222, 300
Cobalt, 217
——, production, 218
——, U.K. imports, 219
Cocoa, export balance, 159
——, possibilities of Empire development, 160
——, preference, 160
——, production, 158
——, U.K. imports, 159, 299
Coconut Oil, export balance, 130
—— ——, preference, 131
—— ——, production, 129
—— ——, U.K. imports, 131, 299
Coffee, import balance, 157
——, preference, 158
——, production, 156
——, U.K. imports, 157–8, 299
Colonies, 60–92, 271–85
——, expenditure on defence, 291–4
——, revenue, 291–4
——, secondary industry, 60
Commons, House of, 11
Commonwealth Countries, total expenditure of Central Government, 290
—— ——, total expenditure on defence, 290
Commonwealth Defence contribution, 291
Congo Basin Treaties, 91, 303
—— —— ——, Imperial Preference, 92
Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 91, 303
Copper, export balance, 185–6
——, possibilities of Empire development, 187
——, preference, 187
Copper, production, 185, 298
——, U.K. imports, 186, 299
Copper, ore, production, 185
Copra, import balance, 129
——, preference, 131
——, production, 129
——, U.K. imports, 130–1, 299
Cotton, raw, grades of, 167
——, ——, import balance, 168
——, ——, preference, 169
——, ——, production, 167
——, ——, U.K. imports, 168–9, 299
Cotton seed, export balance, 125
——, ——, preference, 126
——, ——, production, 125
——, ——, U.K. imports, 125–6, 299
Council of Europe, 308
Currants, preference, 145
——, production, 141–2
——, U.K. imports, 142–3, 299
Currants and raisins, import balance, 142
Cyprus, air travel, E. and C., 271–2
——, area, 61
——, capital, 61
——, constitution, 61
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exchange rate, 62
——, exports, 62, 297
——, imports, 62, 297
——, population, 61
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 62
——, secondary industry, 62

D

Dairy produce, 115–21
Defence expenditure, 290
—— ——, as percentage of total expenditure or revenue, 290–4
Diamonds, exports and imports, 227–8
——, possibilities of Empire development, 228
——, preference, 228
——, production, 227, 298
Dominica, air travel, E. and C., 283
——, area, 83
——, capital, 83
——, defence expenditure, 294
——, exports, 83
——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
——, imports, 83
——, legislative council, 83
——, population, 83
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 83
——, secondary industry, 83

E

East India Company, 44
Eggs, import balance, 119–20
——, preference, 121
——, production, 119
——, U.K. imports, 120–21, 299
Eire, British Nationality Act, 1948, 59
——, External Relations Act, repeal of, 1949, 59
——, Ireland Act, 1949, 59
——, preferential arrangements, 59
——, trade agreements with United Kingdom, 59

Empire and Commonwealth air lines, 261
Empire and Commonwealth production as a percentage of world total, 254
Empire and Commonwealth shipping companies, 261–2
Esparto grass, *see* wood pulp, 250
European League for Economic Co-operation, 307
Falkland Islands, area, 76
—— ——, chief town, 76
—— ——, constitution, 76
—— ——, defence expenditure, 293
—— ——, dispute with Argentine and Chile over bases, 76
—— ——, exports, 77, 297
—— ——, immigration, 76
—— ——, imports, 77, 297
—— ——, legislative council, 76
—— ——, population, 76
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 77
Fanning Island, *see* Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 85

F

Fiji, air travel, E. and C., 284
——, area, 85
——, capital, 85
——, defence expenditure, 294
——, exports, 85, 297
——, imports, 85, 297
——, legislative council, 84
——, population, 85
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 85
——, sea travel, E. and C., 284
——, secondary industry, 85
Flax, fibre and tow, 177–9
——, import balance, 177
——, preference, 179
——, production, 177
——, U.K. imports, 177, 299
Forest products, 244–53
Fruit, 136–45

G

Gambia, air travel, E. and C., 275
——, area, 68
——, capital, 68
——, constitution, 68
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 68, 297
——, immigration, 68
——, imports, 68, 297
——, new industries contemplated, 68
——, population, 68
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 68
——, sea travel, 275
——, secondary industry, 68
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 7, 303, 308
Gibraltar, air travel, E. and C., 271
——, area, 61
——, constitution, 60
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 61, 297
——, immigration, 61
——, imports, 61, 297
——, legislative council, 60
Gibraltar, population, 61
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 61
——, sea travel, E. and C., 271
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, air travel, *see* Canton Island
—— —— ——, area, 85
—— —— ——, constitution, 85
—— —— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— —— ——, exports, 85
—— —— ——, immigration, 85
—— —— ——, imports, 85
—— —— ——, population, 85
—— —— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— —— ——, preference, 85
Gold, bullion and coin, exports and imports, 201–2
——, —— ——, preference, 202
——, ore, possibilities of Empire development, 202
——, ——, production, 201, 298

Gold Coast, air travel, E. and C., 275
—— ——, area, 69
—— ——, capital, 69
—— ——, constitution, 68–9
—— ——, defence expenditure, 292
—— ——, exports, 69, 297
—— ——, immigration, 69
—— ——, imports, 69, 297
—— ——, new industries contemplated, 69
—— ——, population, 69
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 69
—— ——, sea travel, 275
—— ——, secondary industry, 69
Graham's Land, *see* Falkland Islands, 76
Grapefruit, import balance, 141
——, preference, 145
——, production, 141
——, U.K. imports, 141, 299
Grapes, import balance, 141
——, preference, 145
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141, 299
Grenada, air travel, E. and C., 283
——, area, 82
——, capital, 82
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 82
——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
——, imports, 82
——, legislative council, 81
——, population, 82
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 82
——, secondary industry, 82
Ground nuts, balance of trade, 123
—— ——, preference, 124
—— ——, production, 122–3
—— ——, U.K. imports, 124, 299
Guernsey, 17
Gypsum, export balance, 236
——, possibilities of Empire development, 237
——, preference, 237
——, production, 236
——, U.K. imports, 237

H

Hemp, classifications, 173
——, export balance, 173–4

Hemp, preference, 174
——, production, 173, 298
——, U.K. imports, 174, 299
Hong Kong, air travel, E. and C., 278
—— ——, area, 74
—— ——, defence expenditure, 292
—— ——, exchange rate, 74
—— ——, exports, 74, 297
—— ——, immigration, 74
—— ——, imports, 74, 297
—— ——, legislative council, 74
—— ——, population, 74
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 74
—— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 278
—— ——, secondary industry, 74

I

Imperial Preference, Treaties which restrict, 91–2, 303–5
India, air travel, E. and C., 268
——, area, 44
——, balance of payments, 45, 289
——, capital, 44
——, constitution, 44
——, defence expenditure, 44, 290
——, exchange rate, 45
——, exports, 45–6
——, immigration, 44
——, imports, 45–6
——, Independence Act, 1947, 44
——, legislature, 44
——, new industries, 46–7
——, parliament, 44
——, population, 44
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preferential system, 46
——, sea travel, E. and C., 268–9
——, secondary industry, 46
——, tariff, 46
——, trade, 45–7
Iron ore, *see also* pig iron and steel, 199
—— ——, import balance, 197–8
—— ——, possibilities of Empire development, 199
—— ——, preference, 200
—— ——, production, 197, 298
—— ——, U.K. imports, 198, 300
Isle of Man, area, 17
—— ——, capital, 17
—— ——, constitution, 17
—— ——, parliament, 17
—— ——, population, 17
—— ——, ——, density of, 295

J

Jamaica, air travel, E. and C., 280
——, area, 78
——, capital, 78
——, constitution, 78
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 78
——, immigration, 78
——, imports, 78
——, legislative council, 78
——, new industries contemplated, 79
——, population, 78
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 78
——, sea travel, E. and C., 281
Jamaica, secondary industry, 79
Jersey, 17
——, air travel, E. and C., 270
Jute, raw, export balance, 175–6
——, ——, preference, 176
——, ——, production, 175
——, ——, U.K. imports, 176, 299

K

Karia Muria Islands, *see* Aden, 74
Kenya, air travel, E. and C., 272
——, area, 62
——, capital, 62
——, constitution, 62
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 62, 297
——, immigration, 62
——, imports, 62, 297
——, legislative council, 62
——, new industries contemplated, 62
——, population, 62
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 62
——, sea travel, E. and C., 272
——, secondary industry, 62

L

Lamb, *see* Mutton and Lamb, 110–11
Lead, export balance, 188–9
——, possibilities of Empire development, 190
——, preference, 190
——, production, 188, 298
——, U.K. imports, 189, 299
Lead, ore, production, 188
Leeward Islands, 80–81
—— ——, constitution, 80
—— ——, defence expenditure, 293
—— ——, secondary industry, 81
Lemons, import balance, 141
——, preference, 145
——, production, 141
——, U.K. imports, 141
Linseed, export balance, 127
——, preference, 128
——, production, 126–7
——, U.K. imports, 127–8
Linseed oil, preference, 128
—— ——, U.K. imports, 128, 299
Lords, House of, 11

M

Maize, import balance, 99–100
——, preference, 100
——, production, 98–9
——, U.K. imports, 100, 298
Malaya, Federation of, air travel, E. and C., 277
—— ——, area, 71
—— ——, capital, 71
—— ——, constitution, 71
—— ——, defence expenditure, 292
—— ——, exchange rate, 72
—— ——, exports, 72, 297
—— ——, immigration, 72
—— ——, imports, 72, 297
—— ——, population, 71
—— ——, ——, density of, 295

Malaya, Federation of, preference, 72
—— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 277
—— ——, secondary industry, *see* Singapore, 72
Maldive Islands, 51
Malta, air travel, E. and C., 271
——, area, 61
——, capital, 61
——, constitution, 61
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 61, 297
——, immigration, 61
——, imports, 61, 297
——, legislature, 61
——, population, 61
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 61
——, sea travel, E. and C., 271
Mandated Territories, 90
—— ——, Imperial Preference, 91
Manganese ore, export balance, 213
—— ——, preference, 214
—— ——, production, 213
—— ——, U.K. imports, 214, 300
Manila, *see* hemp, 173
Mauritius, area, 75
——, capital, 75
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exchange rate, 75
——, exports, 75, 297
——, immigration, 75
——, imports, 75, 297
——, legislative council, 75
——, population, 75
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 75
——, secondary industry, 75
Mauritius hemp, *see* hemp, 173
Meat, 107–14
Mercury, 217
——, U.K. imports, 219
Montserrat, area, 80
——, exports, 81
——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
——, imports, 81
——, population, 80
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 81
Most favoured nation clause, conditional, 7, 309
—— —— —— ——, unconditional, 7, 306–9
Mutton and lamb, import balance, 110
—— ——, possibilities of Empire development, 111
—— ——, preference, 111
—— ——, production, 110
—— ——, U.K. imports, 111, 298

N

Nauru, area, 88
——, exports, 88
——, immigration, *see* Pacific Islands, 85
——, imports, 88
——, population, 88
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 88
Newfoundland, constitution, 18
New Guinea, air travel, E. and C., 285
—— ——, area, 87
—— ——, capital, 87
—— ——, exports, 87
—— ——, immigration, *see* Papua, 87
New Guinea, imports, 87
—— ——, population, 87
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
——, ——, preference, 87
New Hebrides, area, 89
—— ——, capital, 89
—— ——, constitution, 88
—— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— ——, exports, 89
—— ——, imports, 89
—— ——, population, 89
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 89
New Zealand, air travel, E. and C., 266–7
—— ——, area, 32
—— ——, balance of payments, 32, 289
—— ——, capital, 32
—— ——, constitution, 32
—— ——, defence expenditure, 32, 290
—— ——, exchange rate, 32
—— ——, exports, 33, 34
—— ——, factories, classes of, 36
—— ——, factory production, 35
—— ——, immigration, 32
—— ——, imports, 33
—— ——, new industries, 38
—— ——, newsprint, pulp and timber industry, 38
—— ——, parliament, 32
—— ——, population, 32
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preferential system, 34
—— ——, primary production, 34–5
—— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 267
—— ——, secondary industry, 35–8
—— ——, ——, ——, growth of, 35, 37
—— ——, tariff, 34
Newsprint, export balance, 251
——, preference, 253
——, production, 251
——, shortage in U.K., 252
——, U.K. imports, 252–3
Nickel, export balance, 211
——, possibilities of Empire development, 212
——, preference, 212
——, U.K. imports, 212
Nickel ore, production, 211
—— ——, U.K. imports, 211, 300
Nigeria, air travel, E. and C., 276
——, area, 70
——, capital, 70
——, constitution, 69–70
——, defence expenditure, 292
——, exports, 70, 297
——, immigration, 70
——, imports, 70, 297
——, new industries contemplated, 70
——, population, 70
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 70
——, sea travel, E. and C., 276
——, secondary industry, 70
North Borneo, air travel, E. and C., 277
—— ——, area, 72
—— ——, capital, 72
—— ——, constitution, 72
—— ——, defence expenditure, 292
—— ——, exports, 73, 297
—— ——, immigration, 72
—— ——, imports, 72, 297
—— ——, population, 72
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 73

North Borneo, secondary industry, 73
Northern Rhodesia, air travel, E. and C., 273–4
—— ——, area, 64
—— ——, capital, 64
—— ——, constitution, 64
—— ——, defence expenditure, 291
—— ——, exports, 65, 297
—— ——, immigration, 65
—— ——, imports, 65, 297
—— ——, legislative council, 64
—— ——, new industry contemplated, 65
—— ——, population, 64
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 65
—— ——, secondary industry, 65
Nyasaland, air travel, E. and C., 273
——, area, 64
——, capital, 64
——, constitution, 64
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 64, 297
——, immigration, 64
——, imports, 64, 297
——, new industries contemplated, 64
——, population, 64
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 64
——, secondary industry, 64

O

Oats, export balance, 101
——, preference, 102
——, production, 101
——, U.K. imports, 102, 298
Ocean Island, *see* Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 85
Oil, *see* petroleum, 223
Oils and oilseeds, vegetable, 122–35
Oranges, import balance, 139
——, preference, 145
——, production, 138
——, U.K. imports, 139, 299

P

Pakistan, air travel, E. and C., 269
——, area, 48
——, balance of payments, 48, 289
——, capital, 48
——, constitution, 48
——, defence expenditure, 48, 290
——, exchange rate, 48
——, exports, 49
——, immigration, 48
——, imports, 49
——, India Independence Act, 1947, 48
——, parliament, 48
——, population, 48
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preferential system, 50
——, sea travel, E. and C., 269
——, secondary industry, 50
——, tariff, 50
——, territories included, 48
——, trade, 49–50
Palm kernels, balance of trade, 132
—— ——, export balance, 132
—— ——, preference, 134
—— ——, production, 132
—— ——, U.K. imports, 133–4, 299
Palm oil, import balance, 133
—— ——, preference, 134
—— ——, production, 132
—— ——, U.K. imports, 134, 299
Papermaking materials, *see* wood pulp, 249
Papua, area, 87
——, exports, 87
——, immigration, 87
——, imports, 87
——, population, 87
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 87
Parliament of United Kingdom, 11
—— of Northern Ireland, 11
Peaches, preference, 144
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141, 299
Pears, import balance, 141
——, preference, 144
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141, 299
Pemba, *see* Zanzibar, 65
Perim, *see* Aden, 74
Petroleum, crude, import balance, 224
——, ——, possibilities of Empire development, 225–6
——, ——, preference, 226
——, ——, production, 223
——, ——, U.K. imports, 224–5
——, refined, U.K. imports, 225
——, refining capacity, expansion of, 226
Phoenix Group, *see* Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 85
Phormium, *see* hemp, 173
Phosphate, rock, import balance, 241
—— ——, preference, 243
—— ——, production, 240
—— ——, U.K. imports, 242, 300
Phosphates, 240–3
Pig iron, production, 199
—— ——, *see* also, iron ore and steel, 197–200
Pig meat, production, 111–12
Pineapples, preference, 145
——, production, 140
Pitcairn, area, 86
——, government, 86
——, population, 86
——, preference, 86
Platinum, export balance, 205
——, possibilities of Empire development, 206
——, preference, 206
——, production, 205
——, U.K. imports, 206
Plums, preference, 144
——, production, 140
——, U.K. imports, 141
Pork, import balance, 113
——, preference, 114
Pyrites, export balance, 233
——, possibilities of Empire development, 234
——, preference, 234
——, production, 233
——, U.K. imports, 233

R

Raisins and currants, import balance, 142
Raisins, preference, 145
——, production, 141
——, U.K. imports, 142–3, 299

Rayon, import balance, 183–4
——, preference, 184
——, production, 183
——, U.K. imports, 184
Rice, import balance, 105
——, preference, 106
——, production, 104
——, U.K. imports, 106, 298
Rubber, export balance, 165
——, preference, 166
——, production, 165, 298
——, U.K. imports, 166, 299

S

St. Christopher-Nevis, air travel, E. and C., 282
—— ——, area, 81
—— ——, exports, 81
—— ——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
—— ——, imports, 81
—— ——, population, 81
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 81
St. Lucia, air travel, E. and C., 283
—— ——, area, 82
—— ——, capital, 82
—— ——, defence expenditure, 293
—— ——, exports, 82
—— ——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
—— ——, imports, 82
—— ——, legislative council, 82
—— ——, population, 82
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 82
—— ——, secondary industry, 82
St. Helena, area, 76
—— ——, capital, 76
—— ——, constitution, 76
—— ——, defence expenditure, 293
—— ——, exports, 76, 297
—— ——, immigration, 76
—— ——, imports, 76, 297
—— ——, population, 76
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 76
St. Kitts, *see* St. Christopher-Nevis
St. Vincent, air travel, E. and C., 284
—— ——, area, 82
—— ——, capital, 82
—— ——, defence expenditure, 294
—— ——, exports, 83
—— ——, immigration, *see* Barbados, 77
—— ——, imports, 83
—— ——, legislative council, 82
—— ——, population, 82
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 83
—— ——, secondary industry, 83
Salt, import balance, 238–9
——, preference, 239
——, production, 238
——, U.K. imports, 239
Sarawak, air travel, E. and C., 278
——, area, 73
——, capital, 73
——, constitution, 73
——, defence expenditure, 292
——, exports, 73
——, imports, 73
——, legislative council, 73
——, population, 73
Sarawak, population, density of, 295
——, preference, 73
——, secondary industry, 73
Seychelles, area, 75
——, capital, 75
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exchange rate, 75
——, exports, 76, 297
——, immigration, 75
——, imports, 75, 297
——, legislative council, 75
——, population, 75
——, preference, 76
Shipbuilding, ships launched in Empire and Commonwealth countries, 257
——, situation in United Kingdom, 257
Shipping, companies, E. and C., 261–2
——, difficulties of post-war period, 256
——, Empire and Commonwealth tonnage over 50 years, 255
——, invisible exports, 256
——, merchant fleets of E. and C. countries, 255–6
——, routes, E. and C., 263–85
Sierra Leone, air travel, E. and C., 276
—— ——, area, 71
—— ——, capital, 71
—— ——, constitution, 71
—— ——, defence expenditure, 292
—— ——, exports, 71, 297
—— ——, immigration, 71
—— ——, imports, 71, 297
—— ——, new industries contemplated, 71
—— ——, population, 71
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference 71,
—— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 276
—— ——, secondary industry, 71
Silk cocoons, export balance, 181
—— ——, preference, 182
—— ——, production, 180
—— ——, U.K. imports, 182
——, raw, import balance, 180
——, ——, preference, 182
——, ——, production, 180
——, ——, U.K. imports, 181, 299
Silver, bullion and coin, exports and imports, 203–4
——, —— ——, preference, 204
——, —— ——, U.K. imports, 204
—— ore, possibilities of Empire development, 204
—— ——, production, 203
Singapore, air travel, E. and C., 277
——, area, 72
——, chief exports, 72
——, constitution, 72
——, defence expenditure, 292
——, exchange rate, *see* Malaya, 72
——, immigration, *see* Malaya, 72
——, population, 72
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 72
——, sea travel, E. and C., 277
——, secondary industry, 72
——, trade, *see* Malaya, 72
Sisal, *see* hemp, 174
Socotra, *see* Aden, 74
Somaliland Protectorate, air travel, E. and C., 274
—— ——, area, 65
—— ——, capital, 65
—— ——, defence expenditure, 291
—— ——, exports, 66, 297

Somaliland Protectorate, immigration, 65
—— ——, imports, 66, 297
—— ——, population, 65
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preference, 66
South Georgia, *see* Falkland Islands, 76
South Orkneys, *see* Falkland Islands, 76
South Sandwich Islands, *see* Falkland Islands, 76
South Shetlands, *see* Falkland Islands, 76
South-West Africa, air travel, 274–5
—— ——, area, 68
—— ——, capital, 68
—— ——, dispute with United Nations, 67
—— ——, exports, 68
—— ——, government, 67
—— ——, imports, 68
—— ——, population, 68
—— ——, preference, 68
Southern Rhodesia, air travel, E. and C., 270
—— ——, area, 55
—— ——, balance of payments, 55, 289
—— ——, capital, 55
—— ——, constitution, 55
—— ——, defence expenditure, 290
—— ——, exports, 55–6
—— ——, immigration, 55
—— ——, imports, 55–6
—— ——, parliament, 55
—— ——, population, 55
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preferential system, 57
—— ——, secondary industry, growth of, 57
—— ——, tariff, 57
—— ——, trade, 55–7
Soya beans, preference, 135
—— ——, production, 134–5
Steel, ingots and castings, production, 199
Steel, *see also* iron ore and pig iron, 197
Sudan, *see* Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 88
Sugar, Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, 150–2
——, import balance, 150
——, possibilities of Empire development, 153
——, preference, 153
——, production, 149, 298
——, U.K. imports, 150–2, 299
Sulphur, E. and C. imports, 231
——, production, 231
——, U.K. imports, 231–2, 300
Sunn hemp, *see* hemp, 173
Superphosphates, import balance, 242
——, preference, 243
——, production, 241
——, U.K. imports, 243
Swaziland, area, 67
——, chief town, 67
——, constitution, 67
——, exports, 67
——, imports, 67
——, population, 67
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 67

T

Tanganyika, air travel, E. and C., 273
——, area, 63
——, capital, 63
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 63, 297
Tanganyika, immigration, 63
——, imports, 63, 297
——, legislative council, 63
——, new industries contemplated, 64
——, population, 63
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 63
——, sea travel, E. and C., 273
——, secondary industry, 64
Tea, export balance, 154–5
——, international tea regulation scheme, 156
——, preference, 156
——, production, 153–4
——, U.K. imports, 155, 299
Timber, 244
Timber, hardwood, import balance, 246
——, ——, preference, 248
——, ——, production, 244–5
——, ——, U.K. imports, 247, 300
——, softwood, balance of trade, 245
——, ——, preference, 248
——, ——, production, 244
——, ——, U.K. imports, 246, 300
Time in E. and C. countries compared with G.M.T., 310
Tin, export balance, 195
——, possibilities of Empire development, 196
——, preference, 196
——, production, 194, 298
——, U.K. imports, 196
Tin ore, import balance, 194–5
—— ——, production, 194, 298
—— ——, U.K. imports, 195, 300
Titanium, 217
——, production, 218
——, U.K. imports, 219
Tobacco, cigars, 163
——, import balance, 162
——, preference, 163
——, production, 161
——, U. K. imports, 162–3, 299
Togoland, 68
Tonga, area, 86
——, capital, 86
——, defence expenditure, 294
——, exports, 86
——, immigration, *see* Pacific Islands, 85
——, imports, 86
——, legislative assembly, 86
——, population, 86
——, ——, density of, 296
——, preference, 86
Treaties, restricting Imperial Preference, 91–2, 303–5
Trinidad, air travel, E. and C., 281
——, area, 79
——, capital, 79
——, constitution, 79
——, defence expenditure, 293
——, exports, 80, 297
——, immigration, 80
——, imports, 80, 297
——, legislative council, 79
——, population, 79
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference 80
——, sea travel, E. and C., 281
——, secondary industry, 80
Tristan da Cunha, *see* St. Helena, 76
Trusteeship Council, 91
Trusteeship Territories, 90
—— ——, Imperial Preference, 91

Tungsten, production, 217–18
——, U.K. imports, 219
Turks and Caicos Islands, area, 79
—— —— ——, capital, 79
—— —— ——, immigration, *see* Jamaica, 78
—— —— ——, population, 79
—— —— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— —— ——, preference, 79
—— —— ——, trade, *see* Jamaica, 78

U

Uganda, air travel, E. and C., 272–3
——, area, 63
——, capital, 63
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 63, 297
——, immigration, 63
——, imports, 63, 297
——, legislative council, 63
——, new industries contemplated, 63
——, population, 63
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 63
——, secondary industry, 63
Union of South Africa, air travel, E. and C., 267–8
—— —— ——, area, 39
—— —— ——, balance of payments, 39, 289
—— —— ——, capital, 39
—— —— ——, constitution, 39
—— —— ——, defence expenditure, 39, 290
—— —— ——, exports, 40–1
—— —— ——, immigration, 39
—— —— ——, imports, 40
—— —— ——, parliament, 39
—— —— ——, population, 39
—— —— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— —— ——, preferential system, 41
—— —— ——, provinces of, 39
—— —— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 268
—— —— ——, secondary industry, growth of, 41–2
—— —— ——, tariff, 41
—— —— ——, trade, 40–3
United Kingdom, air travel, E. and C., 263
—— ——, area, 11
—— ——, balance of payments, 12, 289
—— ——, balance of trade with E. and C., 16
—— ——, Commons, House of, 11
—— ——, constitution, 11
—— ——, defence expenditure, 12, 290
—— ——, exports, 12–15
—— ——, exports of manufactured goods to E. and C., 14–15
—— ——, imports, 12–14
—— ——, Lords, House of, 11
—— ——, parliament, 11
—— ——, population, 11
—— ——, ——, density of, 295
—— ——, preferential system, 16
—— ——, sea travel, E. and C., 264
United Kingdom, tariff, 16
—— ——, trade, 12–16
Uranium minerals, 218

V

Veal, *see* beef and veal, 107
Vegetable oils and oilseeds, 122–35
—— ——, available supplies in U.K., 122

W

Washington Island, *see* Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 85
Western Samoa, area, 87
—— ——, exports, 88
—— ——, immigration, 87
—— ——, imports, 87
—— ——, population, 87
—— ——, ——, density of, 296
—— ——, preference, 88
Wheat, export balance, 95–6
——, International Wheat Agreement, 97
——, preference, 98
——, production, 95
——, U.K. imports, 97, 298
Wheat flour, export balance, 96
Windward Islands, 81–3
—— ——, constitution, 81
Wine, import balance, 146
——, preference, 148
——, production, 146
——, U.K. imports, 147
Wood pulp and pulp products, export balance, 249
—— —— —— ——, preference, 250
—— —— —— ——, production, 249
—— —— —— ——, U.K. imports, 249–50
Wool, raw, export balance, 170
——, ——, preference, 172
——, ——, production, 170
——, ——, U.K. imports, 171, 299

Z

Zanzibar, air travel, E. and C., 274
——, area, 65
——, capital, 65
——, defence expenditure, 291
——, exports, 65, 297
——, immigration, 65
——, imports, 65, 297
——, legislative council, 65
——, population, 65
——, ——, density of, 295
——, preference, 65
——, sea travel, E. and C., 274
Zinc, export balance, 192
——, possibilities of Empire development, 193
——, preference, 193
——, production, 191
——, U.K. imports, 193, 300
Zinc ore, export balance, 191
—— ——, production, 191
—— ——, U.K. imports, 192, 300

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